

# Goldsboro Messenger

Established 1867. "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, APRIL 15, 1886. NO. 51.

### LOCAL OPTION QUESTION.

There is a "Nigger in the Wood Pile."

MR. OLIVE, April 9.

Editor Messenger.—It must hardly be worth while for me to reply to "Prohibitionist" if it were not that his article might place me in an unfavorable light before the public as regards prohibition.

"Prohibitionist" thinks if your correspondent from Mr. Olive be as sound on prohibition as he (L. R. L.) would have your readers to believe, the cause is peculiarly unfortunate in being presented before the public as it has been by the Prohibition Convention in Goldsboro. "Prohibitionist" says if L. R. L. knew anything about the prohibition movement in our county, his long communication would not have appeared &c. He heads his article thus: "There's no nigger in the wood-pile." I do not know, Mr. Editor, how he would explain that phrase in this connection. But according to my understanding and that of others in this community, of their position in that connection, there was a nigger in the wood-pile.

And why do we not know anything about the prohibition movement in our county? Why the misunderstanding in any? Who's to blame? Did they not change the term association, so as to read prohibition party and thus gave their organization the name of prohibition party? And in this connection, did they not say that they had found it in politics, and that they would unite their forces (meaning Republicans and Democrats as one body) and fight it in politics with their ballots, &c. &c.

And thus these resolutions stand unaltered as a basis for their platform; and according to such reading, or a legitimate construction of it, we must conclude, that there was not only a nigger in the wood pile, but that there is still a big one, a great stumbling block in the way of prohibition and the prosperity and peace of our country, in the same place, not only backed by radicals, with the encouragement of Democrats, but by at least one gentleman of color with the high standing title of professor.

Let any one read the proceedings of that convention in the MESSENGER, of week before last, and see what was said, and done in the convention, and then ask the question, why such language, or why such a construction of sentences?

The proceedings as published in the MESSENGER speak for themselves. What did it all mean if they did not intend proposing, especially the Radicals, as there were two to one Democrat, as a body of Republicans, Democrats, and negroes thrown in, to unite in forming one-third political party upon prohibition as their platform. If their language did not mean this, or did not have any tendency in such a direction at all, then we must confess that we are incapable of understanding some of the plainest words of the English language.

Let us be generally understood, and is still understood by the people generally in this community, where there are some good prohibitionists as Goldsboro or any other place can produce.

But why two Republicans in the organization to one Democrat? "Prohibitionist" says: "Thus far there are with us at least two Republicans to one Democrat" and I expect, Mr. Editor, farther one, there will be with them at least two or four, or perhaps seven or eight, Republicans to one Democrat. I say why two Republicans to one Democrat, especially as the Democrats are so much more numerous? Is it because the Republicans are more in favor of prohibition on account of its great demoralizing and damaging influences than the Democrats? Oh, no, who would believe this? And it is not difficult at all to divine an answer to the above question.

Mr. Editor, there is a prohibition movement in Western North Carolina, that gives no uncertain sound at all as regards their third party characteristics; and as a part of their platform they not only invite all patriots and good citizens to immediately withdraw from all connection with the Republican party, but also to sever all connection with the Democratic party, and to unite upon one broad prohibition platform as a third party.

### THAT HOLYOKE EDITOR.

A Reply from Mr. H. T. McLeod and Another "Fling" from Holyoke.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

HOW IT STRIKES A NORTHERN MAN AT THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In the latter part of November, 1884, the writer, a New Englander by birth, education and association, came from Massachusetts to North Carolina. Like all people from that section I possess certain ideas in regard to the South, its social and political views, especially as to the so-called feeling in regard to the results of the war. Since my residence in this State I have had unusual opportunities to observe and study everything pertaining to the existing feeling of the South toward the North, and of the results of the war upon this section of the country. It is with pleasure that, with a few rare exceptions, I can record nothing but what reflects credit, and that of great magnitude, when the personal interests of those most concerned are taken into consideration. Of the few exceptions mentioned they can be embraced as belonging to that class of cranks of which the North holds an equal portion. Of this latter I would speak in connection with an editorial which appeared in the Holyoke Transcript of March 20.

