

CENTRAL EXPRESS.

Edited by D. F. ST. CLAIR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year in advance \$ 1.50 Six months in advance 1.00 Three months in advance .50

SANFORD, N. C.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 7, 1891.

THE DURHAM GLOBE'S JOURNALISM.

The Express like its friend the Lenoir Topic has been maintaining an armed neutrality towards the Durham Globe which is attracting a certain kind of silent attention in most places in the State. Soon after the Globe's new management came to Durham the Express ventured to approve of some of its bright features and the Express had to pay pretty dear for its whistle. The Globe notified its public that the Express should be sent to the asylum and since that time we have maintained a dignified silence and an armed neutrality.

The press gang have been very kind and indulgent to the Globe, for the reason that its editor is a stranger in North Carolina and he has said with impugny, nay, with almost approval what no homespun man could say with safety. He has trifled, (to be intensely individual, to receive attention and to become advertised,) with decency, dignity and reverence, the holy trinity of journalism, but every true gentleman in the press has said in his own heart, "Let us not be discourteous to a stranger, let us give him a fair chance." Col. Fairbrother has received a fair chance at the hands of the press gang, but he has painfully and shamefully abused his privileges.

A disinterested gentleman from the outside and from a distant section of the State and who is in no way concerned in the Fairbrother-Daniels-Cade controversy writes the Express a private letter this morning. We take the liberty to extract some paragraphs from this private letter. The writer in the course of his narrative says:

"I'd be glad to see a real decent independent paper, but I regard the introduction of such a paper as the Globe into this State as nothing less than a public calamity. Why?"

"1. Because its editor is evidently unscrupulous, to put it mildly. Two examples will show this: 1st. The way he got out of his blunder about accusing Gov. Fowle of electioneering for next fall; 2nd. His recent attack on Baylus Cade."

"2. His evident lack of reverence for the proprieties of life and for many things that all respectable people regard sacredly."

"Among his first editorials will be found such expressions as the editor don't care a 'continental damn.' 'Col. Rob. Carr,' 'Col. Pete Briggs' and 'Col. Gabriel' 'tooting his horn' and the resurrection are three of a kind to this hustling independent editor. If by independence is meant the right to say in regard to a man of the highest character, who happens to use a little innocent pleasantly about Durham, that he 'lies like a horse thief' and that instead of the name of Baylus Cade, by which he is known in this State, he ought to be called 'Balaam's Ass,' then I say give us no independence if you please. He is like some rough boys I've seen in my life. One boy says laughingly, John, there's a hole in your breeches, and John says in reply 'You are a son of a b—'"

"It will be dangerous before long for a man to say that there has been a great deal of sickness in Durham, for fear that 'Independence' will rise on its hind feet and blacken his name with all kinds of vile epithets."

"There are certain rules of warfare that only savages disregard."

"3. Because of his intelligence. A bully who adds to natural savagery intellectual brightness is a dangerous animal. Nobody can afford to fight him, but he can afford to throw mud at anybody."

"I fully recognize the good qualities of the Globe as a newspaper. I simply weigh its evil and its good and, accordingly to my judgement, the former outweighs the latter."

"The editorial profession ought not to encourage the career of such a paper as the Durham Globe. It seems to me that the editors of the State must disapprove of such journalism, and yet no man says anything until he himself has been hit, and then what he says doesn't have

have the effect it ought to have." The above writer makes a fair estimate of the Globe's Journalism and it will so occur to every man in the State who has read that paper and who may see this article.

THE VIRTUE OF MANY YEARS.

The recent celebration of the 81st birth day of Mr. Gladstone and the golden wedding of himself and wife by the erection of a fountain in his resident village of Harariden are facts that ought to contribute to the happiness of every sound and well regulated young man and woman of this time. Mr. Gladstone's great age, his great vigor of intellect, his great usefulness to the world at this time and his superb domestic happiness are facts that present possibilities to the youth. The thought has occurred to every reasonably ambitious young man, "how long can I expect to live?" What am I made of and how long will this mortal clay stick together? It makes all the difference in the world with what true insight we regard such very important questions. What can we hope for? When we think of how many possibilities are in sight and how much there is of truth unrevealed we pine for more years.

Mr. Gladstone is the high water mark of the possibilities of man, in both mind and body and the extreme extent to which he has gone inspires other men with new hope. A century hence a man of his years will be said to be in the prime of life. The limit of human life can and will be largely extended, indeed it is now being done by such men as Koch, Pasteur and other eminent scientists and good cooks, good baths, &c. None of us very probably will object to longer life, more usefulness and therefore more happiness. These are the commodities that most of us are looking for.

