

Goldsboro Messenger

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THE ADMINISTRATION.

North Carolinians at the National Capital.

What They Say of the Popular Judgment on the Administration.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Visitors from North Carolina speak of the popular dissatisfaction with the long retention of Republican officials in the States and at Washington. They are not agreed in their testimony as to what the people actually say. But there is a concurrence in majority upon the general fact that a majority of those who express themselves plume somebody for the non-removal of the chiefs and of the Republican employes in the collectors and marshals' offices. Some of the visitors take about the position of the Gen. Cox and they sustain the President and hope for purification of the service by means of gradual changes. They would be pleased to see more removals now and many more shortly. They think that the Civil Service statute is not so bad as the extension of the principle too far. It is enough that the competent clerks at Washington and in the larger post offices and Custom houses are, however, not so large as the other, the men who always have been opposed to the Civil Service reform principle, however applied, and who have become more and more indignant as the time of occupancy of offices by Republicans has been protracted. The MESSANGER has been from time to time informed of the state of opinion here and of the views of visitors. The course of the paper in sustaining Mr. Cleveland's general course has by no means fettered its correspondent, who has given the facts accompanied some times by criticism.

There are two clearly defined factions in the party, and if the MESSANGER has seen fit to approve the views in the main of one of these the other has no ground of objection without giving up its own right to choose policies. The Messengers—and its staff as one—thinks it is wise to execute the Civil Service law while it is a law, without grumbling or attempt at evasion. This is the President's policy. Wisdom dictates that a party should support its platform and chosen representatives. The President is endeavoring to carry out the declared policy of the party. A large element here in and out of the Democracy, upholds him now, while the right of criticism undoubtedly is unimpaired, the obligations of citizenship require that we should all seek to do justice to the public interests and give the President and his advisers the benefit of at least our charitable judgment. Everybody who sees Mr. Cleveland is impressed by his good sense and his sincerity. Placed as he is, he merits the forbearance of the public. If he does wrong, he should be criticised. But there should not be any desire to crush him because he cannot agree to abandon his professions and change his policy before it is fairly tried. Patience all around is requisite. On the part of many there has been no patience shown to the President. The desire to hold in and out of the Democracy, upholds him now, while the right of criticism undoubtedly is unimpaired, the obligations of citizenship require that we should all seek to do justice to the public interests and give the President and his advisers the benefit of at least our charitable judgment.

LABOR AND ANARCHY.

A Manly Protest Against Anarchists by a Leading Labor Journal.

(From the Chicago Knight of Labor.)

Anarchy is a foul weed. It drew its life from the putrid sores of a corrupt and effete monarchy; it flourishes only in a soil composed of ignorance, sloth and dead men's bones. The progress of its journey is traced by the blood of George Fox's wagon was carried half a mile. The tires on two wheels were each cut in two with a sharp instrument, and each partly straightened exactly in the same shape. At John Grimm's dishes were carried and driven into stumps so that they could not be pulled out.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

RICHMOND, May 21.—The Committee on Church Extension recommended the following persons to constitute the Board of Church Extension for the ensuing four years: Hon. J. S. Lithgow, Louisville, president; Vessie McGuinn, Esq., Louisville, vice president; James W. Proctor, Esq., Danville, Ky., treasurer. Managers—Rev. W. T. Harris, D. D., Memphis Conference; Rev. T. B. Carroll, D. D., Denver Conference; Rev. C. J. Vandeventer, Missouri Conference; Rev. H. C. Settle, Louisville Conference; Rev. Samuel K. Cox, D. D., Baltimore; Rev. J. C. Morris, Southwest Missouri Conference; Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, Pacific Conference; Rev. M. H. Neely, North Texas Conference; John Oberacker, Esq., Louisville, Ky.; Hon. C. S. Grubbs, Louisville, Ky.; James H. Carlisle, L. L. D., South Carolina; James G. Carter, Esq., Louisville, Ky.; John L. Wheat, Louisville, Ky. Report adopted.

The following will compose the Book Concern for the ensuing four years: James Whitworth, W. H. Morgan, E. H. East, Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., R. A. Cong, T. D. Fite, S. G. Keith, William Morrow, Jordan Stokes, John A. Carter, A. S. Andrews, T. S. Wade and T. M. Cobb. I. J. John was elected on the fourth ballot secretary of the Board of Missions. Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerrin was elected Book Agent. Conference will adjourn sine die next Wednesday.

