

Goldsboro Messenger

J. A. BONITZ, EDITOR.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, - - JANUARY 28, 1886

THE MESSENGER

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MR. GLADSTONE'S speech at the opening of the new Parliament seems to have been another of his wonderful oratorical and political triumphs.

BLIZZARDS are still harrowing the feelings of Nor'westerners. A grand cold wave came along the latter part of last week and froze out what had escaped the first freezing.

The German Government is proceeding with a high hand against its Polish subjects. Great numbers of them have been exiled. Now the semi-official Cologne Gazette says that the Government means to purchase estates and settle them with German peasants.

The foolish people of Washington Territory wish when they enter the Union to come as Tacoma, dropping "Washington" as too common.

A NUMBER of the leading iron men of Pennsylvania have been interviewing Congressmen on their own hook, and they report to their colleagues in the trade, as the result of conferences with Senators Morrill, Everts, Edmunds, Sabin, Chace, Mitchell; Representatives Randall, Phelps, McKinley, and others of both houses, that there is a disposition among the Democratic majority of the House to unite on a moderate tariff reduction bill, embodying the views of Mr. Morrison, and that this bill, if it passed the House, would be strenuously opposed in the Senate.

As an exchange observes, we rarely have a judicial scandal in this country, although our elective system and the political relations of the bench make us peculiarly liable to such troubles. It comes as a very disagreeable sensation, therefore, when a judge is arrested on a charge of forging and falsifying the records of his own court, and the pain is deepened when the accused has borne a distinguished part in public affairs.

The liquor sellers and brewers are rejoicing over the decision of Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the State of Kansas against John Walruff, the Lawrence brewer, to the effect that the State should pay Walruff \$50,000 for his brewery or let him proceed with the manufacture of beer.

COL. F. W. KERCHNER, of Wilmington, represents North Carolina as a member of the delegation from the South Atlantic Improvement Convention, appointed last November at Savannah. He called upon President Cleveland the other day, and says that the President expressed much interest in the object of the convention, and said his views had changed much since, as Governor of New York, he expressed his idea regarding the transportation question.

After Mr. Hayes obtained possession that provision was found to be very embarrassing, because a number of cases occurred even under a Republican Administration, where changes had to be made and men suspended for other causes than death or resignation during the recess of the Senate.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the meantime had occasion to consider the question in Farden's case (see 99, United States Reports, page 10), in which the question came

BRUISING A BLATHERSKITE.

Mr. Boutelle, the stalwart Republican Maine editor and Congressman, introduced a resolution in the House sometime since which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Boutelle is a superloyal son of the soil, and he wanted to know just why it was that Union ex-soldiers had been discharged at the Portsmouth (Va.) navy yard and ex-Confederates put in their places, and why it was that inscriptions commemorating important events in the late war were removed from the navy yard.

Well, Bloody Boutelle was not to have it all his own way. The time has passed by when such as he can cheat and cozen the country. The matter came up last Friday, on Mr. Chairman Herbert's report from the committee. The Republicans demanded more time than the rules on a call of the previous question admitted. The Democrats refused to accede to the request, as it was a mere resolution of enquiry. The Republicans then filibustered for more than two hours, at the end of which time they meekly accepted their fifteen minutes, and Brother Boutelle harangued the House. He made the same old speech, a copy of the same old editorial, in the same old down East dail, it fell flat; that is, the country heard it with indifference.

When George D. Wise rose to reply he took all the sap out of the Republican rejoicing. Mr. Wise knew all the facts. He had only a few moments, and he was constantly interrupted by the Maine bully and others, but when he was through there wasn't much left of Brother Boutelle. One by one he demolished the alleged facts in the enquiries.

We give the report of the controversy elsewhere in this paper.

PAY OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

The Republicans in the Senate are nosing around in the hope that they will find something in Democratic administration out of which to make party capital. So far their efforts have been unsuccessful, in some instances ludicrous, as in a case elsewhere alluded to. On Thursday Mr. Beck made some remarks on the resolution of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced on the previous day. The resolution related to collectors of internal revenue appointed by the President, but not yet confirmed by the Senate. It was a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether or not these collectors had received any portion of the salary pertaining to the office contrary to the law of March 1, 1879. This law provides that "no collector shall be entitled to any portion of the salary pertaining to the office unless such collector shall have been confirmed by the Senate, except in cases of commissions to fill vacancies occurring during the recess of the Senate."

Mr. Beck said "that all the information that can be given the Senate has now. Every collector of internal revenue since 1879, who has been appointed in the place of an officer suspended, has received his pay regularly, under all administrations, all of them are receiving it now; so that there is no necessity for any official communication on the subject." The Senator had that morning obtained his information from the First Comptroller and his deputy. He claimed with these authorities that it had been done, not in violation but in pursuance of law. He recited the facts of the passage of the Tenure-of-office act, the section (1768) added after Grant's election (in 1869) and the law of March 2, 1875. The reasons for all these laws were distinctly set forth. The Tenure-of-office act was passed to prevent the removal by President Johnson of any class of officers. Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes was intended to give Grant, a Republican Executive, some discretion which it withheld from his Democratic predecessor; it permitted suspensions of officers, except judges in a Senate recess. Again in 1875 the fear of a Democratic victory in the year following led the dominant party to pass the act quoted from above.

