

Goldsboro Messenger

JULIUS A. BONITZ, Editor. J. HOWARD BROWN, Manager.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886.

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The TRANSCRIPT and MESSENGER, a 64 column weekly, the cheapest and largest political paper published in North Carolina, is also issued from the MESSENGER press.

Subscription, \$2.00 per annum: \$1.00 for six months. The TRANSCRIPT and MESSENGER has the largest bona fide subscription list of any paper in North Carolina.

ADDRESS THE MESSENGER PUBLISHING CO., Goldsboro, N. C.

MR. GLADSTONE has been emboldened by his defeat.

The author of several popular novels recently issued is A. S. Hardy.

The Belfast riot was a much more serious affair than it was at first reported to be.

A LULL followed the great strain in London. But the elections soon to take place will restore and perhaps increase the recent excitement.

CHICAGO, too, has a street railway scandal, involving high city authorities. Our great cities are sadly in need of the reformer's besom.

A LOCAL assembly of the farmers branch of the Knights of Labor just organized in Folsom, Ohio, is named the Frankie Folsom Assembly, in compliment to the President's wife.

SECRETARY LAMAR denies the Tribune story that anybody stole his decision in the telephone matter. He did not even tell his assistant secretaries.

It takes an able-bodied man, rather several able-bodied men, to keep up with the Tribune's lies.

The question now is, who got the regular nomination for the Congress in the Indianapolis district? The Bynum men claimed it, but the partisans of young English—seventy-eight out of a total of 119 delegates in the convention—say that they voted against Bynum, the sitting Congressman. A majority nominates.

Now let all the Democrats in the House of Representatives stand up to the Administration as Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison, Cox and Findlay do. Surely these Representatives know quite as well what they are about as the gentlemen who are wasting their strength in a tilt against a law that cannot be repealed, and which the people say ought not to be repealed. Fall in line, gentlemen. The party is marching on.

We welcome our brethren of the quill to the East. The N. C. Press Association will meet in annual convention to-day at Morehead City, and the occasion will doubtless prove the largest gathering of the fraternity in years. An excursion to sea on the revenue cutter Colfax, a visit to the lighthouse and a ball at the hotel are among the amusements prepared for the visitors, and the editors will probably attend in a body the excursion to Alexandria, Va., and Washington, D. C., which is to be given by the Richmond and Danville Railroad as soon as the convention adjourns.

We used to hear so much about the instability of the Irish character we got to believing that an Irishman of the genuine Irish race, that is Celtic stock, always had to go abroad in order to make a self-governing institution of himself. But of late we have reverted to an earlier and more common sense as well as more charitable view of the matter. Human nature is pretty much the same everywhere.

There is no special political inspiration which leads an Englishman to become a good citizen and causes the Celt to fail in the attempt. A careful reading of the history of nations, and especially of the history of institutions, would disabuse the minds of many well-meaning gentlemen. At present the individual who can't be governed at all is your Protestant Ulster man who cries loudest for the British Union.

There is something like retribution in the way things are working.

The Charleston News and Courier says: "The public will applaud the action of Mr. Walters, the General Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, in asking the railroad commissioners to make the fullest possible inquiry into the cause of the recent fatal disaster on the Northeastern Railroad. The only regret is that the invitation did not come sooner—at the time of the 'accident,' and before the wreck at the Santee trestle had been cleared away. It is very gratifying that Mr. Walters 'desires to aid the commission,' and it is hoped that the investigation will be exhaustive. It is of vastly more consequence to the railroad company than to any other interest that the cause of the accident shall be discovered, and we have no doubt that the railroad commissioners will receive all the assistance the railroad authorities can command."

THE TARIFF BILL

There is hardly a hope that the Morrison tariff bill will be called up for consideration to-day, or that it will ever become a law at the hands of the 49th Congress. Nevertheless, the majority of the people of the United States, as a majority of the Democratic party, are sincerely in favor of the principles of the bill and of the policy of a low tariff for revenue. This majority in the fullness of time will make itself felt, and all the efforts of selfish interests and narrow-minded politicians to stifle it will avail worse than nothing.

