

Goldsboro Messenger

J. A. BONITZ, Editor and Proprietor.

"For us, Principle is Principle—Right is Right—Yesterday, To-day, To-morrow, Forever."

Published Semi-Weekly—\$3.00 a Year

VOL. XXII.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1886.

NO. 37.

THE WILMINGTON FIRE.

Over a Million of Property Destroyed.

Churches, Warehouses, Railroad Offices and Dwellings Destroyed.

In addition to the meagre particulars given in Monday's MESSENGER, we glean the following of the fearful fire that swept Wilmington on Sunday last.

The steamer *Bladen*, plying between Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C., caught fire in the afternoon about 4 o'clock, just before reaching her wharf, and owing to the inflammable nature of her cargo, consisting of rosin, spirits of turpentine and cotton, was immediately enveloped in flames. The pilot headed her for the nearest available wharf and the passengers succeeded in escaping, some by boats from adjoining vessels and others by jumping overboard, when they were quickly rescued.

The deserted steamer landed against the wharf of the New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, and the fire was quickly communicated to the sheds and warehouses thereon. All the wharves and sheds being saturated with rosin and turpentine, the spread of the fire was rapid, and in a few moments the efforts of the firemen became a disastrous conflagration. There was a gale of wind blowing at the time from the southwest, and soon the blocks on the water front were burning furiously.

The Review of Monday says: "The steamer headed directly for the wharves of Clyde line steamers where the passengers who had not already been rescued were safely landed. Coming in contact with the wharf, the flames ignited the highly combustible materials which were stored there and in a moment they were beyond human control. Favored by the strong wind they were carried to the warehouses of the Wilmington and thence with astonishing rapidity to the costly warehouses recently erected by Col. F. W. Kerchner and thence to the building occupied by Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Bro. Both of these large warehouses were completely gutted and their contents destroyed, and a large portion of their walls tumbled to the ground. The flames here crossed Water street and gutted the second story of the store of Mr. M. J. Heyer, and thence in a northward course swept every building on both sides of Water street to Mulberry street. Crossing Mulberry street the fire swept up Nutt street, taking in its course the stores and warehouses of Messrs. Worth & Worth. Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, the saw and planing mills of Mr. J. W. Taylor, the Champion Compress and the magnificent warehouses of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads, on the West side of the street. On the East side of the street it seriously scorched a small building on the corner of Mulberry and Nutt street and, seeming to leave this as entirely too insignificant for its work, attacked the residence of Hon. George Davis, a Marine's home, kept by Mrs. Bryson. This building, which is of brick, resisted the attack for a considerable time, but eventually yielded and nothing is now left of it but the bare walls. Next in its course it swept through the grist mill of Mr. J. G. Boney, the Cape Fear Flour Mills, and crossing Walnut street swept every building on the square bounded by Red Cross and Walnut and Nutt and Front streets, including the offices of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, and Wilmington and Weldon Railroads. Crossing to the East side of Front street the Front Street M. E. Church was destroyed and every building on the square bounded by Walnut and Red Cross streets and Front and Second streets, with the exception of the Methodist Parsonage, occupied by Rev. Dr. Yates, was burned.

The first dwelling house destroyed was the residence of Hon. George Davis, on Second street, between Walnut and Red Cross, which, although nearly half a mile from where the fire originated, caught on the roof from some flying embers. In a few moments after the alarm was given these flames had been extinguished but were sufficient to have carried it to the roof, but unfortunately that was not the case and the building was destroyed, involving in its ruin the destruction of the dwellings of Mrs. V. Bunting, Col. E. R. Brink, Mr. Sol Bear and the residence of the late Mr. Henry Nutt.

