

CENTRAL EXPRESS



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No. 1.

OLD NORTH CAROLINA.

How Its Republican Tendencies are Perverted to Democratic Use by Fraud.

THE "BROTHER-IN-LAW" BALLOT-BOX WHICH HAS SUCCEEDED THE SHOTGUN—HOW NORTH CAROLINA SECURED AGAINST THE POPULAR WILL THE STONE THAT HANGS TO THE NECK OF A GREAT STATE.

Dr. Eugene Grissom is a native North Carolinian. Ever since the days when he played with a baby rattle in his infancy, up to a space of lacking but a few years of sixty, he has lived south of the Mason and Dixon line. A few months ago the doctor came to Denver to locate and, being a member of the thirty-third degree of Masonry, formed an extensive acquaintance in Masonic circles. Last evening a Republican representative was introduced to Dr. Grissom in the St. James lobby. A few moments conversation disclosed that, notwithstanding the fact that the doctor had been born and always resided in the South, he was an enthusiastic Republican, and a man who figured extensively in the North Carolina legislature during the war. He was a member of that branch of the legislature known as the House of Commons and was leader of the anti-Jeff Davis wing. The distinguished Southerner was born near Raleigh and subsequently removed to that city, where he has resided ever since until a few years ago.

THE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION.

"North Carolina is one of the old original thirteen colonies," said the doctor last evening. "It is practically in a state of commercial stagnation, due largely to the political prejudice that exists there. The depression is certainly largely attributable to the conduct of the Democrats there. If a Republican goes there with no political ambition he is treated decently.

The moment, however, he aspires to political favor, an antagonism to himself and business is at once developed. I do not want to wave the bloody shirt, but if you desire facts concerning the mode in which Democrats carry on politics in North Carolina, I can give them to you because I have lived there all my life and am posted. Previous to the war and for forty years, North Carolina was a Whig State and followed Webster's banner. It was the only Southern Whig State. When Lincoln was elected to the presidency of the United States, there was immediately a feeling stirred up in the State. When other Southern States talked of secession, North Carolina in June, decided by a majority of 75,000 votes not to secede. A little while later a convention was suddenly called and before the people at large knew what was going on, the members of that convention declared that North Carolina would secede and follow the example of Virginia and South Carolina.

THE ACT OF SECESSION.

"The result was a surprise to the Unionists. With many others I joined the Confederate army, as it was our only resource for personal safety. I was appointed Captain of a company, and participated in the seven days' battle around Richmond, during which I was wounded. It was while lying wounded in the Richmond hospital I heard of my election to the House of Commons, then known as the lower branch of the North Carolina legislature. When my wounds permitted, I returned to Raleigh and became the leader of the anti-Davis faction in the legislature.

"The Democrats of North Carolina no longer use the intimidation of knife and gun to carry their elections. They use another method now. What is known as the State election law was adopted in 1888. At every election there are a number of ballot boxes, all labeled to

STATE ALLIANCE.

It Declares for an Increase of One-Fourth for Public Schools—It Declares for a Railroad Commission.

The following is some of the business transacted by the State Alliance at Asheville:

AN INCREASE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The subject of free and liberal education alike for males and females is a matter of paramount importance to the material and institutional life of a State, and one that especially claims the immediate attention of the industrial classes, the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina in session assembled therefore,

RESOLVE 1. That we favor and recommend the increase of our present public school tax by at least 25 per cent.

RESOLVE 2. That we favor and recommend that ample appropriation and provisions be made by the State for the training and higher education of females.

A RAILROAD COMMISSION.

RESOLVE. That we demand of the next Legislature a railroad commission law with full power to the commissioners to regulate passenger and freight rates on a fair, just, and reasonable basis.

ENDORING THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

A resolution unanimously endorsing the Progressive Farmer as the Alliance organ was adopted.

STANDING BY THE DEMANDS.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

RESOLVE. By the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, that we earnestly urge all members of our order to stand by the national demands made by the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

The following were selected as delegates to represent the State Alliance at a meeting of the National Alliance, which will be held at Ocala, Fla., on the 6th of December next: Elias Carr, S. B. Alexander, E. A. Moya, Geo. Williamson, R. B. Vance and M. L. Wood.