As the matter is interesting in this section of the country particularly, we follow the narrative of the Kentucky Senator to its conclusion. After Mr. Hayes obtained possession that provision was found to be very embarrassing, because a number of cases occurred even under a Republican Administration, where changes had to be made and men suspended for other causes than death or resignation during the recess of the Senate. The Supreme Court of the United States in the meantime had occasion to consider the question in Farden's case (see 99, United States Reports, page 10), in which the question came

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Silver Question - Claims of the Silver Men.

The President and His Party in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 23. - In the last two or three days the confidence of the silver advocates in both houses of the Congress has risen higher than ever before. It is now said by them that they have a majority of fifteen or twenty in the Senate and one of seventy-five or one hundred in the House. These figures are not much if any in excess of what the situation justifies. The Democratic gold Senators are believed to be the following: Messrs. Butler, Gray, Hoffman, McPherson and Payne. To offset these there are five Democrats, and the Republican Senators probably who would vote against the further demonetization of silver. Among the leading Republicans on the silver side are Mr. Ingalls, the brilliant Senator from Kansas; Mr. Jones, of Nevada; Stanford, of California, and the two Colorado Senators, Messrs. Teller and Bowen. In fact, almost all the Western Senators are strong silverites. One of the most suspect of them is the pugnacious Van Wyck, of Nebraska.

At the House end of the Capitol I find a large number of the Republicans are zealous silver men. Among these is Mr. Payson, of Illinois, one of the clearest headed and most influential members. "I predict to you now," he said to a journalistic friend of mine, "that no bill changing the existing law can pass either branch of Congress. A bill to suspend coinage would be beaten in the House by a majority of a hundred. This war upon silver is an outrage; you cannot express my opposition to it too strongly. The Treasury officials are responsible for whatever depreciation in value silver has suffered. They have been fighting it. They resist the laws of Congress and do all they can to decrease the value of the currency established by Congress. They should be impeached, and I think I shall bring the matter before the House. For years the Treasury has been resisting Congress. They have no right to say what shall and what shall not be a legal tender. It is their place to execute the law, and not to attempt to annul it. Articles of impeachment should be drawn up."

It is needless to say that the large majority of Democrats are against the suspension of silver coinage or any legislation whatever, unless it be the passage of a bill to provide for free coinage of silver. It is not unlikely that the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, very much against Chairman Bland's wish, will report in favor of some restriction, but the report will avail nothing, as the House is largely on the other side of the question. Judge Reagan is the silver leader, with Mr. Bland as his rear guard, and Mr. Warner is the lieutenant. The feeling against the Treasury authorities is not very kind just now. Quite a long and elaborate speech on the anti-silver side was made by Senator Morrill Wednesday. At the close a number of spirited colloquies took place. The Senate engaged in a very interesting discussion on Thursday of the House Electoral Count bill. Mr. Sherman made a strong argument in favor of an amendment he offered providing that where the two houses cannot agree on any question affecting the count, they shall meet and vote in joint convention. He did not profess that this plan was wholly unobjectionable, but it secured what the Constitution required - a count of the vote. The usefulness and legality of the amendment were vigorously combated by Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Hoar, but received the endorsement of Mr. Everts, whose familiarity with the general question of the Electoral Count is very well known. If I do not forget, Mr. Sherman's is the same plan reported in the House in the 48th Congress by Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut.

On Thursday Mr. Butler, who started the Dakota investigation, indicated a change of policy or tactics by introducing a bill to enable the people of the Territory of South Dakota to form a Territory to form a Constitution and State Government. This shows that Democrats will not continue to oppose the admission of the Territory into the Union, and that under proper conditions they favor it.

It was decided by the caucus leaders in the Senate Thursday not to hold another Democratic caucus this week. The views of the President were stated to be about as follows: If requested to communicate information respecting removals, he would send the papers; but he should not state any reasons whatever. Nothing more than the papers on file was to be expected, but he might, in private conversation, give other information to such Senators as made the request. It is understood that the President has not yet received any requests for information as to removals, and that he has not been communicated with on the subject. He has never made any statement of the attitude he should take in the event of such request. This comes from Col. Lamont, the President's private Secretary. The filibustering tactics of the Republicans yesterday in the House did not avail them anything. They got just fifteen minutes on the Boutelle body shirt business, and Brother Boutelle was handled by George Wise. (See another part of the MESSENGER.) Gen. Sheridan has expressed the opinion before the commission which is considering the question of consolidating the scientific bureaus that it is not necessary for the Signal Bureau to remain under military control, and it is probable the recommendation may be made to separate it from the army. Comptroller Cannon resigned yesterday, the resignation to take effect on the 31st. He will accept the position of Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic, New York. More committee clerks - P. V. De Graw, Militia; W. A. Ayres, Expenditures in Navy Department; William Mahoney, Assistant Clerk Invalid Pensions; H. Conquest Clark, Foreign Affairs.