On Exhibition to-day—only 537 pieces Swiss Edging, from 10 to 80 cents per yard. H. M. SROTZE's.

FREAKS OF THE CYCLONE.

Wonderful Stories of the Doings of the Wind in Ohio.

Reports of the Ohio cyclone of last Friday show the remarkable freaks that these wind storms play with human life and property. In the house of George Hoffman was an eight-months-old baby. It was picked up by the wind, laid in a feather bed and the whole business, baby and all, was carried one hundred and fifty feet. It was then deposited and a log was thrown on either side of the child, pinning the bed to the ground. After the storm a search was instituted for the baby. One of the searchers heard it cry, and, following the direction indicated by the sound, found the little pet, and restored it unharmed to the arms of its distracted mother.

Mr. Curtis Hall, Jr., of Neptune, reports that he saw straws that were blown into old oak trees. A bed in the house of Andy Ginter was blown into the fields, and three children in it were carried along with it. All of the furniture was blown out of George Fox's house. Feathers were stripped from pillows and Custom houses are, however, not so large as the other, the men who always have been opposed to the Civil Service reform principle, however applied, and who have become more and more indignant as the time of occupancy of offices by Republicans has been protracted. The MESSANGER has been from time to time informed of the state of opinion here and of the views of visitors. The course of the paper in sustaining Mr. Cleveland's general course has by no means fettered its correspondent, who has given the facts accompanied some times by criticism.

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CONDITION OF CROPS.

The May Report—The Mortgage System.

From the full report of the Agricultural Department the MESSANGER takes the following, furnished by its Washington correspondent: Cotton planting has been delayed by cold rains on the Atlantic coast and by overflows on the Gulf coast. The proportion to be planted in May averages 20 per cent. In average years the proportion does not exceed 14 or 15 per cent. The stand is necessarily defective on wet areas, but replanting is rapidly filling the gaps. The proportions already planted are as follows: North Carolina, 73; South Carolina, 82; Georgia, 83; Florida, 84; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 76; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 84; Arkansas, 75; Tennessee, 77.

The plants that have appeared are generally looking well, though somewhat backward for the season. In this respect condition declines quite regularly from the seaboard to the Texas border, being most unfavorable in Louisiana, where the first half of April was cold and wet. The stand is as yet defective. The first regular report of condition, June 1, will be an early indication as to the material value. The following statement shows the proportion planted as compared with former years, and with the average:

Proportion planted May 1, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882.
North Carolina, 73 70 45 35 75
South Carolina, 82 80 60 75 85
Georgia, 83 80 68 73 86
Florida, 84 95 95 96 98
Alabama, 80 85 75 83 86
Mississippi, 76 85 76 82 75
Louisiana, 77 81 80 81 71
Texas, 84 81 80 85 80
Arkansas, 75 79 70 72 76
Tennessee, 77 77 52 67 77
General average, 80 80 67 74 81

The following suggestive notes, which show how difficult it is to grow anything but cotton, are appended: North Carolina.—Jones: Ten per cent. more cotton—cause, the lower price calls for more cotton to raise the same amount of money. Bad policy, but it prevails. Louisiana.—Felician: The average of cotton will be somewhat in excess of last year from the fact that planters are generally in debt, and forced to raise cotton as the only available means of payment. Mississippi.—Simpson: More cotton planted this season than any season before, owing to low price and indebtedness. Tennessee.—Gibson: Disposition to reduce the area of cotton, but the scarcity of money and financial pressure overpowers any tendency to abandon its culture.

The May crop report indicates an improvement in wheat during April of two points, with a general average of condition at 94.9. There is no marked change anywhere, but slight advance noted in the Ohio Valley, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland. The May average last year was 70. The season has been favorable and the crop is more advanced than usual. The averages in principal States are: Ohio, 97; Pennsylvania, 95; New York, 96; Michigan, 91; Indiana, 98; Illinois, 92; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 97.

In the Southern States there appears to be a decline in wheat growing; the area is small, and condition, though improved, not very high. The past winter was very unfavorable for winter grain in these States. A correspondent in Georgia declares the winter freezes were the worst in fifty years. The growth is late, the plants scattering in too many fields. Yet well fertilized areas report a slight condition. One correspondent gives the low price of cotton and the need of ready cash as a reason for decline of wheat growing and the use of the land for cotton. Another says that, since cotton has declined 10 per cent., it is necessary to increase 10 per cent. to get the requisite money. That logic, if influential in the general practice, will keep the cotton States poor.