The loss of the Front Street M. E. Church was due mainly to the fact that the cupola was of wood, made in the form of blinds for the purpose of ventilation, and some of the embers finding their way through these ignited the interior wood work and almost in a moment it was beyond human power to arrest the progress of the flames. As the devouring element fastened itself upon the inside of the structure the bell of the church, from some cause—possibly, however, by some heat substance falling upon it—gave one sad, solemn peal as if telling its own destruction. It was a pitiable sound which brought tears to the eyes of many of those who had worshipped there and had been born in Christ under ministrations beneath the roof of that edifice. "The old church bell," which had become a tender part of the history of many lives, bidding us welcome to the sacred service of God, ringing out joyously a wedding peal or tolling sadly for the departed spirit of some loved and saintly one, now with one great heart throbed toiled for its own destruction.

The living embers were carried by the force of the wind a great distance from the roofs of a number of buildings and were ignited, but owing to the watchfulness and exertions of the people the flames were extinguished.

The schooner *Lillie Holmes*, Capt. Wilbert, which was lying at Kerchner's wharf, and the steamer *Bleed Queen*, Capt. Worth, which was lying near by, together with the steamer *Bladen*, Capt. Roberson, were among the first to be destroyed by the flames. There were several other vessels in great jeopardy but through the exertions of the steamers *Passport*, *Alpha* and *Marie* they were hauled to a place of safety and thus escaped destruction. These steamers did most excellent work and had it not been for their great exertions several vessels, principally large barques, would have been burned.

Seeing the imminent peril which threatened the city the fire departments of Goldsboro, Charlotte and Florence, S. C., were telegraphed for assistance. The Goldsboro Company started, but when the fire had reached the city a dispatch that it would be impossible to reach here as the track between this city and Rocky Point was blocked out with cars which had been hauled out to escape destruction. Hearing this intelligence the company returned to Goldsboro. The Hope Steam Fire Engine Company of Florence, S. C., Capt. J. Jelico, with 15 members, arrived here over the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad at a quarter past 9 o'clock last night, having made the run of 108 miles in three hours and one minute. In just twenty minutes after receiving the dispatch which stated that their services were needed they were at the depot with their engine waiting for a locomotive to bring them here. They were on duty all night, the railroad warehouses at work in extinguishing the flames and at the same time exercising watchful care that they did not spread to other property in the vicinity.

All the firemen did noble work and were on duty without intermission from the first sound of the alarm at about 2:30 yesterday afternoon until 8 o'clock this morning. Thus through the long and weary hours they fought the flames, sometimes perched with the intense heat and oftentimes nearly blinded and in danger of suffocation from the dense volumes of smoke with which they were frequently encompassed. There were many individual cases of intrepid daring and self-sacrificing heroism, but where all did so lavishly it is difficult to single out any one who would appear to be particularly brave. They all fought bravely, well and like heroes and all honor is accorded them for their manly efforts. Nor were they alone in acts of true courage, for many of our citizens were conspicuous for their daring deeds.

At about 8 o'clock p. m. the fire was again under control, but it did not destroy a million and a half dollars' worth of property. Starting from Chestnut street, the New York Steamship Company's wharf and warehouse were burned, next the store and offices of F. W. Kerchner and Calder Bros., S. P. Shoter & Co., A. D. Wessell, Worth & Worth, O. G. Parsonage, Alexander Sprunt & Son, Charles City lumber mill, formerly Colville's, G. B. Boney & Co., B. Wright, flour and grist mills, the Champion Compress and Warehouse Company, the freight warehouses of the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad companies, and several railroad boarding houses, were destroyed, and in addition to the steamer *Bladen* and the schooner *Lillie Holmes*, the same line, was burned to the water's edge. The American schooner *Lillie Holmes*, not being able to get out of the reach of the flames, was also burned, and will prove a total loss. Over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods were burned in one warehouse.

Owing to the sparks wafted by the high winds numerous private dwellings caught fire and were burned to the ground, including those of the Hon. George Davis, Col. E. R. Brink, Mr. Solomon Bear and about thirty others. In addition a block of small tenements, occupied by colored people, was completely swept away, although nearly a mile distant from the main fire. The general offices of the Atlantic Coast Line were also destroyed, with numerous valuable papers and records.