THE NEXT MEETING.

The next annual meeting of the Alliance will be held at Morehead City.

North Carolina and Massachusetts.

MR. DAWES.—Mr. President, all I want is for the Senator from North Carolina to understand that nobody has any higher respect for him personally than I have. He and I are old war-horses [Laughter] and have been here a great many years. He knows I would not do or say an unkind or unpleasant thing to him, and I now regain the floor from him on purpose to say that and nothing more [Laughter]. Now I yield to the Senator.

MR. VANCE.—Mr. President, I am a little bit astonished by the information the Senator has given me. If he is an old war-horse, I never heard of him during the war. He may have been all around spreading death and havoc, but if so, I did not hear of him. If he means that we are old civilian war-horses, then I very cordially agree with him, sir.

The Senator from Massachusetts illustrated the subject of cotton-ties by the case of the man taking his horse to a distance to have him shod, and who much better it was to have the blacksmith come and put up his shop right next to the horse. That is convenient, but I will say that there is not a constituent of his in all the State of Massachusetts who would prefer to have the blacksmith come and set up his shop next door to him, and charge him 108 cents for shoeing a horse, when, by going to the neighboring town, he could get him shod for 35 cents. We are not so anxious to smell cinders and ashes and see the smoke of that industry if the product has to be paid for at three times its value.

Three-fifths of the cotton produced in the Southern States is sold to

THE KILLING OF D. A. DAVIS.

Some Facts in Connection With His Sad and Undeserved Death—It Was a Love Affair.

On June the 20th the Chronicle announced that Prof. D. A. Davis of this State had been killed in Groveton, Texas, by Judge John B. Turner.

Davis was a native of Yadkin county where his parents now live. He graduated at Wake Forest College in 1888 with high honors, and taught school at Auburn, in Wake county for some time.

In March of this year he went to Groveton, Texas, to take charge of a school there, and his tragic death occurred at that place.

When Davis was killed it was difficult—in fact impossible to get at the particulars, but they are now coming to light.

It seems that soon after Davis went to Texas he met and fell very much in love with the beautiful sixteen-year-old daughter of Judge John B. Turner, and after an acquaintance of five weeks they were engaged to be married.

Davis went to Judge Turner to ask him for his daughter in marriage. The Judge took this proceeding as a gross insult, and told Davis that sooner than see his daughter marry his daughter, he would bury her &c., &c.

Davis left the Judge, went to his room and wrote a letter to Miss Turner, telling what her father had said and reciting how he had acted. He closed his letter by asking her to return his ring and release him from the engagement. She immediately wrote to him asking and pleading with him to elope with her. He consented to do this provided she would get her father to retract what he had said. But this the Judge would not do, and he furthermore ordered young Davis to leave the town.

When the young girl learned that her father would not relent, and that in consequence Davis would not marry her, she procured a pistol and one evening when in her room, she killed herself.

The fatal shot she fired was heard by her father, and going to her room and finding what had been done, he picked up the pistol and hastened to Davis' room where he found him packing his trunk, and shot him down.

These are the facts in the sad story so far as they can be gathered.

The trial of Turner for the murder of Davis will begin the first Monday in September. The people of Groveton have raised \$250 to prosecute Turner, and it is said that Davis' Yadkin county friends will contribute a fund for the prosecution. Hon. R. B. Glenn, of Winston, will be one of the prosecuting attorneys.

It appears that Davis has been unjustly accused of too great intimacy with the young girl. A post mortem examination of the girl's body showed that she was guilty, but of this Davis could have known nothing. The guilt, according to the opinion of physicians, must have occurred some time before Davis made her acquaintance.

The Responsibility of Railroad Employees.

The strike upon the New York Central will serve a good purpose if it directs attention to the need of legislation defining and regulating the responsibility of railroad servants to the public. This is a point at which society has left its interests strangely unguarded. That corporations are responsible to the State and National Government and open to the regulation of even minute details of their business by legislation is a principle which has been recognized in the establishment of State railroad commissions, in the Interstate Commerce law, and in numerous statutes regulating rates and other conditions of business.

State Taxes on Fertilizers Unconventional.