The MESSENGER is always opposed to class legislation and in favor of the largest good for the whole community. While it would not undermine one of the great industries of the country, it considers that none of them has a vested interest to oppress the consumers of all sections. The MESSENGER hopes that there is now as there was in the 48th Congress not a single member of the North Carolina delegation who would misrepresent his constituents by a vote against tariff reduction.

DECISION AT NEW ORLEANS.

In the case of the Bell Telephone Company et al. against the National Improved Telephone Company et al. at New Orleans, Judges Pardee and Billings in banc, a decision adverse to the defendant was rendered. As this decision may have its effect on the other cases now being tried in another district, we will attempt to state a few of the points in the opinion, now before us, without comment and with an apology for the brevity of the article. The cause came up on an application for a preliminary injunction by Bell. The application was discussed for twenty-one days. Issues in this case that were heretofore presented in other cases of preliminary judicial investigation are assented to as sufficient. Decrees affirming the Bell patents by various justices of the Supreme Court and judges of circuit courts are mentioned, and the arguments in opposition by the respondents are stated. The judges then state what the evidence shows. The National Improved Co., claiming certain patents, licensed the Pittsburgh Company, agreeing to make itself dependent at its own cost in any suit as to the validity of the same. The Pittsburgh suit did involve the validity of these patents, and due notice was given to the National Improved, which company assumed control of the litigation. But becoming dissatisfied with the refusal of the court to go behind the decrees of other circuits, the National Improved Company ordered the withdrawal of all evidence and dismissed the counsel in the case. After giving a large list of authorities, the court says: "No authorities are cited to the contrary, but counsel have argued that the National Improved Telephone Company had a right to withdraw from the litigation, and that thereupon, in some unaccountable way, the company was released from all responsibility, and that the complainant had no right to proceed to a decree.

"We cannot avoid the conclusion that so far as the National Improved Telephone Company is concerned in this suit that it is bound and concluded by the final decree rendered at Pittsburgh, and that that decree alone warrants the injunction pendente lite in this case against said telephone company and its privies.

"Since we have had the cause so exhaustively presented and have so fully considered it, we have determined not to rest our conclusions upon the decrees in the other circuits, sufficient as we deem those to be, but to examine the question de novo.

"It is argued by the defence that there should be given a weight to the fact that the Executive Department of the Government has directed the institution of a suit to annul this patent that should lead us to refuse or defer any affirmation of the patentee's rights till the conclusion of that suit. To this we cannot assent. The Executive Department has not in this case attempted to adjudicate rights, nor could it in any case do more than start the judicial inquiry and present the cause to the courts. The filing of an information cannot create a presumption of guilt. No more can the institution of a suit to annul create a presumption of annulity. If any effect is to be given to the pendency of this suit to annul so as to suspend any rights of the patentee, it would only result from restraining or other orders issued in that suit, where the court having the parties and the evidence upon which the nullity is sought to be established, before it has also the authority, if to annul them, to suspend the force of the patent.

"There is a class of cases where the decisions of the Executive are conclusive upon the courts. This class includes only those which present political questions, such as which is the lawful Government in a State or in a foreign country—questions connected with functions of sovereignty, where promptness and unity of action in all the departments of Government are essential. All questions properly judicial are, by the very Constitution, embraced within the judicial power and submitted exclusively to the courts."

Two grounds of the invalidity of the patent of Alexander Graham Bell are examined. 1. Gray's caveat and the charge of collusion with an examiner of the Patent Office. 2. The prior invention of the German inventor, Philip Reis. The space covered in this part

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

Debate on the Civil Service Clause Of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

(Star Correspondence of the Messenger.) WASHINGTON, June 12.—The lack of leadership and harmony in the Democratic party was never more apparent than it has been the present week. And yet the Administration element is uppermost in the House, strange as it may sound, and is likely on the current question to remain uppermost. The attempt of Messrs. Randall and Holman, assisted by Mr. Reagan and many others who do not belong to the Randall faction, to kill the civil service reform of the party by indirect means, has signally failed. Mr. Chairman Blount's ruling was against them, and no effort was made to have this ruling set aside by the House. It could not have succeeded.

