

CENTRAL EXPRESS

SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890.

No. 50.

Vol. IV.

HARRISON AND SPOILS.

He has Always Hunted Them Assiduously, and Put Them Where They Would Do His Family the Most Good.

General Harrison has been one of the most persistent office seekers the State has ever known...

In 1890 he became a candidate for reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana and was elected.

In 1862 he became colonel of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers...

After the close of the war he was again elected reporter, and served until 1868.

In 1872 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by General T. M. Brown.

In 1876 he was Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by Blue Jeans Williams...

After his defeat for Governor he was an applicant for a place in Hayes's Cabinet.

He was appointed by Hayes one of the Mississippi River Commissioners, and received \$3,000 per annum for four years...

In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served six years.

In 1884 he was a candidate for the nomination for President, and resigned his place as delegate at-large from Indiana in the National Convention...

In 1888 he was a candidate for reelection to the Senate, but was defeated; whereupon he immediately went into training for the nomination for the presidency in 1892.

By the end of his term he will have held office 34 out of his 40 years in public life.

In addition to the offices he has held himself, he obtained places in the Government service for the following relatives:

Carter Harrison, his brother, who was a revenue supervisor under the Garfield-Arthur Administration...

Russell Harrison, his son, was appointed assayer at the mint at Helena, Mont., as soon as he left college.

Clem Morris, who married his sister, was appointed to an important place in the revenue service at Indianapolis...

Dr. I. W. Scott, his father-in-law,

was appointed a clerk in the Pension Office in 1880, as soon as he became Senator, and remained in office until after Mr. Harrison became President.

Henry Scott, his brother-in-law, was in the revenue service on the Pacific coast and died in that service.

Mrs. Scott Lord, his sister-in-law, was for years a clerk in the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. She was specially favored by being permitted to do her work at her home.

Major Scott, another brother-in-law, was a paymaster in the Army, and is now a superintendent of a public building that is erecting some where on the Pacific coast.

He appointed Frank McKee, Baber McKee's uncle, to an important place in the customs service in the West.

During the early days of the Administration he detailed Lieutenant Parker, who is the husband of Mrs. Harrison's niece, to a nice berth with the Samoan Commission...

This list embraces every known relative of Harrison or his wife, except John Scott Harrison, of Kansas City, who is a Democrat. He has for some reason never been on very good terms with the President or his family...

A Banquet Without Wine.

In giving a banquet without champagne to so distinguished a body of gentlemen as the North Carolina Press Association, the Commonwealth Club of this city made a decided innovation upon long established usage.

Whereas the city of Durham through its committee of arrangements has established the precedent of a Banquet without liquors in its entertainment of the N. C. Press Association, it is resolved by the Press Association that its thanks are due and are hereby tendered for this mark of Durham's regard for the cause of temperance...

Dr. Gregory's Invention.

We were pleased to meet Dr. Gregory, of Greensboro, on our streets last Tuesday. He is introducing his wonderful invention to the medical profession everywhere.

JOYS AND SORROWS OF THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

By J. P. Caldwell Before the N. C. Press Association at Durham.

You know the lecturer who had for his subject, "Snakes in Ireland," exhausted it in the six words: "There are no snakes in Ireland."

The assignment to me of the subject in hand, I take to be a compliment to my capacity for condensation, for to be sure the oil in the cress would run out with the patience of my hearers should I undertake to tell all that I and my fellow bondsmen know of the "Joys and Sorrows of the Country Editor," especially the latter, and moreover, what is now comedy might become tragedy, as in the case of the Roman Emperor who dwelt with aghast power upon the sorrows of life that many of his hearers went out and destroyed themselves.

With reference to the joys which brighten the life of the rural journalist, there are certain popular misapprehensions which I am glad to have this opportunity to correct. To be able to "jiff" the printers Saturday evening out of a week's wages, is one peculiarly his own, but in the main his joys are different from those of other men.

As the strong man rejoices in his strength, so does the country editor in his influence. I, even I, have the power of control over men. No longer than last Saturday afternoon I attended a primary. There were four men in it who waited to see how I voted and then they went and voted the other way.

In ancient Greece an Athenian general said the victories of his rival would not permit him to sleep. I leave this branch of my subject lest I should arouse the jealousy of my brethren.

And I must condense. There is joy in the heart of the country editor when, after the church festival the ladies come around and ask for his bill, when the commotion is over; when he is told of the death of the man who comes up and reads his exchanges to him.

But as suggested by my subject, and admitted at the outset, he has his sorrows, too. There are times when the grasshopper is a burden.

The first cotton bloom and the first cotton-bolt, the egg with the crooked neck and the man with the first strawberry of the season, demand elaborate notice; the chickens, with four legs and a double back, and the calf with three legs and an eye in the top of its head, clamor for recognition. The advertising agent who wants top of column on the both sides and followed by reading, and wants it at half-price less 25 percent bars the editor's way to a strictly religious life.

always gracious.

Now gravely my country brethren, I admonish you to magnify your joys and minimize your sorrows, and to realize the dignity of your calling.

Living Issues.

Every few days we hear some one talking earnestly against parties on the ground that they do not concern themselves with "living issues," and that it is necessary for a man to be independent of party to advocate "living issues."

If the Democratic leaders (and they are in the main, as honest and as faithful and as able as any men who ever represented a constituency) do not fight for "living issues," then what does their opposition to the Force bill mean?