By this time the circumstances attending the presentation of a banner to the Goldsboro rifles, its capture by the 27th Massachusetts regiment at Newbern in 1863, and its return to the rifles by the Massachusetts veterans, are well known. The peculiar kindness and courtesy of the act are too well appreciated not only by the rifles, but by the whole State, to need comment. But one of those ignoramuses belonging to the above mentioned class, residing and conducting a newspaper in Holyoke, Mass., has seen fit to not only show the narrowness of his own thought, but also to insult the community in which he and veterans of the 27th Massachusetts reside. Not satisfied with the publication of a vituperative article which is a misrepresentation of the honored profession which he disgraces, and of the sentiments cherished by the people of his State, he adds to the insult by sending a copy to the Goldsboro rifles.

He lays great stress on the words "treason" and "traitors." Has he built unto himself a law that he so soon forgets that by the "treasonable" and "traitorous" actions of Massachusetts' greatest men the independence of this great Union has been given and preserved to over 50,000,000 of people? The writer well remembers the patriotic indignation of the whole North when Sumter was fired upon. To the North it was a cause in which everything was at stake. How about the South? They had their homes, their property, and, as they believed at the time, their rights. The war was fought, the South defeated, and the issues accepted. It is of the past, and but for the outbursts of a few specimens remaining from the debris of political misrule, forced upon the South at the close of the war from hot-beds in the North, would soon be forgotten. There are plenty of good schools in Massachusetts with fine facilities for progress. Let this section of a wandering and discontented race be placed in one of them, given a thorough course, and learn that not only has the war closed, but that a kind forgiveness of errors, tempered with acts like the restoration of this banner, has a greater tendency to fraternalize and bind in one solid chain the great North and South than many bourbon outbursts. Not now as of yore, for we are one people, having the same great end in view. No individual foolishness can impede our solid progress.

H. T. McLEOD.  
Goldsboro, N. C., March 30, 1886.

It was very kind to march the Holyoke editor that the Republican pruned Mr. McLeod's letter of much of its "North Carolina rhetoric and epithets," else the Transcript man would have riled in his billiousness. He replied to McLeod's letter thus:

From the Republican (April 12th)

DENIES THAT HE MAILED HIS ARTICLE TO THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In yesterday's Republican you print a falsehood coined by H. T. McLeod, of North Carolina, and you also reiterate it editorially. It accuses me of sending a copy of the Holyoke Transcript containing a criticism of the rebel banner banquet at Goldsboro, to the Goldsboro rifles. I did not send, nor did I cause to be sent, nor do I believe that any one connected with the Transcript establishment did send the paper to any one in North Carolina. Notwithstanding the tempestuous epithets of Mr. McLeod's letter and your mistaken editorial, I still hold the opinion that it is inappropriate, unwise and not in good taste for ex-Union soldiers to join with ex-rebels in glorifying the reprobation, by ex-rebels, of rebel flags, rifles or cannon, and company associations to do it, then it might be considered proper and appropriate for the United States government to return to the different southern states the cannon, colors and small arms which were captured from rebel state organizations during the war, (though the soldiers' cemeteries of the North might be robbed, and the survivors of the legal Legislatures to hold a grand justification over the affair.) Mr. McLeod indulges freely in North Carolina rhetoric, but it is noticeable that the word "mudsill" as an epithet for an northern man has fallen into disuse. I with the people of the South and the states of the South prosperity and success, but friendly relations between the North and the South will not be more strongly cemented, in the return and glorification of emblems of treason. This is not the first time that I have differed in opinion with North Carolinians and

### THE CROPS.

Summary by the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Agriculture Department reports that the official statistical investigation for April makes a reduction of Winter-wheat area of 3,500,000 acres from the breadth seed two years ago, and 5 per cent. reduction from the area a year ago. On the Atlantic coast there has been a very slight reduction, and none on the Pacific coast. The largest decrease is in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The comparative areas seeded in the principal States are as follows: New York 97, Pennsylvania 98, Ohio 99, Kentucky 95, Michigan 99, Indiana 95, Illinois 85, Missouri 92, Kansas 84, California 99, Oregon 103.

In comparison with the breadth harvested last year there is an increase. A moderate degree of protection by snow has been enjoyed, though the covering has neither been heavy nor continuous. The winds have laid bare exposed surfaces and covered valleys deeper. The general average of condition is 92½, against 76 last year (the lowest ever reported), and 94 two years ago. Average of 1883 was 80, and 1881 58. The condition in the States is as follows: New York 98, Pennsylvania 99, Ohio 99, Michigan 93, Indiana 96, Illinois 86, Missouri 94, Kansas 85, California 100. The condition of the soil for autumn seeding was favorable in four-fifths of all the counties. The exceptions are more frequent.