So many poor people are burned out that fears are entertained of serious distress on this account, and active efforts are being made to relieve all suffering. Quite a handsome sum has already been raised and others are contributing. The guests of the Orton House alone raised a munificent purse, which is being distributed to those most in need.

INSURANCE.

The Review gives the following list of the insurance:

With Northrop & Hodges: J. M. Forshee, \$1,000 on mds; heirs of Henry Nutt, \$300 on frame store; heirs of Henry Nutt, \$400 on shed and office; Robt. Robinson, \$1,800 on frame building; Samuel Bear, Sr., \$900 on mds; J. G. Oldenburtle, \$200 on frame building; Champion Compress Co., \$2,000 on building; Sol. Bear, \$2,300 on furniture; Charles Wessell, \$1,500 on stock; Bladen Steamboat Co., \$2,000 on steamer; W. H. Sprunt, \$200 on horses and harness; James Sprunt, \$175 on horses and buggies; Alex. Sprunt & Sons, \$1,500 on wharf structure; M. Bear & Bro., \$400 on frame building; N. Giles & Co., \$1,000 on rice in W. W. R. R. warehouse; estate of John McRae, \$1,000 on saw mill building; all in Phoenix, of Hartford.

Samuel Bear, Sr., \$636 on mds; Worth & Worth, \$4,080 on cotton; all in London and Lancashire, of Liverpool, Eng.

M. J. Heyer, \$1,000 on stock; D. G. Worth and estate of N. G. Daniel, \$1,500 on frame sheds; Champion Compress Co., \$2,500 on building and machinery; N. Giles & Co., \$2,500 on rice in W. W. R. R. warehouse; Sol. Bear, \$3,500 on dwelling house; Hall & Pearsall, \$877 on cotton; all in Home, of New York.

Champion Compress Co., \$5,000 on building and machinery; Alex. Sprunt & Sons, \$2,500 on building and office furniture; Front Street M. E. Church, \$3,000 on building and furniture; all in Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool.

Front Street M. E. Church, \$1,800 on pipe organ; Hall & Pearsall, \$2,193 on cotton; all in Georgia Home, of Columbus, Ga.

Worth & Worth, \$4,000 on mds; Champion Compress Co., \$5,000 on building and machinery; all in Lancashire, of Manchester.

Champion Compress Co., \$5,000 on building and machinery; Worth & Worth, \$4,185 on cotton; George Davis, \$3,000 on dwelling; Kerchner & Calder Bros., \$2,500 on building; Jno. C. Hever, \$2,000 on building; all in New York Underwriters Agency.

Worth & Worth, \$5,400 on mds; Jno. C. Hever, \$1,600 on dwelling and furniture; Mrs. S. A. Flannery, \$3,000 on dwelling and furniture; C. B. Wright, \$2,500 on building; Kerchner & Calder Bros., \$3,000 on sheds; Alex. Sprunt & Son, \$4,000 on brick building and sheds; F. A. Newbury, \$500 on building; M. Ratajez, \$1,200 on building; J. W. Taylor, \$1,000 on machinery; all in Liverpool & London & Globe.

Paterson, Downing & Co., \$8,000 on naval stores; C. S. Love & Co., \$2,000 on naval stores; Worth & Worth, \$2,000, on naval stores; Christine Oldham, \$500 on furniture; T. B. Hender son, \$1,000 on mds; Hall & Pearsall, \$344 on cotton; S. P. Shoter & Co., \$6,500 on naval stores; all in Hamburg Bremen, of Hamburg.

Hall & Pearsall, \$86 on cotton; estate of John McRae, \$1,000 on mds; C. B. Wright, \$3,000 on stock; S. P. Shoter & Co., \$600 on office furniture; all in Phoenix Assurance of London.

E. K. Prigden, \$280 on furniture; Hall & Pearsall, \$869 on cotton; Louis J. Poisson, \$150 on furniture; all in the Rochester German, of Rochester, N. Y.

