

1 Inch	1 Mo.	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	1 Yr.
2	2.00	5.00	7.00	10.00
3	3.00	7.00	10.00	12.00
4	4.00	10.00	15.00	18.00
5	5.00	12.00	18.00	22.00
6	6.00	15.00	22.00	28.00
7	7.00	18.00	25.00	32.00
8	8.00	22.00	30.00	38.00
9	9.00	25.00	35.00	42.00
10	10.00	30.00	40.00	48.00

CENTRAL EXPRESS

The National Democrat.
 Published weekly, Democratic news, views on Washington and the progress of the Democracy will appear you in a national politics while the Express will serve you in State and local politics.

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TO PATRIOTIC ALLIANCEMEN.

Defending the Alliance against Political Tricksters.
To My Alliance Brethren of North Carolina:

LENOIR, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1890.—
 I was among the first to join the Alliance in Caldwell Co. Before I joined, I was assured that nothing was secret except the signs and passwords, which were necessary to protect us from impostors.

When I was initiated, I was solemnly assured that there was nothing to "conflict with my political or religious views."

As far as interference was concerned, my religion and my politics were placed on the same plane, one was as sacred as the other.

I read the Constitution of the order, and found no hint in it, that it was ever to be made a political machine. On the contrary its labors were to be "in a strictly non-partisan spirit."

It is a benevolent Protective Association to assist each other in trouble. "And to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves."

These are the great objects of the order, and no one can deny that they are praise-worthy.

But our constitution has been violated, and our principles trampled upon, and as a consequence what do we see?

Instead of brotherly love among ourselves, there is a discord; instead of securing entire harmony and good will with our neighbors and other classes, the seeds of suspicion jealousy, and even hatred are sown; political tests are set up and every one in or out of the order compelled to submit to them on pain of political destruction and if any one refuses to bow down to those idols, no matter what his ability, experience and faithful devotion to the best interests of the farmer, and all classes, he is denounced as unworthy of confidence; office seekers seeing how the order is being used as a political machine give up, for the time, their legitimate callings and force themselves in contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution; the freedom of the press is threatened if it presumes to criticize those in the authority threatened with the boycott, a copy of the odious "ban of the empire" used by despots in the dark ages.

and convictions, and we advise and counsel the members elect to the legislature to stand upon their constitutional rights and upon their honor, and to keep sacred the pledges made to the conventions that nominated them, and to the people who elected them. And we further more condemn the "boycott" in every form.

When you have passed some such resolutions forward them to your Representatives and Senators in the legislature, and have them published in your Alliance and State papers.

I would advise every Allianceman whether a delegate or not, to attend the county alliance and if it declines to adopt such resolutions, let them immediately organize as a Democratic meeting and pass the resolutions as Democratic Alliance-men.

I believe this course is for the good of our order.
 I know it is in harmony with the spirit of our fundamental institutes, which guarantee a free speech and a free press, and with our statute law, which forbids secret political societies as hostile to the genius of liberty.

I invite suggestions from my conservative countrymen, and ask the State papers to publish this appeal.

R. L. BRALL,
 B. M. TUTTLE,
 G. W. PRESSNELL,
 P. A. WARLICK,
 J. R. STEELE,
 H. S. BLAIR,
 J. S. DEAL,
 C. A. PRESSNELL,
 A. G. HARTLEY.

Some Interesting Facts About the State Pensioners and the Amount Due Each.
State Chronicle, 25th ult.
 State Auditor Sanderlin is busily engaged in his annual State pension work just now. The warrants for pensions will be sent out about December 1st, 1890.
 Some points of the new pension law are not familiar to the public, and since the warrants are soon to be issued all over the State, some facts relative to the law may prove interesting.

The State pensions are divided into four classes who are to receive pensions according to the degree of disability under the following grade:
 1st. To such as have received a wound which renders them totally incompetent to perform manual labor, one hundred dollars.
 2nd. To such as have lost a leg above the knee or an arm above the elbow, seventy-five dollars.
 3rd. To such as have lost a foot or leg below the knee, or hand or arm below the elbow, or have a leg or arm rendered utterly useless by reason of a wound or permanent injury, fifty dollars.
 4th. To such as have lost one eye, and to all indigent widows remaining unmarried, and all other soldiers who are otherwise disabled to perform manual labor by reason of wounds received while in the Confederate service, twenty-five dollars.

In case the amount appropriated by the General Assembly in any year for the purpose of paying the above allowances be insufficient to pay the above in full, then the same shall be apportioned pro rata among the foregoing grades, observing the gradation, so as to give the greater proportionate amount of aid to those more seriously disabled, as in this case set forth.

To pay all these pensioners the full amount prescribed by the grade section would require \$121,000.

