

VILIFICATION OF VILAS.

Treasury Raiders Abuse the Postmaster General.

The Old Story About American Steamships and their Right to a Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the House to-day Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, on behalf of the committee on civil service reform, called up the bill to secure an equitable classification and compensation of certain officers of the United States, but the reading of the report lasted until the morning hour expired. The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. J. M. Taylor, of Tennessee, defended the postmaster general, and his criticisms made upon him by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, for not increasing the salaries of fourth and fifth-class postal clerks, and quoted from the record to show that this subject of increase had been left by Congress to the discretion of the postmaster general.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, gave his hearty approval to the general features of the pending bill, but he criticized the appropriation for foreign mail service, maintaining that an additional sum of \$50,000 should be given, in order that the postmaster general might have the full limit of the law for payment to American steamers.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, said that the question involved was not one of subsidizing American steamship lines, but of giving them fair compensation for mail service. The bill appropriated \$375,000 for the transportation of our foreign mails, but \$300,000 of this was to go to foreign steamships, and only \$75,000 to American steamships. It was said that foreign steamships were paid by us five times as much as American steamships because they performed some extra service. That might be so, if by service was simply meant pieces transported without regard to distance. The trouble was that our basis of payment, which considered simply the weight of the mail, was unjust and favored foreign lines which occupy Trans-Atlantic routes where the mail was heavy, while American lines occupied routes on the Continent and on the Pacific where the mail was light. We paid the British Cunard and White Star lines 38 cents per mile for mail service on their outward trips last year, but American steamships were paid only four cents per mile one way, and even the sea and inland postal maximum which our laws allowed would only give eight cents per mile. We paid the line to China and Japan only 31 cents per mile last year, and the Venezuelan line only 14 cents per mile one way; and the amount proposed by this bill would allow only 31 cents per mile to this line next year. At the same time we proposed to pay the Cunard line 38 cents per mile. The last Congress appropriated a sufficient amount to enable the postmaster general to pay existing American steamship lines as much as we paid the Cunard line and to secure the establishment of a new line to Buenos Ayres, but that official declined to execute the law, and it was denounced as a "subsidy." If this policy was to be continued we would in due time see the last American steamship in the foreign trade.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, defended the action of the postmaster general in refusing to use \$400,000 appropriated by bill of last year to compensate American vessels for foreign mail service. This subject, he said, had been considered at a Cabinet meeting, and whatever of error in crime there might be, attached not only to the postmaster general but to the President and his Cabinet. He argued that the postmaster general had committed no error, but had only exercised a just and wise discretion. He instanced sums paid to American steamship companies to show that the amounts allowed for carrying the mails were vastly in excess of the compensation which would be required by equal companies for carrying an equal amount of freight or express matter. He challenged the correctness of the statement that the foreign mail service was paid less than railroad, coastwise or star route service, and he quoted from the postmaster general's report to sustain that challenge. Referring to the proposed re-enactment of the compulsory carrying law, he stated that that law had been first introduced into the Senate by Charles Sumner, based upon petitions of citizens of Boston setting forth that American steamers were refusing to carry the mails with a view to extorting larger rates of pay. This law had been repealed on a conference report which had never had any consideration in the House. The conference report upon the shipping bill, which, under the rules, should have expressed fully the changes proposed in the bill, had been silent in regard to the repeal, and the House had no knowledge as to what was being done. Then followed the \$400,000 provision in the last appropriation bill, which the House, after vigorously fighting it, had finally been coerced to agree to by threats of an extra session. The postmaster general, knowing that nothing could come of this provision but bogus bids and waste of time, had used a wise discretion. He (Blount) had stood here for years with the anti-subsidy men fighting the Senate and the Executive. But now, he thanked God, there was an Administration which did not understand this mode of building up American shipping. Mr. Vilas had been denounced on this floor for his failure to use this fund. Gentlemen might indulge in this denunciation on this floor, in a broad press, on every stump and on every point that the human ear could catch, but the human eye, and when they had grown hoarse they would hear loud and swelling voices throughout this land praising that postmaster general who had the ability

VANCE SPEAKS.

