

Goldsboro Messenger

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THE PREMIER TO THE PEOPLE.

Gladstone's Manifesto to His Constituents.

A Clear and Concise Exposition of his Policy.

LONDON, June 13.—Mr. Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian: Gentlemen: In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland the ministry advised, and her Majesty was pleased to sanction, the dissolution of Parliament for the decision of the nation of the gravest and likewise the simplest issue that has been submitted to it for half a century. It is only a sense of the gravity of this issue which induces me at a period of life when nature cries aloud for repose to seek, after sitting in thirteen Parliaments, a seat in the fourteenth, and with this view to solicit for the fifth time the honor of your confidence.

At the last election I endeavored in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late Government was for ordinary purposes, it had great advantages for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure, proceeding from that Government, would have received warm and extensive support from within the Liberal party, and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session, and have left the Parliament of 1885 free to prosecute the new stagnant work of ordinary legislation with the multitude of questions it included. My earnest hope was to support the late Cabinet in such a course of policy.

On the 28th of last January the opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the Government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come; the only point remaining to be determined was the manner in which it was to be dealt with in my judgment the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts, and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than coercion ought, as I thought, to be sought for and found. Therefore I viewed with regret the fall of the late Cabinet, and when summoned by her Majesty to form a new one I undertook it on the basis of an anti-coercion policy, the most liberal explanations to those whose aid I sought as colleagues.

When I proposed to examine whether it might not be possible to grant Ireland a domestic Legislature and maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the Empire, the Government was formed and the work was at once put in hand. You will now, gentlemen, understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not the first time, have thrust aside every other subject and adjourned our hopes of useful and progressive legislation. As a question of the first necessities of social order it forces itself into the van. The late Cabinet, though right in giving it that place, were, as we thought, wrong in their manner of treating it. It was our absolute duty on taking the government, if we did not adopt their method, to propose another. Thus the simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion, or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs?

To debate in this address this and that detail of the lately defeated bill would only be to disguise this issue, and would be as futile as to discuss the halting, stumbling, ever shifting and ever vanishing projects of an unresolute class which have proceeded from the succeeding Liberals. There are two clear, positive and intelligible plans before the world. There is the plan of the Government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should under well considered conditions transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask Parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, the end of which time he assumes Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her. I leave this Tory project to speak for itself in its unadorned simplicity, and I turn to the proposed policy of the Government. Our opponents, gentlemen, whether Tories or seceders, have assumed the name of Unionists. I deny their title to it. In intention, indeed, we are all Unionists alike, but the union they refuse to modify is, in its present shape, a paper union obtained by force and fraud, and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. They are not Unionists. True union is to be tested by the sentiments of human beings united. Tried by this criterion we have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782. Enfranchised Ireland, gentlemen, asks through her lawful representatives for the revival of her domestic legislation, not on the face of it an innovating but a restorative proposal. She urges with truth that the centralization of Parliaments has been a division of the peoples, but she recognizes the fact that the union, lawlessly as it was obtained, cannot and ought not to be repealed. She is content to receive her Legislature in a form divested of prerogatives which might have impaired her imperial interests, and better adapted than the settlement of 1782 to secure to her the regular control of her own affairs. She has not repelled but has welcomed the stipulations for the protection of the minority. To such provisions we have given and shall give careful heed, but I trust Scotland will condemn attempts so singularly made to impart into the controversy the venomous element of religious bigotry. Let her take warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast and other places in the North.

Among the benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: The consolidation of a united empire and a great addition to its strength; the stoppage of a heavy, constant and demoralizing waste of public treasure; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland, and that development of her resources which experience shows to be the natural consequence of free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world, and, lastly the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency and regular progress of the business of the country.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises Largely Attended.

Oration by Mr. L. J. Best of Wayne County.

[Correspondence Goldsboro Messenger.] KINSTON, N. C., June 14.—Many of your patrons are patrons of Trinity College, and I send you a brief account of the recent Commencement. It has been my privilege to attend these commencements for a number of years and I do not remember ever seeing a larger crowd, and I was glad to observe a manifest interest in the welfare of the College, by the presence of a great number of prominent Methodists and friends of the institution from all parts of the State. The College is a part of Methodism as distinguished from other institutions of learning, and as such, the church cannot afford to let it die. I incidentally learned that it is the purpose of the Trustees to elect a President by the opening of the next term.