A BURDEN UPON AGRICULTURE.

A mortgage is a blessing when it enables a poor but industrious young man to secure a home and a profitable business and to pay for it in sure and easy installments; it is a withering curse when it makes production dear and difficult, consumes a crop before it is made, and renders indebtedness hopeless.

The system of advances by merchants or brokers upon growing crops is especially dangerous and disastrous. It is not usually a prevalent practice, except in districts where a single crop dominates rural industry and brings ready money at any time, rendering borrowing easy and encouraging the habit of spending before earning. It has been prevalent from time immemorial—at least for forty years, from personal knowledge of the writer—in the cotton States.

No product of agriculture is more surely a money crop in any part of the world than cotton, and none more promptly traverses the ways of commerce. It has therefore become (with perhaps one principal associate—maize) almost the sole product of large districts of country, rendering necessary the purchase abroad of supplies of all kinds, agricultural and industrial, and their original cost, long distance transportation and wholesale and retail profits, render them exceedingly expensive. It is selling the cheapest cotton in the world and buying all supplies at enormous prices—a practice with which only fertile lands, abundant crops, and persistent industry can save from bankruptcy.

AGRICULTURE, ADVANCES SECURED UPON THE GROWING CROPS AND PERMANENT INDEBTEDNESS RESULTING MAINLY FROM THIS PRACTICE, THAT THE STATE AGENTS OF THE COTTON STATES HAVE BEEN ASKED TO STATE THE FACTS AND MAKE SOME ESTIMATES OF THE EXTENT OF THE EVIL. AS A RESULT THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS ARE GIVEN:

(By P. F. Duffy, State agent, Winston, N. C.)

In my opinion a large majority of planters, especially in the cotton belt, are more or less in debt for money, but especially for provisions, fertilizers, &c., furnished by merchants to help them make the crop. The legal rate of interest in this State is 6 per cent. per annum, but 8 per cent. may be charged upon agreement in writing. But the planter pays much more than this way: When he needs assistance from the merchant the latter agrees to advance the supplies to a certain amount, taking a mortgage on the coming crop, payable when the crop matures. He then charges the farmer his own figures for supplies, from 15 to 25 per cent. more than cash price, thus compelling him to pay a heavy interest without, perhaps, realizing the fact that he is paying interest at all. When the notes mature the farmer must sell regardless of price, and thus loses again by forced sales when prices may be low.

The rate of interest in the books is 10 per cent., which they deduct in advance on any crop, and the rate of interest paid on advances by merchants, in the opinion of those familiar with these methods of doing business, is not less than twenty-five per cent. While it is very large, I do not know the extent to which this furnishing of supplies is carried on, because they are private transactions, the terms of which are generally known only to the parties concerned, but from my observations, and conversation with intelligent people who have had opportunities to judge, I believe that at least one-fourth of the cotton crop in this State is sacrificed to meet the interest arising from this kind of indebtedness.

The farmers, as distinguished from the cotton planters, do not suffer to the same extent, not confining themselves to any one crop, and not depending on a single commodity for their supplies. When they buy on credit, as many of them do to a greater or less extent, they of course have to pay credit prices, which would form a considerable rate of interest when figured out in dollars and cents.

This record makes a burden of interest that is unendurable. The estimate for North Carolina is 25 per cent., including the advanced price of supplies furnished; of South Carolina, 15 per cent.; of Georgia, 50 per cent. interest on past due indebtedness; of Florida, 16 per cent.; of Alabama, 50 per cent. increase in price of goods and 20 per cent. on mortgages; of Mississippi, 15 per cent. on advances, without reference to increase of prices, and 10 per cent. on general indebtedness; of Louisiana, 15 per cent., besides higher prices of goods and more for advances by country merchants; of Texas, 12 per cent. nominal interest for supplies charged at excess of 25 to 50 per cent.; of Arkansas, 10 per cent. by contract, on supplies charged an extra profit of 40 per cent. These are the averages assumed by our State agents as the cost of interest on advances secured by crop lines.