A man ought to be in the very flower of life from fifty to sixty and it is a noticeable fact that the controllin mind of his century is of that age. The average age of the members of the Federal Congress is more than fifty years. The average age of the Presidents is beyond that and these facts should not discourage, but encourage youth. Every young man knows if he lives, and that is what he is fond of doing, that he will grow old, and he wants to look forward to the climaxes of his life.

THE REPUTATION OF THE LAWYERS.

A man in a spirit of complaint said a certain lawyer is charged with a breach of trust, he is guilty of embezzlement, he has been guilty time and again, but it is a mockery to prosecute him. He cannot be unfrocked, debarred, because his professional brethren will not assist.

Has the legal profession fallen into an estate in which it will not throw off barnacles? Will it not drive out the thieves and clear the temple? Has it become a haven of security for shysters and tricksters? Some of you, yes, many of you will say yes. The lawyers are the authors or the interpreters and finishers of the law and the character of the profession is the barometer of justice. No man can enter the door of this profession without having received the proper credentials from the profession itself. The profession is guarded, it is protected from the outside and on the inside it has every means of lawful ejection. Then, if a thief, a shyster or a rascal remains within the whole profession brings blame upon itself. Many of the wisest and best men of our times are found here and there can be no excuse for the low estimate of the lawyers if these best men are true to the profession.

The most dangerous member of society is a cunning, bad lawyer. He is the willing and very frequently the successful instrument of the "be-lated savages." He is the abortive practitioner of justice. His business is thriving and he is doing society an immense amount of harm, for he is to be found at all the courts of the country. He is a fire brand in the community. Only his profession can drive him. Let's make his profession rid itself of him.

A SAD PICTURE FOR CIVILIZATION.

The present Indian troubles away out in the Dakotas is but one scene in one of the saddest pictures of history—a picture combining humanity, cruelty, treachery, heroism and incapacity on the part of the whites, with savage revenge and incapacity for progress on the part of the red

men. The Indian will not be civilized, and he runs up no flag of truce and asks for no quarters. To be an Indian, as his father was, or not to be at all, is his conclusion. Nothing is left to the pale-faced master of this continent but to exterminate him and send his rebellious spirit to an undiscovered country. It is one of the painful tragedies of necessity, this extermination of the Indian. It cannot be avoided. There is not a ray of hope. Humanity has done some of its noblest and most heroic work among these most savage creatures. They have been brought into civilization, they have been cradled with its luxuries, the silver spoon and nursing bottle of only its best influences have been put into their mouths, but with opportunity they never fail to repudiate all these.

As a result, this race is rapidly perishing from the face of the earth. There are only two hundred and fifty thousand now in the United States, and their final extermination is only a question of short time. It has been believed for a long time that the Indian could not be civilized, and it is a credit to the humanity of the Caucasian that there is still a remnant of him in this country; but it is a most shocking discredit to the Caucasian that he has furnished him with the civilized weapons of war and provoked him to offer himself as a victim.

As sad as the Indian tragedy may appear, there never has been much in it for political cant, pusillanimous sentiment and the rant of such characters as Hoar, Ingalls and such national curses. We simply assassinate the Indian and are solving the problem. Happily he does not furnish another race question.

THE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED—DAUGHTON SPEAKER OF HOUSE.

The 107th session of the N. C. General Assembly convened at the capitol at Raleigh to-day and the country will take notice that the legislature of N. C., is in session for the next sixty days. The House caucus of Democrats on last night on the eight ballot nominated R. A. Doughton, a lawyer from Alleghany county for Speaker. Only three gentlemen were voted for by the caucus, Sutton, Daughton and Jones and the contest was a most exciting one. Sutton lead on every ballot to the seventh. We quote from the Raleigh Chronicle:

"At this juncture Col. Harry Skinner made an earnest plea in favor of forgetting men and standing by Alliance principles, and thus voting for R. A. Doughton. He opposed Mr. Sutton because in the State Convention he voted against giving a hearing to the discussion of the Sub-treasury bill. Mr. Sutton replied with spirit, and said that he favored the Sub-treasury bill, but in voting to refer these questions to the committee he had followed precedent only. His record stood square in his county by 1,855 majority. He protested against bringing this question into this forum, and defended himself forcibly and ably.