M. Rochester, \$900, on stock and furniture; Jas. L. Metts, \$900 on furniture; Hall & Pearsall, \$129 on cotton; all in the Virginia, Fire and Marine, of Richmond.

J. W. Taylor, \$750 on machinery, in Alabama of Mobile, and \$750 on machinery, in the Citizens, of Mobile.

With Atkinson & Manning: Pomberly Jones, \$6,625, on cotton ties; M. J. Heyer, \$2,500 on stock; Mrs. A. M. Parley, \$1,500 on building; Worth & Worth, \$13,200 on building and stock; D. G. Worth and estate of N. G. Daniel, \$10,950 on building; Hall & Pearsall, \$28,300 on cotton; George L. Ayr, \$2,000 on guano; J. G. Oldenburtle, \$900 on building; Samuel Bear, Sr., \$3,325 on dwelling and furniture; C. B. Wright, \$5,500 on building and stock; Mrs. C. R. Gan, \$300, on furniture; Bagley, Stearns & Bagley, \$1,000 on steamer *River Queen*; St. Bernard school house, \$1,500; H. R. Kuhl, \$100, on dwelling house; Thos. Rivera, \$300, on dwelling.

These amounts are divided between the following companies:

Queen, North British & Mercantile, Hartford, Phoenix, Ethna, Commercial Union Fire Association, City of London, Hobbs and North Carolina Home.

With DeRoset & Northrop: Worth & Worth, \$12,500 on mds; Smith & Gilchrist, \$1,000 on mds; Bladen Steamboat Co., \$1,500 on steamer; Mr. J. H. yer, \$1,000 on stock; C. B. Wright, \$2,500 on building; Champion Compress Co., \$2,500 on building and machinery; all in North America, of Philadelphia.

J. M. Forshee, \$1,000 on stock; Springfield Fire & Marine, of Springfield, Mass.

With M. S. Willard: Owen Fennell, \$3,000 on cotton; E. Lilly, \$1,600 on cotton; A. H. Greene, \$2,500 on cotton; D. L. Gore, \$1,000 on cotton; Kerchner & Calder Bros., \$1,000 on frame warehouse; W. I. Gore, \$500 on stock; \$1,000 on mds; Smith & Gilchrist, \$500 on stock; heirs of H. Nutt, \$1,800 on brick stores; M. J. Heyer, \$2,500 on stock; Alex. Sprunt & Son, \$1,500 on spirit barrels & c; James Madden, \$2,200 on brick building; G. J. Boney, \$6,000 on machinery and \$9,000 on stock; Mrs. E. H. Newkirk, \$1,500 on brick building, occupied by G. J. Boney; C. B. Wright, \$300 on hay; heirs of H. Nutt, \$4,300 on brick building; Mrs. Emily Gribb, \$500 on furniture; Alex. Sprunt & Son, \$1,000 on building. These amounts were divided as follows: \$8,000 in Continental; \$10,250 in Fire Insurance Association; \$1,800 in German American; \$4,950 in Sun; \$5,195 in Northern, aggregating \$30,195.

With Wm. L. Smith & Co.: D. L. Blyson, on brick hot, \$2,000; M. J. Heyer, on stock, \$1,000; H. W. Bryant, \$1,000 on stock; all in Scottish Union & National.

Kerchner & Calder Bros., \$2,500 on brick building; Bladen Steamboat Co., \$1,000 on steamboat; J. H. Duh m, \$800 on furniture; J. A. Walker, \$2,100 on dwelling; all in Connecticut Fire.

Worth & Worth, \$3,000 on naval stores; J. C. Stephenson, \$500 floating policy; C. B. Wright, \$2,500 on mill building; all in Crescent Insurance Company.

To the above added about \$8,000 in the Wilmington Mutual.

A large and beautiful line of Children's Carriages just received at FUCHTNER & KERN'S

THE BLAIR BILL.

An Able Presentation of Its Features.

By Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington.

[Wilmington Review, Feb. 18th.]