In the districts of small productions in the Ohio Valley and in the Middle States the seed bed was in good condition in nine-tenths of the area. In Missouri and Kansas there was a large proportion of areas, and one-fifth of the reports were unfavorable. In Virginia and the Carolinas one-sixth of the area seeded was not in good condition. Georgia, one-third; in Texas, three-tenths. In at least five-sixths of the entire breadth of Winter wheat the conditions of soil was unfavorable, for seed in germination and under growth. The damage to wheat by the Hessian fly is indicated in scarcely one county in twenty in the Winter wheat. Its presence is deemed worthy of mention in 16 counties of Indiana and 8 of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and also in Pennsylvania and New York, it is respectively reported in four to six counties. The damage has not been serious.

The returns of the condition and for manimal shows an increase of prevalence of the hog cholera, and a loss of 6,000,000 of swine from all causes, or 14 per cent. The losses of sheep are reported at 7 per cent., of cattle at 4 per cent. The losses of horses are small, amounting to seven-tenths of one per cent. The losses of cattle are the heaviest in the Southern States; and one ranch, from 4 to 8 per cent., while in the warm regions, where shelter is provided, the loss is only 2 per cent.

### WAYNE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

APRIL 12, 1886.

This Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present.—B. F. Hooks, Chairman, J. A. Stevens, M. T. Johnson, A. B. Thompson, J. H. Loftin.

Accounts were allowed as follows: Sabrey Wilson, pauper, \$2 00 Dr. Thos. Hill, coroner in case of Henry Flowers, 8 25 Wm. Bryan, 1 00 James Cox, H. Warrick, Jno. W. Patterson, W. D. Lane, jurors in above case, at \$1.50 each, 9 00 A. P. Holland, fence account, 55 40 W. B. Whitfield, bridge guard, 9 00 John Hines (pauper) was ordered sent to the poor house.

D. F. Massey, Wm. Massey and West Massey were allowed to bring their lands in Fork Township within the stock law territory.

D. E. Glisson to be notified to attend the May meeting of this Board.

The Clerk was directed to have published the poor house committee's report.

This Board and the County Board of Education then met in joint session to receive the report of the late Educational Finance Committee, and after discussion, adopted and passed unanimously the following resolution: Resolved, That the 12th day of April, 1886, by the Board of County Commissioners and Board of Education in joint session, that the indebtedness of the county to the school fund be adjusted by the county paying out of the school Board the sum of \$2,500.00, in full settlement of all claims, balances or arrears, to May 12, 1885, (excepting the claims due the schools by Sheriff Grantham,) and it is hereby agreed that this sum shall be paid the school fund in two equal payments, out of the tax levies for 1886 and 1887.

The Boards then adjourned.  
W. T. GARDNER, Clerk, &c.

Use Lister's Guano for Tobacco.  
W. S. FARMER.

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

### SURVEYING OYSTER GROUNDS.

Lieut. Winslow and his Work in North Carolina Waters.

[Elizabeth City Falcon.]

The coast survey schooner Scrosby arrived in this port Sunday last, en route for Beaufort, where she will begin her surveying operations over the oyster beds in connection with the State survey, now being prosecuted by the Board of Agriculture. The Scrosby is also charged with the survey of such portions of our waters as have been recently improved by the general government, or such as have changed their hydrographic features since the original surveys made many years ago; but such work is incidental to the main object, which is to determine the areas and positions of the natural oyster beds of North Carolina, in the same manner as was done for Maryland, Virginia and other States. Lieut. Winslow, who is already directing the operations undertaken by the Board of Agriculture, has also been charged by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey with the direction of the government work. The Scrosby will proceed from here along the shores of the sounds for the purpose of viewing generally the grounds to be gone over during the coming season, and will reach Beaufort by the end of the week, at which place active work will begin and the survey prosecuted northward.

The detail of the Scrosby for this work—which is so important to the people of North Carolina—is due to the interest felt by the Federal Government and the people generally in the extension of the present oyster survey of the Union. Oysters are already becoming so scarce in the Northern States that any addition to the supply is a boon to the whole population, and, therefore, the efforts of North Carolina are viewed with great interest, not only by all who are connected with the oyster industry, but that much larger class, the consumers.