In the discussion yesterday when the clause making appropriation for the Civil Service Commission on condition that two of the regulations should be altered—that affecting the age of applicants and that concerning the list of eligibles—Mr. Morrison made the point of order against the clause and it changed existing legislation and was therefore in violation of the rules of the House. Under the old rules, in use until last winter, this might have been done. But the new rules expressly prohibit it. The point was not argued, as it was late and the House then not full. To-day the argument proceeded until Reed, of Maine, got the floor and in his most sarcastic manner held up to the gaze of the country the disorganized state of the party. Every word he said was joined in the laugh at their own expense. But poor Judge Reagan, at whose expense much of the Maine leader's pungency was aimed, was stung too sharply, and called his persecutor to order. The attitude of a party fighting its own platform of principles and its own President on an issue that the country has made up its mind on against them, is as puzzling as it is ridiculous. I speak of the party in the House, or the major part of it possibly. The Speaker and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, as well as many of the most discreet of our Democrats, endorse the Administration and stand up for a fair trial of the law. It is to be hoped that the people at home are not fairly represented here on this question. I, for one, have constantly asserted my belief that they were not.

Mr. Morrison has given notice of his intention to call up for consideration next Thursday the tariff bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee. The great fight on this question will occur. The Republicans have agreed to vote against consideration, and this is also the program of the Democrats who are opposed to it. There are more votes likely to be cast for consideration than for the bill on its passage. The revenue reformers are not as hopeful as they were earlier in the session, but some of them still think that they can get the measure up. A few Republican votes are expected to be given in favor of consideration, but this is very doubtful. There are two or three who want to go that way. A Republican, who professes to have accurate information, tells me to-day that his party has insurance of thirty-five majority, including the protection Democrats, against the bill on its passage; but that it will be defeated on the question of consideration by a smaller majority. Mr. Randall expects the coalition, of which he is a prominent factor, to have a majority of fifteen. I am not a prophet to-night. But if I may be allowed a prediction, I say that the great Republican program with its gilt-edge attachment will be duly carried out by a small majority. Who can save harmless the party some of whose members vote with the party's enemies rather than its friends? But error and faithlessness do their worst only when night covers the land. Let the true theories of political economy come, as comes the day, and the darkness is expelled. The defeats of to-day are the victories of to-morrow. Ungrateful, selfish Pennsylvania shall not always be the ungrateful party. Holman has fared badly in the Congress so far of the Legislative bill. He has not only lost his civil service proposition, but he has been outvoted in the matter of a number of salaries which he tried to cut down. Morrison has been almost unmerciful in showing up the inconsistencies of the distinguished economist. Mind you, Mr. Holman is not to be laughed at as a political reformer. He has heretofore done good service in restraining extravagant tendencies. But he couldn't find the heart to cut any part of the salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Appropriations Committee, of which he is a shining light and his friend Randall the central sun, although all the other assistant clerks had to be reduced some years ago.

Too late in the afternoon Wednesday to be included in my last letter Gen. Cox made a speech of ten minutes on the civil service part of the Legislative, &c., Appropriation bill. It was the most successful of all the General's Congressional speeches, in the judgment of many persons. He became more animated than usual, and was distinctly heard in all parts of the hall. Very briefly he touched upon the history of the efforts to reform the civil service, and then warmly championed the general course pursued by the President. He said: "Talk about it being aristocratic to appoint men on account of merit instead of political influence, why, sir, it is the very genius and essence of Democracy. It brings the offices within the reach of the people, and says to the tenant of the humblest hamlet, qualify yourself to serve your country, and if you have merit it shall be rewarded without respect to influence or power. There is in the Treasury Department to-day a chief of division who but a short while ago was an obscure village boy. He was selected by a competitive examination, entered at the lowest grade, rose by his merit, promoted to his present position without extraneous influence or patronage, for indeed, neither of his Senators had ever heard of him. In addition, it gives us a better and less expensive service, and when fully understood it will be appreciated, and that great power behind, that will which makes and unmake the politician, will demand its continuance." Gen. Cox said that Mr. Cleveland "was not only the most popular Democrat, but the most popular man of either party in this country. If Congress does not

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Thos. M. Head 100
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MARKET REPORTS.

New York, June 15.—Cotton steady—middling uplands 9 1/2. Fork fairly active at 22 1/2 @ 23; middling long, 18 1/2 @ 19; short 8 1/2. Spirits Turpentine 8 1/2. Rosin 2 1/2. Ground Peas 40 @ 41. Corn 60 @ 61. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady. White 8; yellow nominally 8 1/2. Provisions steady.