The pension fund is derived from the following section of the new pension law:
 That a tax of three cents on every one hundred dollars value of real and personal property of this State, and moneys, credits, investments in bonds, joint stock companies or otherwise, and also a tax of nine cents on each taxable poll or male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, except the poor and infirm whom the county commissioners may declare and accord as subjects for exemption, shall be and are hereby levied to be applied to the special object of paying the pensions provided for in this act and to no other purpose.

This tax yields a total revenue for this year of about \$86,000, and since the amount is insufficient to pay the pensions prescribed in full, it must be apportioned pro rata among the pensioners, observing the gradations so as to give the greater proportionate amount to those more seriously disabled; and under this rule the following is the apportionment for each pensioner:

40 of the first class	... \$71.00 each
220 " " second "	... 63.25 "
330 " " third "	... 35.50 "
3300 " " fourth "	... 17.75 "

The pension warrants will therefore be sent out this year according to the apportionment of this table.
 A large number of the fourth class are widows of Confederate soldiers, and this is the only class in which they can come.

A Tar-Heel Girl's Tragedy.
Greenboro Record.
 Friday's Daily Record had the following item which we copy from the Durham Globe:
 A Durham girl has just played a rough joke on a confiding young man who trusted his honor and happiness in her hands. Miss Lizzie McMurray, formerly of this place, but now of Roanoke, Va., was wooed and won by Mr. Lankford, of that city, and had promised to give him her hand and unite their fortunes on the 3rd of December. Imagine the surprise and consternation of the expectant groom when he learned that on Tuesday last she had run away with a rival, and was then Mrs. Thacker and lost to him forever.

The name of the young lady seemed familiar; but little did we think it was the beautiful Miss Lizzie McMurray, formerly of Fayetteville, who was well known in this place, where she has frequently been, visiting relatives. But so it was, and we have learned more of the particulars of the romantic love affair.
 The cards had been sent out for the marriage with Mr. Lankford, and the old folks were not only willing but delighted with Miss Lizzie's choice of a life partner. But "there's many a slip between the cup and the lip," and young Thacker had met Miss Lizzie and won her heart.

Thus far it is well for the lovers; but Miss Lizzie's parents did not fancy the new prospective son-in-law, and forbade him the house, and began a close watch on the movements of the daughter. But, the sprightly lady was not to be thwarted, neither was Mr. Thacker. Tuesday was the day appointed for the elopement and Miss Lizzie told her parents she was going over to see a friend in another part of the town. The parents told her that was all right and they would go with her. Miss Lizzie went in, and the old folks, knowing there was no escape by the rear, quietly sat down on the porch to await the termination of the visit. Miss Lizzie saw a close carriage on the neighboring back street, and knew her lover was awaiting her appearance for the promised ride to the nearest parson. Something must be done and that quickly, and as no brave woman ever sits down to scheme or cry; but acts promptly—seemingly by intuition—Miss Lizzie soon blacked her

face with a burnt cork, borrowed the wrap, apron and bonnet of the colored cook—took the market basket and walked briskly, but unsuspectedly by her watching parents in the porch—met her lover and the two were soon driven to a pastor's, where "the twain were made one."

After the old folks had tired of waiting for Lizzie, they called for her to accompany them home—but alas, Lizzie McMurray was no more. She was Lizzie McMurray Thacker.

A MOORE COUNTY WOMAN WHO LOVES HER COUNTY.
Her Head and Heart are in Education.
Express Correspondence.
 JOHNSON'S MILLS, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1890.

We begin to anticipate the Christmas festivities, which they say are numerous hereabout. Cupid is as jubilant as the Democratic party, and his crop resembles that of the Pitt county farmers in magnitude. I think Mercury must be helping him gather it in, for last week a beautiful wedding bell hung over a happy pair in St. John's church, and its snowy chrysantheums will scarcely be withered before another bell must hang its floral beauty over another pair. They say the little fellow is sowing a second crop; but this may go to waste before another harvest.

The Teachers' Association of this county met in the new school building at Gritton three weeks ago. There were few teachers present. The organization is similar to the one attempted in Moore two years ago. The next regular meeting will be held in Centreville, Dec. 13, when an interesting session is expected.

An entertainment will be given at Centreville academy on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, for the benefit of the Thompson Orphanage (Episcopal) at Charlotte. The Express is invited to attend.

Letters from Moore are full of praise of Prof. Alderman and the recent Institute. I should be glad if we could have such men as Prof. Alderman and Melver to convulse the good old county thoroughly in the interest of education. The educational movement is generally confined to the towns; and the men and women who "learned in the blue-back spellin' book," and are willing to send their children two months in mid-winter, when they are not wanted on the farms, to a school-house which no amount of heating can make comfortable—these do not hear the march of progress, and sleep on. Every reasonable effort should be made to reach this class. If the poor and ignorant are once convinced of the practical utility of mental training they will strive to secure for their children the blessing which fortune has denied them, and we shall have schools supported well where we now have cabins full of suffering little ones.