"The Emperor was silent, and Bismarck withdrew. "Two hours afterward, the resignation not having arrived, the Emperor sent an aide-de-camp. The Chancellor greeted him very affably, being convinced that the Emperor wished him to return and to reconsider his idea of resignation; but, to Bismarck's horror and surprise, the aide-de-camp had been sent to demand his written resignation. The Prince made the lame excuse of not having yet drawn it up, and deferred the matter till the morrow. "Next morning the aide-de-camp re-appeared. Bismarck was calmer, but again made the same excuse, saying, that before preparing a written resignation he was bound to pay a visit. Accordingly, he did pay a visit, which incredible as it may appear, we can vouch for, was to the Empress Frederick. Yes, in a panic at his fall, this man who but the day before had been the Great Chancellor, now stooped before her whom he had so long humbled, and explained the danger to the Empire involved in his fall, and the fatal consequences which the young Emperor risked in thus overturning the founder of the Empire. He begged Her Majesty to intervene and prevent the disaster to Germany and the remorse that her sovereign would feel at this unmerited humiliation of his most faithful servant.

"The Empress heard him out. She saw, humiliating himself before her, the man who had hated implacably her husband and herself, and who had sown distrust between father and son. No doubt she enjoyed the spectacle of seeing at her feet this bitter enemy, now dismissed by the very son whom he had reckoned on making his tool against her, and in a single sentence, becoming an Empress, a mother and a woman, she returned to this cringing diplomat all the insults he had cast upon her. "I much regret being quite powerless. I should have been extremely glad to intervene with my son in your favor, but you so employed all power in estranging his heart from us, making his mind foreign to mine, that I can only witness your fall

without being able to ward it off. When you are no longer there my son will perhaps draw nearer to me, but then it will be too late for me to help you."

"The Prince withdrew with downcast head, and returning home found the aide-de-camp who, for the fourth time, had come for the resignation which the fallen statesman had handed to him."

"The following is from the verbatim report:— The attorney General—Now, Mr. Parnell, I will read this extract to you from your speeches delivered in the House of Commons on the 7th of January, 1881—"Secret conspiracies do now exist in Ireland." Do you remember using those words? I remember the speech perfectly. Do you remember the words and did you believe them to be true when you said them? I cannot say without reading the context what my view was in that argument. It is possible I was endeavoring to mislead the House on that occasion.

"What do you mean by misleading the House?" My reason for arguing that argument was to cut the ground from under the argument of the government in support of that bill. Do you mean, Mr. Parnell, by using statements false in fact and contrary to the opinion you have sworn to-day you hold? I mean that it was a boastful and exaggerated statement, designed to mislead the House as to the greater or lesser existence of secret societies in Ireland.

Do you remember using these words? Did you believe to be true when you uttered them? I cannot exactly remember. Mr. Parnell, you have used the words "Mislead the House." Have you ever directly or indirectly till this moment, withdrawn that statement? I should think that I never thought of the statement from that time to now or ever had it brought under my notice. Did you or did you not intend to misstate a fact when you made that statement to the House? It is very possible I did. Deliberately; quite possible. You wish to mislead the House. Undoubtedly. You made a statement and thereon based an argument knowing your statement to be untrue? Knowing my statement to be at least a boastful exaggeration. A gross exaggeration? Very likely a gross exaggeration.

HOW BISMARCK FELL.

He Did Not Expect to Be Taken at His Word When He Resigned.

EMPEROR WILHELM, HOWEVER, HAD GROWN RESTIVE AND EAGERLY GRASPED THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE RID OF HIM—BISMARCK'S APPEAL TO THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A profound sensation is caused by the following story, and guaranteed to be authentic by the London Times:

"France now begins for the first time to understand the cause of Bismarck's fall and the circumstances, unknown till of late, which accompanied it. All these revelations are such that the Chancellor's bitterest enemies hardly venture to discuss what a shadow he cast in his descent from power.

"The iron rule of Bismarck had of late been an obstacle, an embarrassment and a cause of irritation to everybody, and a constant difficulty in the despatch of public affairs. Lately he had seen none of the Ministers of whom he was the chief, had listened to none of their objections, and gave positive and definite orders, as if the opinions of his associates in the Government were of no value. He was almost inaccessible, and received those only whom his caprice invited round him.

"He tolerated no objections, listened with a condescending smile, which condemned beforehand the ideas submitted to him by his young minister, the Emperor. He even ceased really to work while complaining bitterly if the slightest decision was come to without consulting him, and yet professed himself overwhelmed with labor whenever documents were sent to him to sign. He had become a terror to all who were obliged to come near him. Nobody ventured to contradict him; even the Emperor Wilhelm II. saw him only occasionally, because His Majesty was afraid of disturbing or irritating him.