The investigations of the Scrosby, conducted as they will be in connection with the survey of the State authorities, will be of great benefit to our people, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon having so influential a delegation in Congress, as without their influence in securing the assistance of the government the State could not have accomplished the desired work in time for it to be of any great benefit.

While the area in this State now occupied by oysters is comparatively small, we are assured by Dr. Brooks and Lieut. Winslow that there is fully a half million acres that can be utilized. That is about the same as is now productive in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and the oyster industry in those localities is worth something near \$11,000,000 per annum. If the Scrosby and the Board of Agriculture can together, or separately, win an approximately equal volume of business into the Eastern section of North Carolina, a benefit, the value of which can hardly be expressed, will be conferred upon us. The people of the Southeastern section have already taken hold of this matter with praiseworthy zeal and energy and it is to be hoped that our people will not be behind hand in doing likewise, and will extend every facility and assistance to Lieut. Winslow and his associates. The officers of the Scrosby are Lieuts. Walling and King of the U. S. Navy and other officers will join the vessel in Beaufort. Fourteen men compose the crew, most of whom have been long employed in surveying along the coast of the United States.

Mr. King is a graduate of the Naval Academy and has been employed recently on the survey of New York harbor, having had especial charge of observing and determining the specific gravity of the waters of that estuary. He will have general supervision of similar work in our waters. Mr. Walling, also a graduate of the Naval Academy, was especially detailed for the work in the Scrosby, by the Navy Department, on account of his great experience in surveying, he having been for a number of years employed on the U. S. S. Ranger, in the Pacific, surveying the coasts of Mexico and Central America, and much important work was accomplished under his supervision. He will have immediate charge of all important surveys undertaken by the Scrosby, as well as general charge of the vessel, and the State is fortunate in having an officer of such standing employed upon this work.

The Scrosby is a schooner of about 80 tons, and has quarters for five officers and fourteen men. She is provided with three large boats and a liberal allowance of instruments necessary for her work. She left Tuesday, but is expected back in this port during the summer.

### HOOKEKERTON JOTTINGS.

News and Gossip in and Around Hookerton.

Dr. Arrington, of your city, was in town last week.

Mrs. Jordan, wife of Dr. T. M. Jordan, and Miss Virginia Jordan are visiting your city.

We notice that the wire fence, recently put around the public square, is nearly down. It is indeed strange that some of our people will take a pride in such cowardly mischief as injuring public and private property during the silent hours of night. They love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil.

The Classic Contentnea has put on a new phase since the recent heavy rains; and the daily appearance of the steam boats has enlivened our quiet little village. If the present shipping facilities could be kept up the year round Hookerton would throw off her old appearance and put on a new robe.

The school at Fountain Hill, under the efficient management of that most excellent lady and erudite scholar, Miss Nannie Latham, of Greenville, closed a most prosperous term the 2d

### Still Eastern Carolina does not want them to build Railroads for her.

Miss Etta Exum's school at Mr. Joe Williams, has closed and she has returned to Snow Hill to spend the vacation.

Sugg, Grimsley & Dail have sold over 350 tons of guano. There were but three bales of cotton on the market last week.

The colored brass band, of Hookerton, came up Saturday night and serenaded the town.

### THE WAYNE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

Report of the Special Committee on its Condition.

To the Board of justices of said County: The undersigned appointed by you January 1886 meeting—to investigate and report upon the affairs of the poor house respectfully report:

That they have examined all accounts and vouchers which they could find relating to expenditures and have inquired into the sources of income for the three years ending January 1st, 1886, and find the expenditures of said institution for that time to have been as follows:

For supplies clothing	\$2,544 72
For wages	991 51
For coffins and removals to new grave yard	131 75
For medicine and physicians	445 00
For hardware, lumber and material	104 80
For fuel	91 00
For cash paid Chairman Hooks for advances	203 30
For cash paid Chairman for bagging, picking cotton and advances	141 07
The crops and all the income for above time	760 00

Total amt. pd. for poor house \$3,411 154

They find that Chairman Hooks, in December, 1883, paid to the Treasurer from poor house \$330.00.

Your Committee had no means of ascertaining the exact number of paupers at the poor house as no record of entries, deaths or discharges had been kept. But to the best knowledge of your committee the average number had been about eight.

They find that the value of the crop, provisions, stock, &c., now on hand at the poor house is about \$300.00.

Respectfully submitted,  
JNO. A. STEVENS, Com.  
W. H. HAM,  
W. T. GARDNER.