Goldsboro Markets.

Corrected by B. M. Primm & Co. Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Commission Merchants. COTTON—Dull. Sales at 24 1/2 @ 25. PORK—10.00 to 10.25. WESTERN SIDES—6 to 6 1/2. N. C. HAMS—10 to 11. SUGAR—8 to 9. HOG ROUND—9 to 9 1/2. LARD, N. C.—6 to 8. CORN—60 to 65. MEAL, per 100 lbs.—1.25 to 1.30. RICE (seed)—1.10 to 1.15. OATS—48 to 50. FLOUR—4.00 to 6.75. HAY—1.10 to 1.15. EGGS—15 to 16. CHICKENS—15 to 20. BEESWAX—24 to 25 1/2.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A good, new MILK COW. Will pay a fair price for the same. J. N. GREENE. Goldsboro, N. C., Jun 11-1886

Fruits and Vegetables!

Being engaged in the raising of Vegetables, &c., for market, we have placed a Wagon on the streets of Goldsboro in order that our patrons may be supplied with Fresh Vegetables, Fruit, &c., every morning, and will continue the same so long as patronage will justify me in so doing. Jun 9-86 DAN'L REID, Jr.

PLEASE READ.

To the Members of the Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia.

The Valley Mutual Insurance Company was organized about eight years ago, by some leading business men in the city of Staunton, for the purpose of furnishing reliable insurance at as low rates as possible. Its success has been unprecedented, far exceeding that of any Company ever before organized in the South. It has issued over 8,000 policies, aggregating over \$1,000,000 of insurance now in force. It has met all the claims made upon it in the past, and is abundantly able to do so in the future, and is now in a splendid financial condition, having a reserve of \$108,000 well invested.

It has paid out to widows and orphans over \$500,000, and the records at Raleigh show that it has the largest income and pays more taxes than any Company operating in the State, with one exception. In verification of the above statements, I refer to the National Banks, and any of the leading business men of Staunton, Va. Notwithstanding these facts, malicious and designing persons are going through the State defaming the Company and trying to destroy its usefulness. I call on our policy-holders to stand firm, and give me the names of the slanderers, and the special charge they make.

Liberal terms made with Agents. CARTER BERKELEY, Manager. RALEIGH, N. C. DR. THOS. HILL, Agent at Goldsboro, may 6-11

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Change of Schedule.

Comencing Sunday, May 16, 1886, at 2:30 p. m. Trains carrying passengers on this road will follow the following schedule: SOUTH BOUND LEAVES PORTSMOUTH: 4:10 A. M.—Franklin Accommodation starts from the Shops daily, except Sundays and Franklins. 5:30 A. M.—Way, starts from the Shops Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Stops at all stations. 10:00 A. M.—Mail, starts from foot of High street, daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays connects with the Express Company for Plymouth, Edenton and landings on the days connects with steamer Lota at Franklin for Murfreesboro. Connects at Weldon with Wilmington and Weldon Road for Wilmington and all other points. Runs through Raleigh without change of cars. Makes close connection at Raleigh for Charlotte. 7:00 P. M.—Raleigh Express starts from foot of High street daily, except Saturdays. Stops at all stations. Has sleepers attached. Runs through to Raleigh without change of cars. On Saturdays a passenger train will leave foot of High street at 7:00 P. M., stopping at all stations between Weldon and Raleigh. NORTH BOUND, ARRIVES AT PORTSMOUTH: 8:30 A. M.—Raleigh Express daily except Mondays. 3:30 P. M.—Way, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:15 P. M.—Franklin Accommodation daily except Sundays. 5:00 P. M.—Mail daily, except Sundays. Stops at all stations for passengers. Tickets sold to Plymouth, South and Southwest on sale at office, No. 22 Main street, Norfolk. Telephone, No. 105. L. T. MYERS, Superintendent Trans.

North Carolina, In Superior Court.