He Arraigns the Civil Service Law.

In Support of his Bill to Repeal the Act.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Vance obtained the floor this afternoon at a few minutes past 2 o'clock for the purpose of making a speech on the Civil Service question. He had not publicly announced his intention, and there was only the ordinary crowd of a rainy day to hear his elaborately prepared attack on the system which is in vogue in the Federal Administration. Although on the lookout, I did not arrive in time to catch the opening of the Senator's remarks. As I was able to hear only about two-thirds of the speech, I shall be guarded in what I write, not desiring to do injustice to an argument so carefully prepared, and coming from such a high quarter. The Senator did not impress me as being at his maximum; or perhaps I have such an exalted opinion of his ability, courage and sincerity, I failed for some reason to appreciate his efforts on the present, the greatest occasion yet offered for their display. Of course, not being a friend of the law, I was not prepared to do so. In fact, being one of its foremost and bitterest enemies, he was hardly able with all his honesty of purpose to deal justly by it. Indeed, the onlooker could not for his life well say whether the Senator objected most to the passage of the Pendleton act or to those whose duty it was to execute its provisions. Neither he liked better the Republicans who favored well under it or those Democrats who have the misfortune to differ with the Senator on this important question. Some of the allusions to his opponents were decidedly in ill temper and much of his argumentation specious. That there were many racy passages, plenty of broad humor and not a few incisive home thrusts need not be stated, because the public expects always to find such in Senator Vance's speeches. But I must be frank and say that the speech was not equal to the other great efforts of the North Carolina Senator.

On taking his seat at 4 o'clock the speaker was warmly congratulated by the Senators around him and by Representatives Reid and Cowles who had gone over to hear him. A newspaper man were divided in opinion on the force and timeliness of the speech. It will give great satisfaction to two classes—the strongest opponents of Civil Service Reform and the Republican leaders here and elsewhere.

The dairymen who oppose spurious butter and favor a tax on it were heard to-day by the House Committee on Agriculture.

The House considered the Labor bill of Mr. O'Neill, providing for arbitration. Most of the speeches were inconsequential; but Foran, of Ohio, a practical workman, Daniel, of Virginia, and Weaver, of Iowa, Greenbacker, made arguments of varying degrees of effectiveness. The Weaver introduced the currency question. Daniel made a very strong speech. In the Senate Logan and Teller continued their sparring. The Republican chiefs are like "Betsy and I—out."

Senator Harris told what he knew about the Pan Electric business to-day before the special committee of the House. Beyond the fact that the Rogers let him pick out most of the other partners there was nothing new. The Pension Office investigation was resumed to-day. He stated that the case of Mark Robinson, of Ind., in the Administration was a clear case of political favoritism.

Gen. Cox was knocked out to-day by the special order for the Labor Arbitration bill which allowed everybody had forgotten. But he will have the floor to-morrow for his classification bill.

C. W. H.

GREENE COUNTY DOTS AND DASHES.

Gathered by our Snow Hill Correspondent.

Our court is in session, and there are several very important cases on the docket. Consequently a large attendance is expected.

Reverend Lecter Dortch, of Goldsboro, and his assistant, Mr. Hugh Dortch, were in town last week gauging and testing whiskeys.

Shad are plentiful and the price is comparatively low.

Why it is that a certain young man insists on taking the little children to ride what agitates the mind of the average small boy.

Miss Mamie Hurmon, who is teaching at Willow Greene, spent Sunday with her parents, much to the delight of her many friends.

Miss Hattie Sugg, who has been visiting the family of Mr. J. F. Harper, returned home last Friday. Miss Hattie made quite a number of friends during her sojourn amongst us.

Mr. Sam C. Smith, of Goldsboro, a young lawyer, has located here. We hope Sam much success.

The controversy in the *Enterprise*, concerning the "Brown Town letter," has created a good deal of gossip. Dr. T. M. Dordon replied to Boaz's letter in spirited terms. "Boaz" is a writer of no little ability.