### MILK RECORD OF LANETTE, 17184.

Jersey Bulletin.

Below we give the milk record of Lanette, 17184. She dropped a beautiful heifer calf, the 3rd of March, solid color, with black points, by Frank's Albert, 9442. He got 62½ per cent. of the blood of Albert, 44, a grandson of Duke of Darlington, 2460, and Coneh's Lily, 3237; and great-grandson of Eurosas, 2454. His dam, Frankie 34k 781, is full sister to Albert, 44. We commenced this test on the 8th of March, when we began increasing her feed; she had been only fed on light ration of bran and corn stalk hay.

March 8th	she gave 39 lbs. of milk.
9th	" 41 "
10th	" 43 "
11th	" 45 "
12th	" 45 " 8 oz. "
13th	" 44 "
14th	" 45 " 8 oz. "
15th	" 46 "
16th	" 47 " 8 oz. "
17th	" 49 " 8 oz. "
18th	" 50 "
19th	" 51 "
20th	" 51 "
21st	" 49 "
22d	" 49 "
23d	" 49 "

Making in 16 days 746 lbs. of milk, when we sold her to T. B. Parker, of Goldsboro, N. C. after she saw her milked. We have reserved the calf. She weighed on the 15th of March, 915 pounds. She will be five years old on the 4th of April next. When we sold her we were preparing her for a test of butter. The milk of the 1st of March, 45 lbs., made 2 lbs. 1 oz. of butter.

### Nothing Venture Nothing Win.

As a phase of life in the Orient, it will instruct many to know that certainly the 19th Monthly and the Grand Quarterly Drawing of the World Lottery, which is the latest came off, with its accustomed promise at New Orleans, on Tuesday, March 16th, when \$2,000,000 was won. The First Capital (\$2,000,000) will interest at least the winning parties, the rest can wait until the next time for their share of luck. The First Capital (\$2,000,000) was sold in ten parts at \$100 each—by No. 78,000 (one \$10,000), 30,000 was collected for the account of Merchants' Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati, O.; one (\$15,000) was held by Olaf Anderson, San Francisco, Cal.; the remainder went to Paris in Omaha, Neb., etc. etc. The Second Capital Prize of \$500,000, was won by No. 10,067, and was collected as a whole for a party by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal. The Third Capital Prize (\$200,000) was won by No. 46,752—was sold in ten parts at \$100 each—by J. E. Prescott, Columbia, Mo.; one to J. C. Young, London, Ky.; one to J. C. Martin, St. Helena, Cal.; another was deposited as Cash in Canal Bank, N. O., La., etc. The Fourth Two Capital Prizes (\$100,000 each) was won by Nos. 44,231 and 54,151—sold also in ten parts at \$100 each—by J. E. Prescott, Columbia, Mo.; one to Ely Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Tex.; one to J. E. Prescott, Columbia, Mo.; one to Max Wendt, 1506 Leavenworth st., San Francisco, etc. The next Grand Monthly (the 18th) will take place on Tuesday, May 11th, 1886, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on an application will give any one all particulars. *Advertise readers—nothing out.*

### VALEDICTORY OF KINSTON ITEMIZER.

For nearly three and one-half years we have been a constant contributor of "Kinston Items" to the MESSENGER. Having missed, we believe, only three issues of the paper in that time, during this time of service, ties that are strong and hard to sever have woven themselves into our habits and our feelings. We like the editor, we like the paper, and we would like "itemizing" if we had the time, the ability, and the compensation that would enable us to do justice to this community, in the past, and to yourself. But other duties press hard upon us, and we have decided to utilize our energies and capabilities in the better performance of the functions of the profession we have chosen for a life work. Our objects have been to build up the interests of the MESSENGER, and the community we have represented, and we retire with a clear conscience that we have done justice to all, and injustice to none, intentionally.

### SNOW HILL DOTS.

Mrs. Nettie Watson and Misses Nettie Harrison, Annie and Eva Sanders have returned to their homes at New Berne. The young ladies made many friends during their stay amongst us.

Mr. Dempsey Wood and family are visiting in the city.

The boats are making regular trips now. The river is in splendid boating condition.

Sheriff Luby Harper took five prisoners to the Penitentiary Sunday. They all go for larceny. The Sheriff in speaking of the number of men he had carried to the Penitentiary says he has carried at least 100 and they went to work on Western Railroads.