The annual sermon was preached by Dr. J. T. Bagwell. The theme was "Christianity a finished and final system of truth as distinguished from a progressive science." The sermon was well worthy the man and the occasion. Professor W. F. Tillett, of Nashville Tenn., delivered the literary address. His subject was the "New South." Taking it all in all I do believe it was the best for the occasion ever heard. I merely give the list of graduates and subjects:

- 1. Ireland Must be Free, by Jesse Allen Carpenter, Ansonville, N. C.
2. The Knights of Labor, by Chas. Lee Jenkins, Tarboro, N. C.
3. Dangers of Public Life, by Robert Morgan Whitehead, Weldon, N. C.
4. Abuses of Literature, by Lee Jackson Best, Goldsboro, N. C.
5. My Diploma, by John Amos Raley, Taylor's Bridge, N. C.
6. Mecklenburg, by James Andrew Bell, Pnerville, N. C.
7. A Plea for Free Trade, by Jefferson Davis, LaGrange, N. C.
8. Ecce Republica, by Lola Percy Skeen, Mt. Gilead, N. C.
9. An American Westminister, by Jefferson Davis Jenkins, Tarboro, N. C.
10. The Millionaire Against the Million, by Joseph Charles Pinnix, Pelham, N. C.
11. Man's Inhumanity to Man, by Greek Ogburn Andrews, Greensboro, N. C.
12. False Light vs. The True, by Charles Wesley Robinson, Mt. Gilead, N. C.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH.

Gratifying Facts Gathered by the Baltimore Record.

The growth of the industrial interests of the South is really surprising. Week after week shows a list of new enterprises covering almost every line of manufacturing and mining that gives some indication of the great industrial development now in progress throughout the Southern States. This growth is not confined to any one State, though of course more noticeable in some than in others, but extends through the whole South. As illustrating this industrial development, the following summary of new enterprises, reported in our Construction Department for the last two weeks only, will prove of general interest: In Alabama, Mr. Samuel Thomas and his associates are preparing to build a large furnace, \$500,000 in cost, having been put up against \$400,000 in mineral property, making the capital of the company \$1,000,000, although the land is said to be well worth \$800,000; at Sheffield, in the same State, the contract has been awarded for a 100-ton furnace; \$40,000 has been raised to build a cotton compress at Anniston; \$40,000 are being spent to enlarge gas and electric light works at Birmingham; work on a new foundry and machine shop has been commenced at the same city; a site has been purchased for a bolt and nut factory, and a jug factory has been started, while several saw, planing and grist mills are reported. In Arkansas, Pine Bluff is to have \$100,000 railroad machine shops; Little Rock has organized a \$100,000 woolen and cotton manufacturing company, mining machinery is being erected near Hot Springs; a saw mill and furniture factory combined will go up at Arkansas City; a large saw and planing mill at Arkadelphia; a stove factory at Harrisburg, and other wood-working enterprises in other parts of the State. Florida shows up with a \$500,000 company to do general contracting and wood-working business, a \$30,000 electric light company, brick yard, saw mills, etc. In Georgia, there have been a \$100,000 granite quarrying company, a \$150,000 marble company, a manganese mining enterprise, foundry and machine shop, large planing mill, basket factory and an ice manufacturing company. Maryland has a new \$1,000,000 sheet metal company, a slate quarry, grist and flour mill, &c. In Mississippi a \$50,000 spoke manufacturing company has been organized, an ice factory, cheese factory, several creameries, new machinery for a cotton mill and brick works. North Carolina has a new furniture factory, a \$40,000 gas and electric light company, stove and shuttle block factory, a number of saw mills, while in gold mining operations there is considerable activity.

SOCIETY MEDALS AWARDED.

COLUMBIAN—Debater, E. B. McCullen, of Sampson; Declaimer, J. H. Ragan, of Bush Hill. HESPERIAN—Debater, J. J. Scarborough, of Mt. Gilead; Declaimer, J. W. McCantless, of Palmersville.

The Braxter Grant Scholarship Medal given by Mrs. Julia S. Carr, was won by Mr. Dred Peacock, of Wilson. The Mathematical Medal, given by Prof. Sandy, was won by Mr. W. F. Stevens, of Union county.

LAGRANGE ITEMS.