The "Social Glass" Company, of Hookerton, gave an entertainment at the Academy on Tuesday night. Those deserving special mention was Miss Minnie Exum as Eva. She was very good; her make up was splendid. Miss Louise Patrick as the gossip was good and her "I do love to make people happy" was fascinating and created a round of applause. Mr. E. Y. Perry as Robert, was splendid. The play was excellent, considering the disadvantages.

Mr. Eddie Sugg is spending the week with his friends and relatives. He is a student of the Davis School.

Mr. Robt. H. Murphree, of Goldsboro, is home on a short visit to his parents.

Miss Etta Exum came over to the concert. She will return Monday.

Miss Ellen Warren is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. Geo. M. Dail, of New Berne, is in town, and his friends are glad to meet him.

KILLED THE GIRL'S FATHER.

WACO, TEXAS, March 31.—Another fatal affair occurred in Bell county, near Youngstown Monday. A young man by the name of Tom Purl had been paying his addresses for some time to the daughter of an old man named Lawler. He is accused of leading her astray. Purl and Mr. Lawler met at a dance Monday night and the old man attacked him. The men exchanged shots and Lawler fell dead.

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, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and when the urine is thick and sticky, and when 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.

HISTORY OF PAN-ELECTRIC COMPANY Harris Tells How the Company was Organized.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Harris, of Tennessee, related his connection with the Pan-Electric telephone company to the special committee investigating the subject to-day.

He stated that he was first approached in regard to entering the company by Dr. Rogers in the winter of 1883, probably in February. Some correspondence passed between the two Rogers and himself, and he shortly afterward called at their laboratory and examined the telephone, telegraph and electric light inventions, the Rogers owned. Being satisfied that they were valuable, he said: "I am willing to go in and help develop these inventions, but I will do so on one condition only, and that condition I feel will appear very unreasonable to you. It is that I shall have the right to name the persons who are to control the business of the company. Dr. Rogers said that the condition was very unreasonable and he could not consent to it. He said that it was an unreasonable demand, but that upon no other condition would I have anything to do with the business. Next day, or a few days afterwards, I received a note from Dr. Rogers saying he and his son had concluded to permit me to name the controlling members. I replied that I would name the controlling members, but the terms upon which they should enter the company must be fixed by negotiation. Mr. Atkins, now commissioner of Indian affairs, was to be one, myself another, and I was to name three others. According to the suggestion of the Rogers the stock was to be divided into one hundred shares. These five men were to hold five-tenths each, and the remaining one-tenth was to be held by the rest of the company. Each man was to have one-tenth of the stock issue. At a meeting of Mr. Atkins, the Rogers and myself, I named Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as one of the three men to come into the company, and he was accepted and set down as a member of the company to-day. The Rogers for some time refused to accept of Senator Garland and he was accepted. Dr. Rogers suggested Colonel Casey Young and he was also accepted. In this way the five men were selected." Then Senator Harris entered into a detailed account of the meetings of the company, the correspondence and advances made in pushing the enterprise which did not materially differ from statements by preceding witnesses. Senator Harris said he had received a letter from Dr. Rogers requesting him to urge the attorney-general to bring suit to annul the Bell telephone patents, but that he did not mention the matter to the attorney-general nor did he answer the letter. He never attended any of the conferences nor was he consulted about suits of government against the Bell patents. The subject of a suit to test the Bell patents was never spoken of until the recent newspaper publication when he went to Mr. Garland and then talked over the publication. He went to the department of justice just before and immediately after the suit was ordered and made inquiry of Solicitor General Goode for the information of a constituent whether the papers in the proposed suit had been received from the United States district attorney for the western district of Tennessee. Mr. Boyle inquired whether it had been intimated at any time that the company was prohibited from the official position of any member of it. "At no time," replied Senator Harris with apparent feeling, "and I will say further that if such a thing had been suggested that my influence as a Senator was to be used remotely and directly in the interest of the Pan-Electric company it would have ended my connection with it then and forever."

TRADE INTERESTS.

A Variety of Causes Keep Back the Tide of Business.