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New Advertisements.

MESSENGER OPERA HOUSE!

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

Clara Louise Kellogg

AND HER GRAND OPERATIC COMPANY!

Major J. B. POND has the honor to announce this world-renowned American PRIMA DONNA, supported by the following Eminent Artists:

MR. ADOLPH GLOSS, The Eminent Piano Virtuoso. To appear in One Grand Operatic Concert as above announced.

PRICES: GENERAL ADMISSION, \$1.00 GALLERY, 50 and 75 Cents RESERVED SEATS (Tickets for sale at Kirby & Robinson's Drug Store, \$1.25)

OPERA HOUSE!

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!

MR. BONITZ announces with pleasure a One Night Engagement of the Representative American Comedian,

John T. Raymond,

AND HIS COMPANY.

Kate Forsyth, Joseph E. Whiting, Leonard Bradley, Lewis Baker, Belle Pierson, J. B. Everham, Mamie Floyd, Sidney Drew, Harry Piers, Frank E. Lamb, Frank Lane, John Vinton, Jerry Lant, in his Famous Comedy, entitled

COL. MULBERRY SELLERS!

In Which He Has Been Greeted By Over Fifty Engagements in the Principal Cities of the Country.

PRICES: GENERAL ADMISSION, 75 Cents. GALLERY, 50 Cents RESERVED SEATS (Tickets for sale at Kirby & Robinson's Drug Store commencing Thursday the 28th) \$1.00

The Usual Low Excursion Rates over the Railroads.

Molasses, Syrup,

Flour, &c.

40 Bbls. Cuba Molasses, 10 Syrup, 10 New Orleans Molasses, 10 Flour, all grades, 100 Sugar, 25 Sacks Coffee, 25 Cases Potash, 25 Lye, 25 Boxes Crackers, all fresh goods, 10 Cases Star Lye, 25 Tomatoes, 25 Peaches, 25 Boxes Tobacco, 10 Cream Cheese.

All the above goods for sale low for cash.

R. E. PIPKIN, Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 28, 1886-tf

NOTICE!

Parties who have not settled their past years accounts with us will do so at once. We will not extend further credit to those who have not paid up. We shall not deviate from the above.

H. WEIL & BROS. Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 25, 1886-tf

OUR NOTES

Taken last Year are all due and we MUST HAVE THE MONEY! COME AND SEE US!

We have the Largest Stock of Buggies, (all kinds) Columbus, Norfolk, Cincinnati, and Home Made, that is kept by any one establishment in the State; and we can, and will, Sell Cheaper, and all who contemplate buying will Save Money by calling on us.

BORDEN, JONES & CO. Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 25, 1886-tf

NOTICE!

The copartnership heretofore existing between S. D. Hanks and J. A. Corbett, merchants, doing business at Mt. Olive, N. C., under the firm name and style of Hanks & Co., has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. D. Hanks will continue the business, assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to collect all claims due the firm.

S. D. HANKS, JNO. A. CORBETT, Mt. Olive, N. C., Jan. 28, 1886-3w

Having purchased the interest of Mr. J. A. Corbett in the business of Hanks & Co., at Mt. Olive, N. C., I will continue to do a General Merchandise business and purpose keeping a full Stock of Goods, and will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Respectfully, S. D. HANKS.

Before You Buy Money To Loan!

\$5,000 at 8 per cent interest. Will loan on desirable city property, mortgage only. JOSEPH EDWARDS, Goldsboro, N. C. Jan. 25-7w

Educational.

La Grange Collegiate Institute.

Spring Term Begins Monday Feb. 1.

We offer increased facilities without additional expense to students.

REV. A. R. MORGAN, Principal, Mr. ZEB V. TAYLOR, Professor of Penmanship, Mr. W. S. SPURGEON, Primary Department, Miss CLYDE RHODES, Music.

For terms and full particulars, address the Principal at La Grange, Lenoir County, N. C. Jan. 7-1m

Statesville Female College.

STATESVILLE, N. C. THE SPRING TERM of this institution will begin Wednesday, January 29, 1886. The last year has been a very prosperous one. The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the following advantages claimed for PEACE INSTITUTE:

1st. - An experienced and highly accomplished corps of teachers in all branches usually taught in the best schools of the South, and in Latin and French. Advantages for instruction in Music, Art and Modern Languages unsurpassed.

2d. - Location at Raleigh, the Capital of the State, affords every facility for communication with every place in the State, and the Principal office connected by telephone with the principal office, Climate of Raleigh proverbial for health.

3d. - Building most conveniently arranged of any in the State, furnished with steam and gas. The sleeping-rooms of pupils are arranged for two occupants, neatly and comfortably furnished, and the dining-rooms are spacious and elegant, and the kitchen is lighted by electricity, and electric bells are through the whole building.

4th. - The building is under the supervision of a Faculty of the highest standing, and the Principal office connected by telephone with the principal office, Climate of Raleigh proverbial for health.

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