Our bar rooms close their doors the first of July. Fruit this year is unusually fine in our locality. Commencement exercises at the L. C. Misses Lillian Dillon and Lillie Rouse are home from Peace Institute. Mr. Allen Wooten, is quite sick at his home near town, we regret to learn.

Mr. W. H. Burke's cotton crop near town, is in a nice state of cultivation. Mr. K. E. Sutton returned from the University last week. Visitors in attendance at the Davis School commencement last week, was unusually large, as anticipated. Mrs. Mollie Lewis, agent for a popular cook book, canvassed our town last week. The June peach is rivaling the June rose with its blushing lusciousness, and our heart throbs aches. The advertisement in the MESSENGER of Mr. Joseph Edwards, is one of the most complete and perfect of any we ever saw.

Mr. W. N. Hadley, who has been very sick at his home in our town, we are glad to state is some better. The addresses of Hon. S. A. Ashe of Raleigh, and Mr. W. G. Burkhead of your city, at the Davis School commencement, evoked general appreciation. The exercises of the school was largely attended. Dr. Wooten, of our town, arrived from Newberne last week. The friends of Mrs. Wooten will be glad to know that she is convalescing, and will soon return home. Mr. A. Mitchell, of Kinston, was in town last week. Mr. Mitchell is a strong Prohibitionist, so it isn't any wonder that Kinston went all for the Pro's.

We missed Mt. Olive communication last week. We fully forgive this interesting correspondent for his attack at us, on the grounds of mistaken identity—but not for the heading of his contributions. We hope to read them yet as 'chips' which would be quite applicable and what is still more original. Rev. A. McCullen and lady, are on a visit to our town and other points. Mr. McCullen is a favorite with our people, and it is needless to add, as this is Mrs. McCullen's old home, that all her old friends are ever happy to welcome her back. Something in the way of an individual personal cyclone swept over us, some two weeks. The atmosphere was heavy with inflammable elements, and all exploded at the fall blow. We are naturally of a leonine make-up, however, and we didn't surrender, that is, we haven't yet. The zeal with which Messrs. C. W. Joyner, J. C. Carter, and many others worked in the Prohibition cause of our town was indeed laudable, whether winning success or not. Many of our colored people deserve special commendation, and seem perfectly satisfied with the coming future of liquor drought in our town. We cannot refrain from saying, though, that we have little sympathy with that rule of power, depriving a man of that particular majesty of all manhood, decision, free, untrammelled privilege.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

North Carolina Matters at the Capital.

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Cypress Creek—J. E. Lamb, Jacob James, L. W. Brown, E. L. Lanier, David Sandlin. Faisons—A. G. Moseley, J. H. Fonvielle, J. B. Oliver, W. E. Hill, John Mason.

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Smiths—S. M. Grady, Jas. O'Daniel, J. G. Wesson, J. Smith, Z. Smith. Wolfscrape—D. B. Brown, Luke Reeves, J. B. Quinn, Thos. Lofton, Floyd Lofton. Warsaw—W. L. Hill, Dan. Bowden, R. J. Williams, T. M. Moore, W. C. Carlton. Resolved 3. The delegates elected to the County Convention, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the respective townships, during the next two years; and the Chairmen of the County Executive Committee for the same time; and the County Executive Committee may elect a Chairman and Secretary from their own body, or otherwise, as they may decide.

Resolved 4. The short space of time between now and the assembling of the Judicial Convention of the 6th District, renders it necessary to appoint delegates; therefore the Chairman of the County Executive Committee shall Judicial Convention to be held at Goldsboro, June 30th; and each member of this Committee shall recommend the delegates to be appointed from his township. The following were appointed delegates to said Judicial Convention: Albortson—B. F. Grady, N. B. Stroud, N. B. Outlaw, Robert James, M. T. Horn, John L. James. Faisons—H. J. Faison, Mat. Moore, J. B. Oliver. Glissons—F. M. Keatley, J. M. Keatley, Johnson Herring. Island Creek—J. E. Pigford, H. B. Boney, L. L. Mallard. Kenansville—E. J. Hill, J. G. Keenan, R. C. Broadhurst. Limestone—J. L. Barton, S. O. Middleton, G. L. Swinson. Magnolia—M. K. Devans, S. D. Farrior, Thos. Wilkins. Rockfish—D. S. Williams, D. T. Carr, J. W. Boney. Smiths—J. R. Miller, Zack Smith, B. Williams. Wolfscrape—C. Hill, Everett Jayner, T. E. Stroud. Warsaw—A. M. Faison, W. L. Hill, D. G. Morissey. Published in the MESSENGER by order of the Committee.