The business interests of the country have suffered from a variety of causes during the past week, chief among which has been the industrial situation. Strikes have been extended, distribution of merchandise has been prevented in a large area, confidence has been shaken and the normal currents of finance as well as of commerce have been checked. Interference with transportation has also been confined to a large area on railroad lines. Many cities have suffered more or less inconvenience from strikes on street railways, and the country roads in many parts of the nation have been so bad as to greatly retard traffic. Under such conditions there is necessity for avoiding pessimistic views. The ordinary change of weather will restore the highways in a short time, minor strikes are not difficult of adjustment, and the week closes with a more hopeful prospect than the wildness of labor organization for mere aggressiveness has been checked. Appreciation of the fact is gradually gaining ground among the masses that labor as well as capital is a sufferer by these impediments to trade, that while the strikes have disturbed the transportation of merchandise and lessened demand by weakening the purchasing power of consumers, an important curtailment of production is also being effected leading to a steadiness of prices which is of itself of some benefit. Should the present disturbances be of long continuance, overproduction as an alleged cause of depression may at least be removed, and there is some comfort in knowing that the material resources of the country are undiminished; that there is abundance for all to subsist upon for an untold period, even though primitive methods may have to be resorted to as a means of effecting distribution.

In a financial sense the effect of

DON'T BE ALARMED.

There's no "Nigger in the Wood Pile."

Editor Messenger.—Your correspondent from Mt. Olive of March 28th (L. R. L.) seems to be dreadfully alarmed lest the present Prohibition movement works damage to the Democratic Party. If he be as sound on Prohibition as he would have your readers to believe, the cause is peculiarly unfortunate in having for its defender one who trammels it with so many hypothetical difficulties.

L. R. L. says: "Let the friends of Prohibition work it upon its own merits. Form Prohibition Associations or parties if you please, but let them be simply Prohibition parties &c." Now, if L. R. L. knew anything about the Prohibition movement in our country, his long communication would not have appeared, for all his surmises, contingencies and hypotheses are utterly groundless, and do no good to a cause whose friend he professes to be. We invite into our organization all men of whatever shade of political or religious belief and of all colors ignoring for the time all politics and all sectarianism, but united on the one question, i. e., to use our voice and votes at the proper time to wipe out the law which authorizes the sale of intoxicating beverages. Thus far there are with us at least two Republicans to one Democrat and most of the Republicans are members of the Society of Friends and as good citizens as Wayne or any other county affords. Come along with us my friend, L. R. L., (though I don't know who you are) for you will be in good company. I promise that your Democratic shall not suffer and think your Prohibition principles will be benefited. It is astonishing, Mr. Editor, how many Prohibitionists there are—in a Pickwickian sense and yet opposed to prohibition. (I don't now refer to L. R. L.) The trouble with many is that they can't get it just as they wish—they want over the entire county or not at all, or over the State or not at all. They are opposed to local option. O. yes. That would destroy the trade of the place. They want Mt. Olive and Fremont to try it first and then Goldsboro. How they do love their neighbors!—preferring that they should first taste the joys of redemption from the curse of liquor. How exceedingly kind or cruel, which? But, Mr. Editor, there are in Wayne county not less than three hundred true and tried friends of Prohibition, who can be relied on in every emergency—who do not measure their strength with side-pockets—consult their pockets before their hearts, open to a cause whose triumph will bring countless blessings to our land and add no sorrow to any living being. Let no one hesitate to become a Prohibitionist for fear of losing money, or friends, or Democracy, or Republicanism, or anything else valuable to a gentleman or Christian. We desire no party to any matter, but death to "the traffic." PROHIBITIONIST.

MONUMENT TO GEN. LEE.

How the Bronze Statue Will Look When Completed.

RICHMOND, March 24.—America is rapidly filling up with statues of her great men. The country being so big is a good thing we have great men enough to go around. The late war produced a vast crop of them on both sides of the line. There are Majors, Generals and Brigadier Generals without end. If we shouldn't have any more wars for the next 500 years we shall not have more than used up the great names the late war left at our disposal for marble immortality.