It appears that a large proportion of cotton planters are in debt for current supplies, and that the loss resulting amounts to five million dollars per annum in some States, and absorbs nearly or quite all the profits of production; while the soil is wearing away, with the lives of the cultivators, for the benefit of the commercial class.

MOUNT OLIVE SPLINTERS.

The shipping of strawberries has ended for this season. They are retailing on our streets at 5 cents per quart; 3 for 10.

Mr. Bryant W. Herring, of Louisiana, is visiting relatives in this section.

WAR DECLARED.

New England Fishermen Buying Cannon for Defense.

PORTLAND, May 20.—The excitement relative to the seizure of fishing vessels belonging to this and other New England ports by the Canadian authorities is more intense than has been known for many years. There are large interests held in the fishing fleet by the merchants of this place, beside many in other cities and towns on the coast of this State. There is a very pronounced sentiment in the community that the government officials at Washington have been exceedingly derelict in their plain duty under the existing laws in the premises, and prominent merchants have telegraphed and written to Washington, giving full and emphatic expression to their views, and urging prompt action and reprisals. The question of arming all future outgoing fishing vessels with great favor, and this plan will undoubtedly be adopted. It is asserted by those who know Capt. Doughty, of the schooner Ella M. Doughty, that had his vessel and his twelve men been armed, the Canadians would have had a desperate fight before capturing them. It was the grandfather of Capt. Doughty who, having his fishing schooner seized several years ago, sought the Canadian authorities until he recovered full pay for his vessel and exemplary damages.

A meeting of prominent citizens and members of the Portland Fishing exchange was held yesterday, at which resolutions were adopted to arm vessels leaving port for the fishing banks. Orders have been sent to Boston and New York for small cannon of modern make, and for full supplies of repeating Winchester, with which to suitably equip the fleet. Dispatches have been received from Boston, Gloucester and other fishing ports of New England, stating that all vessels of

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Wife of Hon. George H. Pendleton Killed.

Mrs. George H. Pendleton, wife of our minister to Germany, was killed in Central Park, New York, on Thursday. The account is thus given in the Star:

At 3 p. m. yesterday Mrs. George H. Pendleton, wife of the Minister at the German court, and her daughter, Miss Jane Francis Pendleton, left their home at 104 East Thirty-fifth street for a drive in the Park, intending to make a few calls on the way. They drove a single horse, hitched to a Victoria hired from the delivery stables of Bowles & Co., at Lexington avenue and Thirty-third street. The driver of the carriage was Hugh Reilly. They passed through Thirty-fifth street to Sixth avenue, and stopped at No. 913. From here the ladies drove up to avenue to Fifty-sixth street and into the park. Before reaching the riding academy, near Fifty-first street, the horse became unruly while passing near the elevated railroad. The driver had no difficulty in subduing him, and as the main entrance to the Park was reached, about 4 o'clock, he became ordinarily quiet. The carriage rolled down the Park drive until near the Mall. Here a wagon, coming behind, started the horse by its rumbling noise, and he began to rear and back. The driver took a firm grasp upon the reins and the horse then bolted. The driver was jerked from his seat over the dashboard and thrown to the ground.

As the horse ran, he was followed by about 300 feet from the Webster statue, the ladies, who had become so frightened as to lose their presence of mind, leaped from the carriage, which was swaying violently from side to side. Miss Pendleton, who was on the right of her mother, jumped first and landed on the turf bordering the roadway. She struck on her head and back. Mrs. Pendleton leaped after her daughter, and on the same side. As she leaped she lost her footing, and struck the hard roadbed head down. The horse continued running until his course was checked by the shrubbery that lined the roadway, and was stopped by the little son of the park shepherd, Patrick Conway. Policeman Conway saw the horse run, and reached Mrs. Pendleton's side almost soon as she fell. He tried to revive her, but failing, left her and hastened to Miss Pendleton. After a vigorous rubbing, she raised her arms and opened her eyes.

The officer called one of the park wagons and the ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Mrs. Pendleton's body was removed to the park arsenal and Miss Pendleton taken to the hospital. Coroner Messer was summoned as soon as the body reached the arsenal, and last night he held an inquest. He found no one to blame. Edward Goddall, manager of the stables, testified that the horse had been in the possession of Bowles & Co. for four years, and was not in any way vicious. The harness was found to be all right. The Coroner found that Mrs. Pendleton had been struck at the moment of striking the ground. She sustained a compound fracture of the skull and concussion of brain. Dr. Shearman, house manager of the Presbyterian Hospital, reported Miss Pendleton's injuries a severe, but not necessarily fatal.