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CONSUL HALE'S SPEECH.

On Occasion of the Queen's Birthday.

[Manchester Eng. Courier May 24th.] The Hon. E. J. Hale (consul for the United States) replied. He said: Mr. Chairman, my lords and gentlemen:—It is my pleasure, by the will of my colleagues, to make response to the eloquent words in which the heads of all foreign nations have just been pledged by the representative of the great Emperor; and it occurs to me that nowhere in the world, at the present time, can such a toast be so appropriately given or so graciously received as in this great city of Manchester. For England has become the habitation of material endeavor; and Manchester I hold to be the embodiment of the spirit of England, and the best exponent of her material grandeur. The able gentlemen to whom that subject is entrusted will speak to you in behalf of commerce. Without trenching in any degree upon their prerogatives, I propose briefly Mr. Chairman, to ask attention to the other side of the question, and to point out the changed relations which the heads of the nations have assumed to that which chiefly concerns Manchester, and which those gentlemen will so well uphold. For the enlightened rulers of the present day have rejected the policy of the ancient dynasties, and find power in promoting the general welfare by the extension of international trade. (Hear, hear.) It is not necessary, as it would be unbecoming this convivial occasion, to dwell upon the remarkable events which produced these changes in the world's history. For you all know how, up to a comparatively recent period, there was a rivalry between the political and commercial forces of the world, how trade between the nations, in the early days, was driven from the land and sought safety on the seashore and an international highway on the sea; how, feebly at first but with growing strength when once it had learned to choose its own battlefield, it expressed itself in successive stages of power—through Tyre, Carthage, Venice, and Genoa, and the Dutch Republic—until it found an abiding triumph in this magnified Venice, the vast seaport of the British Isles (Applause). These things we all know. But I do not know that the world understands—I do not quite know that Englishmen altogether appreciate—the part that Manchester played in this shifting of the seat of power that accompanied the victory of commerce. For, however little attention be paid to the fact, she is the metropolis of the largest industrial population on earth, and she bred the men that made the machines and that formulated the economic truths that have revolutionized the world. She may be said, indeed, to have given to mankind all that made the victory worth having, when she gave to manufacturers Arkwright and Crompton, and to commerce, an exportation and Bright. (Applause.) But more, I find among the people of Manchester evidence of an uncommon good sense that is in keeping with their other commercial attributes. Two examples of this have especially struck me. One is their marked recognition of the consular body as such, which here enjoys unusual distinction. It is not difficult to account for the first of these phenomena for the newness of Manchester are, without doubt, the best commercial newspapers—I used the word "commercial" in its highest sense—they are without doubt the best commercial newspapers in the world. But with respect to the other, a vicarious modesty in behalf of my blushing colleagues forbids my pursuing the subject. There is however, in all commerce, an important truth that underlies these facts. I remember that when I was a boy, they used to say in my country that "Cotton is king." Whatever the original significance of this aphorism, it came eventually to express the popular apprehension not that cotton was more king than the forces that threatened its domain, or that it was more king than what, or more king than commerce of which it was but a head servant; but by a curious paradox, that those attributes of purest craft which formerly were held of supreme account in the States that produced the cotton, were dethroned by this representative of industry. (Applause) So, indeed, cotton is king—that is to say, commerce is king. And the king is commerce—that is from it he derives his power and dominion. But commerce means peace; and, as the consul is the agent of commerce, he has become the messenger of peace, as once his diplomatic brother was the herald of war. So it comes about that, as the nations more and more demand peace, the consular branch of the foreign service is exalted, as the universal attention now drawn to it demonstrates. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, it has seemed to me that Manchester has simply given another proof of that instinctive provision which has given her commercial leadership in her attitude towards the consuls; and that the august personages in whose behalf I speak to-night have chieftest cause here for graciously receiving the tribute which annually at this board is rendered them. In the name therefore of the heads of all foreign nations I beg to thank you, sir, for what you have said to-night, and the authorities and people of this great country for what they have done and for what they continue to do for that which chiefly concerns those I am speaking for; and in their behalf, I venture to express the hope that, as England has taken the lead in the shipping of the world, since the mariner's compass gave her America and the maritime route to India, the ships of all nations may yet render fortune at the docks of this representative city. (Applause.)

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