Judges Bond and Seymour of the federal court, have filed their opinion in the case of the American Fertilizer Company against the State of North Carolina. Their decision is to the effect that the statute imposing a tax on fertilizers is unconstitutional, being repugnant to that section of the United States constitution which provides that Congress alone, shall regulate commerce between the states. The State will appeal from this decision. The taxes for this year have been collected and the Agricultural College will not be affected. The next legislature will, in all probability, change the law, and impose tonnage tax on fertilizers.

THE OPPOSITION TO VANCE.

We publish on the first page of this paper a temperate article from the Charlotte Chronicle, setting forth that there is a widespread movement inside of the Alliance the object of which is the defeat of Senator Vance. We are not in a position to deny or affirm, but the Chronicle is quite right, with the information it has in sounding the alarm. There are self-seekers in the Alliance, some of them very near its head, who are working it for what it is worth.

Some of these doubtless have designs on Senator Vance's seat, but we cannot be persuaded that they have the backing of their organization in this project.

Senator Vance's strength in the State is and always has been with the body of the people rather than with the politicians. He is stronger in the Alliance, we undertake to say, than any of the politicians who belong to it. Left to a vote of the Alliance men of the State, he would be re-elected overwhelmingly; the managing men in it could not prevent this result any more than they will be able to prevent his reelection by the Legislature next winter. But we take leave to remark to our friends in the Alliance, (and God knows we wish them well) that the engineers of this project, these fellows who are trying their level best to get up a war between them and their old friends, in order that they may profit thereby, will run the organization on the rocks if their counsels are heeded and their leadership followed much longer.—Statesville Landmark.

A Census Enumerator and a Man.

A traveling salesman who is well known in Raleigh was in Granville county some time ago, and while there he happened to see and hear a census enumerator tackle one of the substantial citizens of the county. He has reported his observations to the Chronicle, vouching for their truth, and offering to sustain his statements by the evidence of reliable witnesses.

The enumerator asked the citizen to give him an accurate census account of what he and his neighbors had, and begun the trouble by asking the following question:

Q. What are the net proceeds of your farm?

A. \$25.00.

Q. Number barrels of corn?

A. 25.

Q. How much Flax?

A. 500 pounds.

Q. How many oats?

A. 25 stacks.

Q. How many sheep?

A. 5.

Q. How much wool?

A. Two thousand pounds.

Q. How many cows?

A. Two.

Q. How much butter?

A. One thousand two hundred pounds.

Q. How many hogs?

A. One.

Q. How much meat?

A. Five hundred pounds.

Q. How many chickens?

A. Two hundred.

Q. How many children?

A. One family of seventeen, with five pair of twins, and another fifteen, and two pair of twins.

Q. How much money on hand?

A. Nary a cent of money, and there isn't a cent of money nor pound of meat, nor a pint of milk, nor a gill of milk to the average head in the family in my township.

Now, the man who answered these questions is one of the cleverest men in the State, but he wanted to test the "cleverness" of the enumerator.

He is noted for fine stock raising having cows that will give five to ten gallons per day, yielding three pounds of butter per day; has one cow that makes fifteen ounces of butter from one gallon of milk. In his language he says: "I swear every word of this is so." He is a fine mathematician, and a man of high sense of honor, strict integrity, and of undoubted veracity.

The enumerator did not question any further, and closed his book with APPARENT SATISFACTION.

THE JURY PRAYED.

In the Superior Court last week the case of Kirkpatrick and Hart vs. Mrs. David Holmes, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The jury composed of six Confederate soldiers and eleven of the jury belonged to different churches. The case was given to this jury late one afternoon, and after the jury had retired to make up their verdict, the jury knelt down and one of the number led in prayer and prayed God to direct them in making up their verdict. The jury voted first 6 to 8 and then changed to 11 to 1 in favor of plaintiffs, and in this way the jury hung all night. Next morning the jury all agreed, the one going over to the eleven, and went into court and gave in a verdict that took away from Mrs. Holmes a home and all her land. It seems hard, if it is right, and whiskey caused it all. How long, Oh! how long shall the poor unfortunate in this country be made to suffer on account of the vile staff? Will relief never come?