The revered leader of the lost cause himself is at length to have a suitable monument erected to his memory. It is to be here in the city of Richmond; very fittingly, too, for here the chivalrous, melancholy soldier made the last struggle for the South, knowing full well that it would be the last, and that he would be slain, though fighting like a hero the while.

Richmond is a beautiful and interesting city, and is magnificently situated. A high table land descends by a steep bluff to the James river. As one approaches the river and looks up or down the valley, a splendid sweep of country bursts on the sight. Really it is one among the grand natural views of the country. At a suitable spot, where the plume of Gen. Robert E. Lee is to be placed.

The site of the monument is in a park. The foundation is to be a broad elevated terrace overlooking the city, the river and the valley. An avenue of approach to the statue has been designed which will make the effect still more imposing.

A massive pedestal supports the statue, which is to be heroic size, on horseback. The pedestal is of granite, with inlaid tablets of colored marble. On each of two opposite sides are two Caryatides in granite, four in all. They represent peace, justice, religion and patriotism. Fame, war and charity are also figured in bronze. At opposite sides of the base are bas-reliefs of "The Departure" and "The Return."

Six years will be required to make the statue and set it upon its pedestal. This will require another trip to Europe on the part of Charles A. Niehaus, the fortunate sculptor who got the commission. It has not been long since he returned from the old world with his completed statue of Garfield for Cincinnati. Every time an American artist obtains an order for any fine work in his native country he must go abroad to make it. America has not the skilled marble cutters, if indeed we have the fine marbles. For bronzes we have not the art foundries. Americans with fine bronzes to execute usually go to Munich to the government foundry there.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

Judge Avery Dissolves the Injunction Sued out by the C. C. R. R.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 1.—At Lincoln-ton to-day Judge Avery, of the Superior court, dissolved the injunction sued out by the Carolina Central Railroad Company against the Massachusetts & Southern Company. Both companies are building a road from Shelby to Rutherfordton, and the Carolina Central claimed the right of way under an old charter of the legislature. The Massachusetts & Southern company denied the Carolina Central's claim to the right of way, on the ground that, right of way, on the ground that it had been forfeited by lapse of time, and began laying its track side by side of the track of the Carolina Central. An injunction was then issued. The Carolina Central and the Massachusetts & Southern tracks will now be laid side by side from Shelby to Rutherfordton, twenty-four miles.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

An Address to the Public from the Knights of Labor.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The following address, issued this evening, speaks for itself:

ST. LOUIS, April 1, 1886.

To the Public:

As showing the sincerity of the railroad managers in their treatment of the Knights of Labor, we respectfully state that, pursuant to the order of our General Executive Board, we this day sent a committee to the managers of several railroads, offering to return the men to work, and in any instance would they be received or treated with, each official in turn either refusing them a hearing or evading them with specious subterfuges for direct answers or refusing them employment. Mr. Hoxie has agreed to receive a committee of employees to adjust any grievances which may exist. He refuses personally and through his subordinates to recognize any of us as employees and refuses to receive any but such as he calls employees. In short, after himself and Gould have conveyed the impression to the world that they are willing to settle, they refuse to settle. Now, we appeal to a candid and suffering public, on whom is falling all the weight of this great conflict, if we have not been deceived enough? How much is long-suffering labor to bear? This great strike never would have been had Hoxie consented months ago to hear our complaints. We don't claim to be more than human. It should not be expected of us to be more than human. In this country position makes no man king or slave; and imperious refusal on the part of one citizen to confer with other citizens with whom he may have business connections, when such refusal begets a great business and social revolution, is not only a mistake but a crime against the public. Gould is invoking the law against little criminals who are made desperate by his policy of duplicity and oppression, and yet the terrorized public does not invoke the law against the arch-criminal of the land. If we cannot be allowed to return to work the strike must go on.