***** The title of the Blair bill is as follows: "A bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of Common Schools." It is now before the Senate. It passed the Senate during the last Congress, after three weeks of debate, by a vote of 33 to 11, (many Senators being absent, but a large portion of the absentees being in favor of the bill), but was not reached in the House. It proposes to distribute during the next eight years among the States and Territories \$77,000,000—as follows: 7 million the first year; 10 million the second year; 15 million the third year; 13 million the fourth year; 11 million the fifth year; 9 million the sixth year; 7 million the seventh year, and 5 million the eighth year. This money is to be distributed on the basis of illiteracy; that is, to each State according to the number of persons in it who could not write in 1880, when the last Census was taken. The whole machinery of the schools—the appointment of the teachers, the payment of the wages, the purchase of the books, and everything connected with the business to be wholly and exclusively under State control just as the present schools are. Congress does require that the money appropriated shall be honestly applied to educational purposes; and to nothing else, and that the Governors of the States shall certify the fact by furnishing a full report each year, before the annual appropriation is paid out; but this is the sole requirement in the way of a supervision by Congress. In other words, the Blair bill only proposes to help the States temporarily by giving them money to educate their people, without interfering in any way with the management of the fund, or the schools. Has Congress the power to do this under the Constitution? That is the only question for the propriety and expediency of extending such aid, if lawful, will not be denied. Laying aside the fact that three fourths of the Senators, notwithstanding these heroic efforts, is, as Dr. Curry and others testified, "absolutely appalling." Are the constitutional scruples of a small minority, however honest and able, to outweigh this appalling fact in our civilization, and to be respected in preference to the equally honest opinion of a majority of equally able and well informed Senators and Representatives and citizens? And does the misrepresentation of the purpose of Congress in passing the Blair bill tend to increase respect for the rights of its opponents? They seek to impress the people with the belief that Congress intends to assume supervision and control of their children's education, and perhaps to give some advantage to the colored race. If they have ever read the bill, they must know that there is nothing in it to justify such an allegation. If they have not read the bill what are their opinions about it worth? For people who have had the experience to which those of the Southern States have been subjected in late years, to raise a Constitutional objection to the Blair bill, and to become indignant at the proposition of Congress to help them in the performance of a great and vital duty which is overtaking their strength, is to present themselves in a Quixotic attitude before the world. Such extreme solicitude about an apprehended violation of a clause of the Constitution under which a hundred more doubtful acts of legislation have been passed, has the appearance of monomania, especially when the proposed legislation will be more beneficial to the Southern States than, perhaps, any act ever passed under the "general welfare" clause. As to "centralization" and its dangers, it really seems like mockery to use the Blair bill as an illustration and warning. After fifty years of discussion, four years of war, and nearly twenty years of reconstruction legislation, to begin attacking the constitutionality of a beneficent and remedial act of Congress is to border on the ridiculous. It is as if, before the assertion that these United States, the greatest power on earth, are not a nation. It is juggling with words and ignoring realities; it is wearing green spectacles on a sunlit day, and swearing that the weather is cloudy. Has this mode of dealing with public questions ever resulted in benefit to the Southern people, and are they forever to continue it? The fact that the Legislatures of several of the Southern States have unanimously instructed their Representatives in Congress to vote for the Blair bill, that meetings have been held and petitions forwarded by citizens all over the South in favor of its passage, seems to indicate very plainly that Constitutional harpspitting will not occupy much of their time in future. It is very easy to comprehend violations of the Constitution, but they will have to be more plainly visible than any likely to arise out of the Blair bill, before they will excite alarm among the people of the present generation.

Yours truly,
A. M. WADDELL.

An answer Wanted

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can cure thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove—Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c a bottle by Kirby & Robinson, Goldsboro, N. C.

FOR WARMTH AND COMFORT.

Our Stock of Bicycle Shirts are beautiful, and quality guaranteed. Colors, three, Styles, two. At Sol. EMMERT & Co's.

THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Edmunds Resolution up for Consideration.