"At last the moment came when his pupil—now his master—confronted the fact that he was not master, but only chief servant. The long-restrained imperial discontent broke into open quarrel on a minor question and poured forth in such a torrent that the Chancellor, taken by surprise and disconcerted, suddenly said: "Then I can only offer Your Majesty my resignation."

"The Emperor was silent, and Bismarck withdrew. "Two hours afterward, the resignation not having arrived, the Emperor sent an aide-de-camp. The Chancellor greeted him very affably, being convinced that the Emperor wished him to return and to reconsider his idea of resignation; but, to Bismarck's horror and surprise, the aide-de-camp had been sent to demand his written resignation. The Prince made the lame excuse of not having yet drawn it up, and deferred the matter till the morrow.

"Next morning the aide-de-camp re-appeared. Bismarck was calmer, but again made the same excuse, saying, that before preparing a written resignation he was bound to pay a visit. Accordingly, he did pay a visit, which incredible as it may appear, we can vouch for, was to the Empress Frederick. Yes, in a panic at his fall, this man who but the day before had been the Great Chancellor, now stooped before her whom he had so long humbled, and explained the danger to the Empire involved in his fall, and the fatal consequences which the young Emperor risked in thus overturning the founder of the Empire. He begged Her Majesty to intervene and prevent the disaster to Germany and the remorse that her sovereign would feel at this unmerited humiliation of his most faithful servant.

"The Empress heard him out. She saw, humiliating himself before her, the man who had hated implacably her husband and herself, and who had sown distrust between father and son. No doubt she enjoyed the spectacle of seeing at her feet this bitter enemy, now dismissed by the very son whom he had reckoned on making his tool against her, and in a single sentence, becoming an Empress, a mother and a woman, she returned to this cringing diplomat all the insults he had cast upon her. "I much regret being quite powerless. I should have been extremely glad to intervene with my son in your favor, but you so employed all power in estranging his heart from us, making his mind foreign to mine, that I can only witness your fall

without being able to ward it off. When you are no longer there my son will perhaps draw nearer to me, but then it will be too late for me to help you."

"The Prince withdrew with downcast head, and returning home found the aide-de-camp who, for the fourth time, had come for the resignation which the fallen statesman had handed to him."

The following is from the verbatim report:— The attorney General—Now, Mr. Parnell, I will read this extract to you from your speeches delivered in the House of Commons on the 7th of January, 1881—"Secret conspiracies do now exist in Ireland." Do you remember using those words? I remember the speech perfectly. Do you remember the words and did you believe them to be true when you said them? I cannot say without reading the context what my view was in that argument. It is possible I was endeavoring to mislead the House on that occasion.

"What do you mean by misleading the House?" My reason for arguing that argument was to cut the ground from under the argument of the government in support of that bill. Do you mean, Mr. Parnell, by using statements false in fact and contrary to the opinion you have sworn to-day you hold? I mean that it was a boastful and exaggerated statement, designed to mislead the House as to the greater or lesser existence of secret societies in Ireland.

Do you remember using these words? Did you believe to be true when you uttered them? I cannot exactly remember. Mr. Parnell, you have used the words "Mislead the House." Have you ever directly or indirectly till this moment, withdrawn that statement? I should think that I never thought of the statement from that time to now or ever had it brought under my notice. Did you or did you not intend to misstate a fact when you made that statement to the House? It is very possible I did. Deliberately; quite possible. You wish to mislead the House. Undoubtedly. You made a statement and thereon based an argument knowing your statement to be untrue? Knowing my statement to be at least a boastful exaggeration. A gross exaggeration? Very likely a gross exaggeration.

IT WAS A SURPRISE. The Displacement of the Force Bill—The Financial Bill in the Senate. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The action of the Senate in displacing the election bill, with the financial bill was a complete surprise to the friends of the former measure, and several of the Republican senators, who voted for the motion, say it was without prior knowledge on their part. So far as can be learned the arrangement to displace the election bill was not definitely effected till some time after the Senate met, though there had been some quiet consultation prior to to-day on the subject. It is understood that Messrs. Stewart and Teller were the principal movers in the scheme. The matter was kept so quiet that the Idaho Senators did not even know what motion was to be made. Senator Shoup says he was told not to go away that something of interest to silver was to take place, but he says he did not know just what it was that was going to happen.

The Democrats are rejoicing over the displacement of the election bill and think it has received its death blow. The financial bill must now be displaced by direct vote and has the coign of vantage heretofore occupied by the election bill. It has the right of way.