Duplin County, May 25th 1886. Harper Williams, vs. Order of Publication, To Obed Mabardy, WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff, Harper Williams has commenced an action against you in the Superior Court of Duplin County for the purpose of foreclosing a certain mortgage deed executed by you on the 19th day of February, 1885, and duly recorded in Book 24, page 208 of the records of Duplin County, now therefore, you are required to be and appear before the Judge of said Superior Court, at a court to be held for the County of Duplin at the Court House in Kenansville, N. C., on the 1st Monday in September next and answer or demur to the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court within the first three days after the term, and you can take notice that if you fail to answer said complaint within the time required by law, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Hereof fall not. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Kenansville this 25th day of May, 1886. R. C. BROADHURST, Clerk Sup. Court. FAISON & FAISON, Plaintiff Atty. June 8-86

LOST!

A Due Bill for \$28.86, given May 8th, 1886, by W. H. Borden, payable to the undersigned. Any person returning it will be suitably rewarded. T. B. PARKER. Goldsboro, N. C. June 12-1886

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of Thad. A. Granger, deceased, hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate to present them for payment by the 14th day of June, 1886, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. W. P. GRANGER, Administrator. June 14, 1886-6w

Having Leased

Mr. R. E. JONES' Flour and Grist Mill, which is one of the best equipped Mills in the State, (having Corn Cleaner and all other modern appliances necessary for making good Flour and Meal.) I am now prepared to serve my old customers, and will guarantee the very best turnout as well as quality. Give me a trial. Old Atkinson Mill Site, Fork Town-ship. JOE BUCK. June 14, 1886-2m

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Being engaged in the raising of Vegetables, &c., for market, we have placed a Wagon on the streets of Goldsboro in order that our patrons may be supplied with Fresh Vegetables, Fruit, &c., every morning, and will continue the same so long as patronage will justify me in so doing. Jun 9-86 DAN'L REID, Jr.

PLEASE READ.

To the Members of the Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia.

The Valley Mutual Insurance Company was organized about eight years ago, by some leading business men in the city of Staunton, for the purpose of furnishing reliable insurance at as low rates as possible. Its success has been unprecedented, far exceeding that of any Company ever before organized in the South. It has issued over 8,000 policies, aggregating over \$1,000,000 of insurance now in force. It has met all the claims made upon it in the past, and is abundantly able to do so in the future, and is now in a splendid financial condition, having a reserve of \$108,000 well invested.

It has paid out to widows and orphans over \$500,000, and the records at Raleigh show that it has the largest income and pays more taxes than any Company operating in the State, with one exception. In verification of the above statements, I refer to the National Banks, and any of the leading business men of Staunton, Va. Notwithstanding these facts, malicious and designing persons are going through the State defaming the Company and trying to destroy its usefulness. I call on our policy-holders to stand firm, and give me the names of the slanderers, and the special charge they make.

Liberal terms made with Agents. CARTER BERKELEY, Manager. RALEIGH, N. C. DR. THOS. HILL, Agent at Goldsboro, may 6-11

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Change of Schedule.

Comencing Sunday, May 16, 1886, at 2:30 p. m. Trains carrying passengers on this road will follow the following schedule: SOUTH BOUND LEAVES PORTSMOUTH: 4:10 A. M.—Franklin Accommodation starts from the Shops daily, except Sundays and Franklins. 5:30 A. M.—Way, starts from the Shops Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Stops at all stations. 10:00 A. M.—Mail, starts from foot of High street, daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays connects with the Express Company for Plymouth, Edenton and landings on the days connects with steamer Lota at Franklin for Murfreesboro. Connects at Weldon with Wilmington and Weldon Road for Wilmington and all other points. Runs through Raleigh without change of cars. Makes close connection at Raleigh for Charlotte. 7:00 P. M.—Raleigh Express starts from foot of High street daily, except Saturdays. Stops at all stations. Has sleepers attached. Runs through to Raleigh without change of cars. On Saturdays a passenger train will leave foot of High street at 7:00 P. M., stopping at all stations between Weldon and Raleigh. NORTH BOUND, ARRIVES AT PORTSMOUTH: 8:30 A. M.—Raleigh Express daily except Mondays. 3:30 P. M.—Way, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:15 P. M.—Franklin Accommodation daily except Sundays. 5:00 P. M.—Mail daily, except Sundays. Stops at all stations for passengers. Tickets sold to Plymouth, South and Southwest on sale at office, No. 22 Main street, Norfolk. Telephone, No. 105. L. T. MYERS, Superintendent Trans.

North Carolina, In Superior Court.