The resolutions of the Senate caucus on the subject of appointments and papers on file in the Executive departments were promptly reported to the Senate Tuesday morning. Time was given the Democratic minority to report not later than Monday a week. The following is the full text of the resolutions:

Resolved, That the foregoing report of the committee on the judiciary be agreed to and adopted.

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its condemnation of the refusal of the Attorney-General, under whatever influence, to send to the Senate copies of papers called for by the resolution of the 25th of January and set forth in the reports of the committee on the judiciary, as in violation of his official duty and subversive of the fundamental principles of the government and of a good administration thereof.

Resolved, That it is, under the circumstances, the duty of the Senate to refuse its advice and consent to proposed removals of officers, the documents and papers in reference to the supposed official or personal misconduct of whom are withheld by the executive or any head of a department when deemed necessary by the Senate and called for in considering the matter.

Resolved, That the provisions of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes declaring "that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, by reason of disability incurred from wounds or sickness resulting in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office," ought to be faithfully and fully put in execution, and that to remove or to propose to remove any such soldier whose faithfulness, competency and character are above reproach and to give place to another who has not rendered such service is a violation of the spirit of the law and of the practical gratitude the people and government of the United States owe to the defenders of constitutional liberty and integrity of the government. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

Geo. F. EDMUNDS,
John J. INGALLS,
S. J. R. McALLAN,
Geo. F. HOAR,
James P. WILSON,
Wm. M. EVARTS.

The report recites the fact and circumstances of the removal of Duskin and the appointment of his successor. It declares that it has been the uniform practice of the judiciary committee since the passage of the tenure of office act, to call upon the heads of departments for all papers and information touching the conduct and administration of the officers proposed to be removed, and the character and conduct of the person proposed to be appointed. This has been done of the unanimous approval of all of the members, although the composition of the committee has been, during the period, sometimes of one political party and sometimes of another. In no instance, until this matter, has the committee met with any delay or denial in respect of furnishing such papers and information with a single exception, and in which exception the delay and suggested denial lasted only for two or three days. The precedents are cited and discussed at great length. It declares that the possession of various ranks who were suspended or removed by the President during the first thirty days of the present session of Congress.

The minority report will controvert all these allegations and ably refute the conclusions of the majority. Senator Pugh is preparing it.

Something has been said about a caucus of Democratic Senators, also as to a general Democratic caucus of both Houses to be held next week.

"EDMONDS REBELLION"

The Fight Between the Senate and Administration.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The report submitted to the Senate by Mr. Edmunds yesterday in regard to suspension of federal officers, and the declaration of the administration to furnish papers on file bearing upon their character and official integrity, is the talk of the city, and Democrats speak of it as the "Edmunds rebellion." It has not yet been decided whether the Democratic members of the judiciary committee shall offer a substitute for the Edmunds report, or whether they will make their fight in debate when the report of the majority comes up for action. A caucus will be held to-morrow, when a definite line of action will be determined. Senators Pugh, Jackson and Kenan are equipped for the battle and will, they say, be abundantly fortified with precedents to offset those given by the Republicans. It is said that among other important papers a Democratic senator has in his possession the copy of a letter written by Mr. Sherman when secretary of the treasury declining to furnish Mr. Cookley, the senator, with reasons for the suspension of Chester A. Arthur as collector of the port of New York. The cooperation and legal assistance of Attorney General Garland, it is thought, will be requested by the minority in preparing their case. The controversy will be bitter and the present outlook indicates a very exciting partisan debate.

"What is the whole duty of a married man?" asks the new conjugal catechism. To be agreeable to his wife and keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house for the children when they get a cold, of course. Ask us something hard.

KINSTON ITEMS.

Paragraphs by Our Regular Reporter.

N. D. Mires fired two shots at a chicken and egg three or four nights last week, only one shot taking effect. The thief was captured and lodged in prison and sold next day for ten cents—it was a possum.

Rev. J. L. Chestnut, editor of the *Watch Tower* and Rev. J. L. Winfield one of the editors of the *Washington Gazette*, W. W. Carraway of *News Observer*, C. C. Taylor of the *Newbern Journal* and Rom. Johnson of the *Messenger*, were all in town last week, and perhaps others of the same craft, but this will do for one sitting.