Look Here! NEW YORK HACKETT STORE AT JONESBORO, N. C. I have connected myself with the well known Chas. Broadway House, of Broadway, New York, the pioneer of UNDERBUY and UNDERSELL, the CASH DOWN before delivery system. And by this system I am enabled to sell good goods at astonishingly low prices. I invite every body in search of good goods and low prices, to come and examine for themselves. I depend upon the big aggregate for my profits and not big profits on one item. I have not time nor space to quote prices, but will mention a few staple things. Men's Under Shirts 24 cts. to 48 cts. for white Merino. Men's heavy Scotch wool 37 cts. All wool fancy striped 55 cts., and very heavy all wool Red Flannel 60 cts. each. Ladies Vests, good quality 39 cts. each. Ladies hose 8 cts. 9 cts., and up to 14 cts. pr. for Ingrain goods, and 23 cts. pr. for all wool hose. Men's half hose 9 cts. up to 23 cts. pr. for all wool scarlet shaker socks. Misses hose 8 and 9 cts. pr. for real good goods. Ladies' Handkerchiefs from 2 cts. up to 13 cts. for fine hem stitched. Men's do. from 3 cts. up to 35 cts. for silk handkerchiefs. Wool filling Linsey 10 cts. yd. Big assortment of Hamburg Embroidery from 4 cts. up to 18 cts. per yd. Laces from 10 cts. per doz. yds. up to 7 cts. for wide. Ladies' Corsets from 25 cts. up to 43 cts. Notions very cheap—Dress buttons from 3 cts. doz. up to 7 cts. good machine spool cotton, 200 yds. two spools for 5 cts. Spool silk 3 cts. and 4 cts. each. Button hole twist one and two cents a spool. Safety pins 2 cts. doz. Bright Adamantine pins 2 cts. paper up to 5 cts. for solid gilt brass pins, 390 to the paper, and envelopes very cheap. Suspensives from 7 cts. up to 25 cts. for Farmers Heavy Braces. And Tinware is so cheap that you will forget all about the McKinley Tariff bill—and many other things that I have not time to mention. J. B. YARBOROUGH, Nov. 11th, 1890. PROPRIETOR.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. H. A. ANZON, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to mention it. Few are the households in which it does not have Castoria within easy reach. GARDNER & GREENE, F. D., New York City, Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church. Castoria cures Colds, Constipation, Stomach Distress, Eructation, Etc. It soothes, gives sleep, and promotes action. Without injurious medication. For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results. EDWIN F. PARSONS, M. D., "The Winthrop," 124th Street and 7th Ave., New York City. THE CHRYSLER COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

Attention! If any one having weak, sore or bad eyes in any way, will give me a call, I will try to help their infirmities, as I have spectacles, Eye Glasses suited to any age from 35 to 75 years. Excellent pipes, with fancy nickel covers, fastened to stem with a neat chain, for 15 cts. Richter and other Amulets or Harps, for 10 cts. Beautiful marbles for boys, Violin and Banjo strings, both Gut and Steel. Playing Cards, A. B. C. Blocks, Candy Rattles and many things too tedious to mention. Physician prescriptions put up at all hours, with accuracy and dispatch at the Drug Store of A. J. THOMPSON. Notice of Publication. NORTH CAROLINA } Superior Court } Moore County, } Before D. A. McDONALD, C. S. C. J. M. Wicker, vs. Barbara McKenzie, Ellen Matthews, Mary Matthews, Christian Matthews, Flora Matthews, Catherine Matthews and Barbara Matthews, heirs of Dugald Matthews, John Matthews, heir of Daniel Matthews, and the heirs at law of John McDugald, (names unknown). The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Moore county for the partition of certain lands situated in the county of Moore, in which the said defendants have an interest, and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the said Clerk of the Superior Court at his office in the court house in Carthage, N. C., on the 17th day of February, 1890, and answer or demur to the petition in said proceedings, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition. D. A. McDONALD, C. S. C., DOUGLASS & SHAW, Attos. for Petitioner. This 20th day of Dec, 1890.

W. L. STEELE, FURGEON DENTIST, Rockingham, N. C. Offers his services to the citizens of Sanford and county. Office fitted up in first-class style with all the latest improved instruments. Gold crowns and operative dentistry a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Upper or lower set of teeth for \$10.00.

N. A. SINCLAIR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Will practice in Moore county whenever services needed. Collections and remittances always prompt.

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL, Male and Female, BUSINESS AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY. Board and tuition cheap. Special care taken with boarding pupils, all of whom can board with the principal and be under his immediate care. W. C. Melton, M. D., offers his professional services to boarding pupils free of charge. Write for catalogue of particulars. R. B. LINEBERRY, A. B., Prin.