I am glad to see from Wednesday's EXPRESS that the poor children of the public schools of Moore are to have restored to them this year part of the funds of which they were robbed last year. The money ought to be returned with compound interest, for no one can compute the damage of that one lost year.

I read with much interest the address of Prof. Winston published last week in the EXPRESS. It seems to me that this eloquent appeal in behalf of the University ought to meet a vigorous and enthusiastic response from the friends of the institution. It is a shame that this noble institution should not receive from the State and her alumni such support as would enable her to hold her rightful place "at the head of our educational system." Shall our Alma Mater be starved or crippled while all the colleges are becoming stronger every day, extending their usefulness and striving to eclipse her?
 Will not the noble sons of Moore, whose Maes have won so many of her prizes, raise the "Hah! Hah! White and blue! Hoop-la, hoop-la. N. C. U!" which shall help to endow first the Chair of History, and after that the University itself, so that her doors may be practically open to the poorest sons and daughters of toil? Who will be first on the honorable roll of the Alumni Association of Moore?
 N. M. S.
 [This letter arrived too late for last week, but it is good this week.—Ep.]

COL. POLK RE-ELECTED

President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union.
 ALL THE STATES SECOND HIS NOMINATION—AND HIS ELECTION IS WIDELY UNANIMOUS—THE COLORED ALLIANCE CONDEMNNS ONE ACTION OF THEIR WHITE BRETHREN ON THE FORCE BILL—BUT THE WHITE ALLIANCE IS UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO THAT MEASURE.
Raleigh Chronicle.
 OCALA, Fla., Dec. 5.—Col. L. L. Polk was to-day re-elected President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union. He was nominated by Kansas. The nomination was seconded by every State in which the Alliance is organized, and the election was wholly unanimous amid the wildest applause.

THE FORCE BILL CONDEMNED.
 OCALA, Fla., Dec. 5.—At the meeting of the National Colored Alliancemen last night, a resolution was offered condemning the action of the white Alliancemen in passing a resolution on Wednesday in opposition to the Federal election bill, because such action has no reference whatever to the aims and purposes of the organization, and was calculated to check the growth of the Alliance.
 The resolution will in all probability be passed to-day.

A resolution was introduced by Delegate Patillo, of North Carolina, concerning the Conger lard bill, which recites the injustice and opposition of the measures now before Congress.
 After a long preamble the resolution closes as follows:

PAYORING THE PURE FOOD.
 "Therefore favoring the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none, and being opposed to the abuse and proclamation of the taxing power of the government, and the enactment of class legislation by which one industry is fostered and built up at the expense of another, we protest against the passage of the Conger lard bill, while in the interest of public health and morals, and to secure pure food and pure drugs we favor and pray for the passage of the Paldock pure food bill."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.
 The Colored Alliance speakers claim that there are 75,000 negroes employed in the production of cotton seed oil, and that if the Conger bill passed, it would deprive them of their wages.

Owing to the difficulty in securing information from the National Alliance, the position of President Hall, of the Missouri Alliance, on the election bill resolution was misstated in Wednesday's press report. The Alliance press committee requests the publication of the following:

UNALTERABLE OPPOSITION TO THE FORCE BILL.
 "Mr. H. S. Hall, president of the State Alliance of Missouri, made a strong speech in favor of the resolution condemning the Lodge bill. After the resolution was duly carried and without a single person expressing himself personally opposed to it, Mr. Hall moved to reconsider the resolution, which motion being seconded, he then moved to table the motion to reconsider, and this last motion being carried, the resolution was carried, never to be reconsidered, and the order was thus unalterably committed against the bill."

ADVOCATING A REDUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.
 OCALA, FLA., Dec. 5, 1890.—The feature which consumed most of the forenoon session of the Alliance convention was a resolution by Col. Livingston of Georgia, to endorse the St. Louis platform. After much discussion and one amendment to the platform, the resolution passed unanimously. Chairman Macune of the executive committee next made his report. In it he advocated econo-

my and the reduction of the President's salary and the removal of the President's residence from Washington. Macune spoke against a third party movement. He suggested that a convention be called for February, 1892 to consider the matter.

NOT TO OPEN THE WORLD'S FAIR ON SUNDAYS.
 A resolution has been passed requesting the world's fair commissioners not to open the fair on Sundays. Powderly arrived this afternoon and will deliver an address to-morrow.