Order of [Signed] EXECUTIVE BOARD, D. A. 101, 93, and 17.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Notwithstanding the failure of the Knights on the Missouri Pacific railroad to return to work freight traffic on that road has assumed very nearly its normal condition. The freight depots throughout the city present an animated appearance. Transfer wagons and trucks are arriving in great numbers, depositing their loads for shipment to all points on the Gould system, and others are departing heavily laden. In the railroad yard the usual activity prevails, in marked contrast to the dullness which has existed during the strike. Freight trains are being made up preparatory to starting and are placed in a position to receive loads without any attempt at interference from the strikers. The general offices of the company have also assumed their normal activity incident upon the resumption of freight traffic on the system, and to-day the first of the month clerks who were temporarily suspended during the strike resumed work.

FORK TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The Closing Exercise of Colored Number Four.

Editor Messenger.—A large concourse of colored people, and a few whites, witnessed the examination and closing exercises of the above school, on the 27th inst. The management of the school has been under the care and supervision of Sarah E. Shepherd, a colored teacher of fine attainments. The progress made by the pupils in all the branches of study show her to have extraordinary facilities for teaching the young idea how to shoot, and the committee and patrons of the school are perfectly satisfied with the advancement made. Four months ago, when she opened the school, a very large percentage of the scholars were in the beginning of the alphabet; now, they can read, write and cypher, an attainment which gladdens the hearts of all children.

WAR IN MADAGASCAR.

The French Troops Disastrously Defeated by the Hovas.

The African mail steamer which arrived at Plymouth, England, brings news of desperate fighting between the French and the Hovas in Madagascar. About the end of February the Hovas, under General Wiloughby, attacked three thousand French troops, routed them with heavy loss and pursued them to Tamatave. The French houses and stores in Tamatave were shelled by the Hovas and destroyed. The Hovas then returned to the Capitol. Their losses were small. A few days later General Sheraton surprised four thousand Sakalavas preceded by 250 Frenchmen and their mine guns. The Sakalavas were routed, four being killed and many wounded. This is the first news of a fresh rupture in Madagascar and has created a great sensation.

STILL TALKING OF WAR.

Greece Trying to Negotiate a Loan for War Purposes.

LONDON, March 30.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the news from Athens is again becoming very war like. A secret council of ministers was held yesterday, and it was decided to extend the military and naval preparations for both defensive and offensive purposes to the extreme limit of national resources. One plan that has been decided upon is the sinking of large numbers of torpedoes in the ship canals of the Pireus, so as to retard or prevent the entrance of the allied fleet into the harbor of Athens without the consent of Greece. Another plan which has already been partly executed is the purchase of arms and munitions from the ministers of war and armaments of Greece. This is the manner in which the Greeks on the many islands which have fallen into the hands of the conquerors by Turkey, but which still contain a large proportion of patriotic Greeks. If the exigencies of the war elsewhere should compel Turkey to deplete these islands or any of them of troops, it is expected that the possession of arms and ammunition by the Greeks would enable them to reconquer the islands for Greece. The Boule, or Greek chamber of deputies, has been summoned to meet in extra session next Saturday. The main object in calling the chamber is to obtain a credit of from five to ten million dollars for war preparations. The late effort of the government to obtain five millions has failed because capitalists did not think the war sufficiently authorized.

SECRETARY MANNING.

Secretary Manning's condition remains practically unchanged. At best it will necessarily be a long time before he will be able to resume his official duties. The impression that he will soon resign grows stronger daily. Assistant Secretary Fairchild has been most prominently mentioned as his probable successor, but the latest rumor is that if Secretary Manning should resign, the portfolio will be tendered to Congressman W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott recently tickled the administration by making an elaborate speech against silver. He is famous as the richest man in the House and as owner of one of the finest racing stables in America. R. M. McLane, of Maryland, now minister to France, is also talked of, but Mr. McLane, though remarkably well preserved, is too old a man to undertake the duties of such an office. Secretary Fairchild is still a big favorite with the prognosticators.

Best Sive's Arnica Salve

The Buckle in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kirby & Robinson, Goldsboro, N. C.

When in a pillow like a balloon? When filled with air.

Picture Frames of all kinds, sold cheap at Fuchler & Korn's. Motto Frame 25 cents.