The Democrats are consistently fighting against the protective tariff and the enormous piling up of tariff taxation which the McKinley bill imposes upon an already overburdened people.

The majority of the Democracy has consistently fought for the remonetization of silver and its free coinage. In 1878 they passed a bill in the House for free coinage which the Republican Senators defeated.

The Chronicle hopes that all the people will think about these things. The Democratic party doubtless makes mistakes. If so let us right them. But let us not impair its usefulness by saying that it does not deal with "living issues."

PATRICK HENRY'S GREAT SPEECH.

A Vivid Account of Its Delivery by an Eye-Witness - Prof. Tyler's Biography of Henry.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, July 23, '90.

A recent article in the News and Observer gives currency to the suggestion that Patrick Henry's fiery speech - "Give me liberty, or give me death," was never in fact delivered by the great orator in the shape that we see, but was afterwards composed by William Wirt and inserted as a sort of puns fraud in his "Life of Patrick Henry."

Such a speech required an audience, an occasion and an orator, and these were all to hand in the Virginia Convention on March 23, 1776. No man can study the well-authenticated specimens of Patrick Henry's eloquence and doubt the genuineness of this, his supreme and most characteristic oration.

Desides the account given in Wirt's biography, which he obtained from St. George Tucker and others, eye-witnesses of the scene, there are two traditional descriptions of the speech. One is given in Randall's Life of Jefferson, vol. I, pp 161 and 162; and it adds the testimony of a hearer to the tremendous eloquence and power of the speech.

A very interesting detailed description of the scene is given in Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's "Patrick Henry," which was published two years ago by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in the excellent "American Statesmen" series.

The account above is also quoted from that book. Prof. Tyler's authority is a manuscript of Edward Fontaine, who obtained the description from John Romo, who heard the speech. The account furnishes strong testimony, and shows that Rome well understood Patrick Henry's consummate powers of acting as well as of speaking.

"You remember sir the conclusion of the speech so often declaimed in various ways by school boys, 'Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almightly God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!'"

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ed, in words and tones which thrilled every heart. 'Forbid it, Almightly God!' He then turned towards the timid loyalists of the house, who were quaking with terror at the idea of the consequences of participating in proceedings which would be visited with penalties of treason by the British Crown...

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THE NEW SILVER LAW.

To go into Effect in August.

WASHINGTON, July 25. - The new silver law will go into effect on the 13th of August, and Mint-Director Leach is busily engaged in framing the regulations for putting it in operation.

"Is it the policy of the Treasury, under its present administration," your correspondent asked him this morning, "to take advantage of the board of discretion vested in the Secretary, and against which many of the silver party in Congress declaimed so loudly?"

"It is not. The law will be carried out in letter and spirit, just as Congress intended it should be. We shall buy 4,000,000 ounces every month, without reservation, and we shall pay full market price for it whatever that may be, provided only that it falls within the limit set by the terms of the law."

"There is some question as to the effect of the new law upon the volume of currency - whether it will be an inflation or not."

Congress certainly intended to expand the volume of money in circulation, and it seems to me that that end is accomplished by the new Silver law. As we interpret the act here in the Treasury, the currency in circulation - or perhaps I had better say the money in circulation, for the Treasury notes, will not be mere promises to pay, but full legal tender money - will be increased by the entire amount of the government's outlay in its purchases every month. Those who hold a contrary view proceed upon the assumption that we shall use money now in the Treasury to purchase silver bullion. That is a mistake.

Under the act of 1878 we purchased silver bullion with the money in the Treasury, and immediately replaced it with the silver dollars coined from the silver so purchased, but although, under the new act, we could, if the law so provided, purchase silver bullion with the surplus money in the Treasury, we should thereby reduce the amount of money which could be put into circulation by the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund and the retirement of the public debt. As it is, we shall add to the currency of the country by the whole amount of the purchases required by this act a new form of full legal tender money leaving the money now in the Treasury for the purposes already mentioned. By way of illustration is the same as if the Government were committed to the purchase of say one ship every month, of the value of \$4,500,000 or \$5,000,000. The currency paid for each of those ships, if not drawn from the stock on hand, but issued directly and expressly for these payments, would go into circulation, and increase the volume of currency almost by just that amount.

"Is there any apprehension of a failure of the law when it comes to the redemption of these silver notes in gold coin?"

"We do not anticipate any stress on that account. The notes issued will have a basis satisfactory, probably, to the mass of the people, and I doubt whether there will be any demand worth mentioning for redemption in gold."

An Opinion from San Juncos.

San Juncos says just exactly what he thinks. He was confronted last week by a reporter regarding the election. This is his answer:

"These folks who think they can do anything with the federal bill are mistaken. A free ballot and fair count in the South will have it. The election law will be a dead letter, like the fifteenth amendment. It would take \$500,000 to enforce it, a regiment in every county. A negro is killed in the South once in a while - killed with lead. Up in Indiana they kill white voters with silver. You buy votes up North with money. In the South one gets killed once in a while. It is cheaper, but a hundred are purchased in the North where one is killed in the South, and the purchasing of votes is as dangerous to the republic as the killing of voters."

After reading Tyler's biography I rise with the feeling that Patrick Henry was the most colossal figure of the Revolution after Washington, and he is easily the greatest orator born on this continent.

THOMAS W. WINTON.