CALL FOR A THIRD NATIONAL PARTY.
 OCALA, FLA., Dec. 5.—A call signed by Gen. Rice and John Davis, of Kansas, and about seventy-five other members of the Alliance, has been issued for a national conference to meet at Cincinnati on the 3rd of next February. The call invites delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, the Citizens' Alliance, the Farmers' Benefit Association, the Knights of Labor and all other industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis agreement, to meet for the purpose of forming a "National Union Party" upon the fundamental ideas of finance, transportation, labor and land, in furtherance of the work already begun by these organizations, preparatory to a united struggle in the political conflict now opening to decide which in the country is the sovereign, "the citizen or the dollar."

THE COLORED MOVEMENT.
 In order to show the significance of the colored Farmers' Alliance, I give an interview with President Humphreys. He is a white man, a Texas Baptist preacher, who spent some years in missionary work among the negroes. When their Alliance began to assume proportions, they asked him to take charge of the nation organization, both because of his ability and because of their confidence in him as a friend of the race. He is an elderly man of large frame and portly person, with plain speech and a free blunt manner.

"When I commenced this work," said he, "there was violent opposition in all the Southern States."
 "What were your politics before you began?"

"I had mighty little politics about me. I used to be a Democrat, but the Democratic party got so bad that I quit voting. I had no politics, and never will have, unless some third party comes up. I voted a few Republican tickets, but might few."

"The negroes were in the people's movement from the beginning. They withdrew from the Republican party because of the lack of justice in its treatment of their race. They complain that they have not had a share in the offices, and they claim that the general legislation of congress has been against the interest of the farmers. This is their principal complaint."

"Do they complain that the Republican party has not protected them in the franchise?"
 "I have never heard that complaint, and they would make it to me if they made it to their fathers. I don't believe it was ever the privilege of an old man to enjoy the confidence of the American people as I do theirs. I believe that. In one of our Alliances a brother said that had the Lodge bill been offered twenty years ago, it would have been a blessing to the country, but it has come too late. What he meant by 'coming too late' was as he explained—that the time had come when the white and colored laborers would vote together in a common party, neighbor, and not against each other, and that the colored people would have the same protection at the ballot-box that the white citizens had. In fact, he said there is no need of the Force bill now. He was a Republican and there are others—W. A. Patillo, of North Carolina, one of the leading

colored men of the United States, and Larone of Louisiana, of the same character, who will tell you the same thing."
 "What is the membership of your order?"

"We have now 1,000,000, of whom 150,000 are adult males. Our statistics show that seven-eighths of the negroes of the South are engaged in agriculture. We are organized in thirty States. Sixteen are represented here now, and we look for several more. The bulk of our membership is in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, distributed as follows: 100,000 in Alabama, 84,000 in Georgia, 90,000 in South Carolina, 90,000 in Mississippi, 90,000 in Texas, 20,000 in Arkansas, 50,000 in Louisiana, 50,000 in Virginia, 26,000 in Kentucky, 60,000 in Tennessee, 55,000 in North Carolina and the rest scattered."

As To the Lobby.
Durham Globe.
 Private advices from Raleigh state that the Richmond and Danville will resume its old tricks this winter and that the legislation which it may want will be forthcoming if the usual methods of obtaining it will work. The people not only of North Carolina, but of the common country, know the despicable and damnable methods resorted to by rich and powerful corporations to shape legislation favorable to them. Just what part the Richmond and Danville has played the *Globe* does not profess to know, but it does know that the talk is common that this giant railway controls the State of North Carolina.

It is of course against the interest of the stock holders of the Richmond and Danville to have a railway commission in this State. Railway commissions with no power are useless and extravagant. The mode of dealing with railway companies in past years is not what the people demand these times. That rates are too high in North Carolina any honest man will admit.

The legislature will be called upon to pass a law that will give the producers and consumers a half chance at least. Under existing tariffs the railway companies take the lion's share.

To secure the desired end it is probable that a corrupt and corrupting lobby will be stationed at Raleigh during the legislative session. The duty of this lobby will be to get members in its clutches. If not one way, then another. The pernicious and baneful influence of the lobby has been felt over all the country. The Massachusetts legislature, in its beverly investigations, two and four years ago, showed to what depths the corporations will go to secure what belongs to the people, while the scandals which have been brought to light in the central portions of the country are shocking and frightful.

The legislature of North Carolina should pass the law as advocated by the Buncombe county people concerning a railway commission. The bill should be introduced, and those who vote against regulating the railways by law should be spotted forever when places of trust and honor are being given. The man who will vote to favor corporations, and against the interests of the people, generally votes because he has been bribed. This is the plain word for it, and this winter bribe-givers and bribe-takers should be watched with care.

The Alabama senatorial deadlock was broken at 11:30 o'clock last Friday, by the nomination and election of Senator James L. Pugh, in joint legislative session. The contest was the longest and most determined in the history of the State politics. Pugh's nomination was secured by the withdrawal of Watts and Kolb, the friends of these candidates uniting almost to a man on Pugh. Thirty-one ballots were taken in all, the last standing: Pugh, 91; Seay, 81.