One preacher shoots another. In Contentess Neck township Lenoir county on Friday the 19th inst., a difficulty arose between Alford Powell of the Freeville Baptist church and John A. Williams of the Primmye Baptist church, when Powell shot Williams in the legs with a load of squirrel wood. Powell had a hearing before E. L. Hazelton, J. P., who placed his bond at \$500; failing to give it, he was sent to jail, but was released on bail the following day. The difficulty arose about a piece of land that Williams had rented to Powell. But the statements are conflicting, so we will not write them.

We are sorry to have to announce that the *Kinston Itemizer* recently started, edited by W. A. Coleman, Esq., has suspended.

Miss Annie Hatch, of Mount Olive, is making things lively among the bachelors and widowers.

Miss Sue, Patrick is in town this week.

We have a long, burning, shorting, freezing desire to see that good looking "Itemizer" of LaGrange. We always did love to see handsome men and we know LaGrange can produce them; step down, my brother, and we will show you some of the handomest ladies this side of the Rocky Mountains, and they enjoy your productions, perhaps as well as our paper is out—guess at what we intend.

DURHAM GRADED SCHOOL TAX.

An Application for an Injunction Refused by Judge Clark.

[Raleigh News-Observer.]

The application for an injunction against the graded school tax for Durham came up before Judge Clark at Greensboro, February 18. Notice of the motion had been served on defendants and both sides were present. Judge Ruffin, Maj. Graham and W. W. Fuller represented the plaintiff, and Judge Bynum and Sebenck and Messrs. J. S. Manning and Strudwick represented the defendant. Judge Clark has filed his judgment restraining the appropriation of any part of the tax to any purpose other than the graded schools and (in conformity to the Puett decision) restraining any discrimination between the races in the apportionment of the fund. He refused to restrain the levy and collection of the tax (unlike the Puett case) there was no irregularity or discrimination in the levy. The case is appealed to the Supreme Court.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Junius Lynch (Clements Claims to be the Original Inventor.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 22.—The *Observer* to-morrow will publish a column interview by its Washington correspondent with Junius Lynch (Clements), 114 of the River and Harbor Committee of the House of Representatives, who claims that he is the original inventor of the Electric Telegraph. Mr. Clements claims that he invented the system in 1835, while at Randolph Macon College, Virginia. He communicated his discovery to a Mr. Page, who was in the Patent office and who had become quite eminent as an electrician. Mr. Page did not answer the letter, and eleven years after took out a patent on the discovery and associated More and Amos Kendall with him. The company applied to Congress for aid to develop the discovery; and the world knows the result. Mr. Clements claims only the original invention, but gives Mr. Morse credit for its development. He concludes the interview as follows: "I would not pluck a single leaf from the laurel that circled Morse's brow or drop a word that would reflect upon his memory." The letter is published as a vindication of the truth of history.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Through Rail Route to Havana via Tampa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Repairs to the bridge near Wilmington, N. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line have been completed, and Pullman sleepers will run through as usual.

There was a much-mentioned account of the fire at Wilmington on Key West Railway began running trains to day between Jacksonville and Sanford. This gives the Atlantic Coast Line on all rail connection with Tampa and decreases the time to Sanford, Tampa, Key West and Havana by about 12 hours.

A vital clue

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivaled in its efficacy, it cures, restores blood, and cures all such as scrofulous disease of the lungs.

Picture Frames of all kinds, sold cheap at Fuchtnler & Kern's. Motto Frames 25 cents.

A full and beautiful line of Color in Embroidery Silks, Spool Silk and Twist, at Mrs. E. W. Moore's.

Picture Frames of all kinds, sold cheap at Fuchtnler & Kern's. Motto Frames 25 cents.

A full and beautiful line of Color in Embroidery Silks, Spool Silk and Twist, at Mrs. E. W. Moore's.