Frank Pendleton, the son of the dead woman, was notified of the accident by the coroner, and gave directions for the disposal of his mother's body. He was taken last night to the undertaking rooms of W. L. Ferris, sexton of Zion's church, and a cable dispatch sent to Minister Pendleton at Berlin.

Mrs. Pendleton was 61 years old, and was married in 1846. She was Miss Alice Key, daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner" and a brother of Philip Barton Key, who was killed by Gen. Stikles. She was the niece of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.

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DOWN WITH SOCIALISM.

BALTIMORE, May 22.

Editor Messenger:—I read with much interest and pleasure, in your last issue, your comments on the imperfection and "inconsistencies" of our "immigration laws," suggested by the recent outrageous actions of the bloody assassins in Chicago, Milwaukee and New York. I thank, and congratulate you on your bold and honest position. When the press become united and earnest on this subject, as a few only are now, then the average politician will have to do his duty and put these scoundrels in prison walls—those already here—and pass rigid and effective laws to keep all such outsiders of our country—who are not here already. You of the South, where but few foreigners are to be found and they of a respectable class, have but an imperfect idea of the danger our great and free country is in.

Aarchy and Communism are growing in our large cities with rapid strides. In the opinion of all honest men who hope to live by legitimate industry, they should be suppressed at once, either by death or life imprisonment. When men publicly declare that they are as much entitled to your house as you are, and that if you will not divide that they will kill you, and that they are found with dynamite bombs and other terrible explosive missiles of destruction—unmistakably to destroy innocent lives—what remains to be done with the wretches, but to hang or imprison them for life? Our legislators will not act, then our hope is in the firm and united action of an intelligent press, which fortunately makes public opinion.

EVOLUTION.

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly, now in session at Augusta, is attracting a great deal of attention and its sessions are well attended daily. The principal question before the Assembly will be Dr. Woodrow's evolution theory and the subject of marriage of a deceased wife's sister. Overtures have been made to the Assembly from seven Presbyteries for a deliverance on the subject of evolution. The special committee to which the matter has been referred is understood to have a large majority of its members in opposition to evolution, and their report is expected to be very decided. Dr. Woodrow is a member of the Assembly, and when the time comes will doubtless present his views and support them in an address. He is now on trial and will not be mentioned in the report, but of course everybody knows how the question came up, and there will be a great deal of curiosity to hear the Doctor's exposition of his peculiar ideas. He had already stated that he will not attempt to teach his views of the question if the Assembly decides against him, but he does not say his opinion of evolution will be changed in the least. The committee will probably make their report on Monday morning, and a lengthy discussion will doubtless follow, especially if there should be a majority report. The assembly is composed of learned and earnest men, and whatever decision they may reach will be after mature and careful consideration. The result will be anxiously awaited by members of the Presbyterian Church all over the country.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

In opposing the election of Rev. J. F. Bryson to be moderator of the Southern Presbyterian general assembly, which met in Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Dr. Glenn of Alabama, declared that Dr. Bryson had not kept his own house in order, and could not be expected to keep the assembly in good form. The vote on a second ballot was: Bryson, 55; Hunter, of Mississippi, 49.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Armstrong, of Virginia, that a special committee be appointed by the moderator, to whom all overtures asking for a deliverance on the subject of Genetic evolution be referred, with instructions to report at as early a day as possible.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. This presbytery opposed the cry of Dr. Woodrow, and Dr. Armstrong, assisted by Wirt Henry, of Richmond, grandson of Patrick Henry, are here especially to make this fight. Dr. Armstrong refused the nomination for moderator on this ground. The retiring moderator, Dr. H. R. Ray, of Alabama, to-day preached the opening sermon, his subject being "Orthodoxy."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 20.—The Presbyterian General Assembly convened to-day and organized by electing Rev. Dr. J. H. Bryson, of Alabama, Moderator.

Rev. E. A. Ramsey, of Nashville, and Gov. J. H. Marrye, of Virginia, reading clerks.

A resolution was adopted referring the question of evolution to a special committee, to report as soon as possible.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, 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.

THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR CUTS, BRUISES, SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, TETTER, CHAPPED HANDS, CHILLSBLAINS, CORNS, AND ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS, AND POSITIVELY CURES PILES, OR NO PAY REQUIRED.

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DUPLIN NEWS AND NOTES.

We have had fine rains the past week.

Crops were never more promising at the same period than at present. The oat crop is especially fine.

Transplanting of plants, tobacco, potatoes and vegetables, has been the order of business for a week. The acreage in potatoes will be large; tobacco may not claim so many fields as last year, but it will receive more attention, and the farmers hope for a better quality of the weed.

Messrs. O. P. Middleton and John James are to open a business at Hunter's Store on Goshen. They will keep a stock of general merchandise and buy all kinds of produce.

A remarkable country is this of ours. For weeks we have enjoyed garden peas and strawberries, and now that they are no longer luxuries, we have beans and potatoes. God has done too much for our people; we would be better off if it were not such an easy matter to gain a living.

Mr. H. E. Newbury, of Magnolia, was the first to ship whortleberries. He was one day ahead of the Warsaw merchants in his shipment. For several years the berry trade of Duplin has been large, and Sampson may look to her laurels, or Duplin will take the lead in "big blues."

The junior Principal of the Warsaw High School has shown us a letter from his friend, Rev. R. T. Bryan, of Chinking, China. Mr. Bryan reached Chinking in January last and began the study of Chinese at once. The first of April he was able to translate the hymns into the Chinese language, and now leads the singing in the Baptist Mission at Chinking. Mr. Bryan asks the Baptists of the Eastern Association for \$150 to buy an organ for his mission. We are confident that they will raise the money. Contributions for the organ fund should be sent to Mr. D. S. Kennedy, Warsaw, N. C.

Mr. T. B. Pierce, one of the most energetic men in the State, has quite recently placed in position all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of baskets and crates. The work of manufacturing began last week, and we learn that everything is running on smoothly. We hope to be able soon to state a more extended notice of Mr. Pierce's varied enterprises.

Last week was a notable one for Warsaw. It witnessed the closing exercises of the Warsaw High School. This event, always interesting, was doubly so this year. One year ago the future of the school was anything but bright. The building had been burned; the school was financially prostrate, and a flourishing town in central North Carolina was offering every inducement to move the Messrs. Kennedy from Warsaw. Firm in their convictions as to the ultimate success of the school, and assured of public favor, the principals set heroically to work to build a new house and strengthen their hold upon the community. It is not going too far to say that they accomplished both. The house, an imposing structure than the one burned, stands to speak for itself, while the patronage and interest taken in the school speak for the other. The commencement proper was on Thursday, the 20th inst. At 11 o'clock a. m. Rev. J. M. McManaway, of Wilson, delivered the annual address upon the subject, "Woman's Rights." Without having notes, we fear to attempt anything like an outline of the speech. Mr. McManaway made no claim that we should not cheerfully accord the fair sex, while we would better men if we tried harder to secure them the rights that are theirs. Mr. McManaway has a reputation as a forcible, scholarly speaker, and it is a pleasure to state that his reputation suffered no damage by his effort at Warsaw. The exercises by the pupils of the school were creditable indeed, even better than on past similar occasions. The school will open its fall session on August 30, with the same teachers. The trustees, at their annual meeting last week, decided to aid the principals in their noble work by the erection of another spacious building. This new building is to be ready for use by the fall session. We predict a grand future for the Warsaw High School.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

EL PASO, Tex., May 22.—John Martin, a freight conductor on the Southern Pacific-railroad, states that much excitement prevails at Dragon station, Arizona. It is feared that hostile Indians are in the surrounding country. While the train was at the station, four saddle horses, bereft of riders, and a pack mule ran in from the adjacent mountains. The animals were wild with fear and had evidently been under fire. Search was at once begun, and the body of a dead white man was found within a mile of the station. It is believed that the men who rode the horses were killed from behind the rocks.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, May 22.—The renegade Apaches have broken up into small bands and are raiding southeastern Arizona murdering and pillaging in various directions. There is little security outside of the town. Over 40 persons have been killed within the last six weeks and others wounded. Unless prompt and effective measures be taken, Genorimo and his band will slaughter as many if not more men than were killed during their last raid. A petition has been sent to Congress that the bill of Delegate Ream, offering a reward for the capture or death of Genorimo and the other chiefs, be immediately passed.

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