

OUR JAPAN LETTER.

An Interesting Letter from Hon. Thos. R. Jernigan.

A Graphic Description of the Japanese Country.

Correspondence Goldsboro Messenger.

Hiogo, May 18.—This city is situated on the bay of Osaka. The bay is about thirty miles wide and derives its name from the city of Osaka, twenty miles distant from this place.

The port of Hiogo was opened to foreign commerce in 1868. Since that date the city has grown from a small village to about seventy thousand inhabitants, and forms a beautiful half-circle along the shores of the bay. The harbor affords a safe anchorage for the largest ships, and the mountains that almost surround it break the force of the terrific typhoons that so often visit this coast. The city of Hiogo is divided into two sections—native and foreign—the latter being entirely under the control and municipal regulation of the Americans and Europeans who have settled here permanently or for purposes of trade, and is called Kobe—being the part conceded by the Japanese government for the residences of foreigners. Kobe is regarded as the prettiest and most desirable place to live at in Japan. The houses are built after the latest American style and the streets are wide and regular and kept remarkably clean. The climate reminds me very much of the climate of North Carolina. Just back of the city, not more than half a mile, is a high range of mountains, extending along the Western horizon as far as the eye can look. In many places the sides of these mountains have been terraced and are in a fine state of cultivation. Gardens full of the loveliest flowers, rice and wheat fields, green and waving with these cereals and the homes of the owners all held, as it were within the granite arms of these hills, present a view, suggestive alike of comfort, plenty and beauty. No city has a finer back ground. And the front is no less beautiful, for stretching out towards the sea, is the bay I have named, floating on its bosom the commerce of all climes, and mighty navies with their proud banners waving high. There are two excellent hotels in Kobe under the supervision of foreigners, well kept, pleasantly situated, and board at reasonable prices, where the traveller can stop and recruit his strength preparatory to renewing his journey. Travellers from this point usually visit Osaka and Kyoto. The first being within the jurisdiction of the American consulate and the greatest centre of wealth and trade in Japan. Osaka has a population of half a million and is called the Venice of the East, from the large number of canals intersecting the city. The principal places of interest are the mint and the Arsenal and Castle. The Arsenal has the most improved modern machinery and is kept in excellent order and gives employment to a large number of laborers. It is said to be equal to any in the world. The Arsenal was constructed in 1870 and has the capacity for making large and small arms and ammunition with great rapidity and skill. More than a thousand workmen are employed at the Arsenal. But the Castle is the most interesting. It is the largest and finest in the world. It was built in 1852 by Tatom Hideyoshi, who of enormous size, extending a mile and a half each way and surrounded by rivers running in different directions. The existing buildings are merely the central parts of what was the castle, but enough remains to prove the massive conceptions and military ingenuity of this renowned Japanese warrior. The accurate machinery and the defenses, the wide and deep moats, the precaution against surprise, and the various intricacies of the inner works as well as the tall granite sides reaching as high as forty feet, and as much as ten feet in thickness which would have successfully withstood the most vigorous attack without the aid of heavy guns, shows that the brain that conceived and planned this Castle have left the impress of its greatness upon any age. It was a beautiful Spring day when I visited the Castle. The Governor of Osaka kindly furnished me with a guide and all the spots of interest were pointed out to me. Here was the well that supplied the Castle with water, dug three hundred years ago, and still in daily use. And there the spot, where the brave warrior, rather than die, had his Castle to a rival chief, took his own life in the presence of his mother, who, no less brave, shared his fate. Such are some of the incidents connected with the history of this Castle. To the native laborer its history must be full of interest, for its rocky ramparts have often looked down upon armies contending for his elevation or degradation, and seen his hopes rise and fall with the banners that were carried in front of its walls. To the foreigner it must have a different interest. Standing within its large embrasures he lives three hundred years ago, astonished at the talent wasted in defense of feudal rights and which it has been employed to advance the claims of its countrymen to civil and religious liberty would have found deeper foundations of the enlightened policy of the present Emperor of Japan.

But Kyoto is the Mecca of Japan. It is about this city that all foreigners, on reaching the shores of Japan, first inquire. For seventeen hundred years it was the capital and the residence of the Mikados. During that long period all the Imperial decrees and measures for the government of the Empire were framed and promulgated from the palace located there. This gave to Kyoto an interest and importance not possessed by any of the other cities, and centered around it the hopes, fears and ambition of the natives and the curiosity of foreigners. Religion too has been active in making Kyoto the chief city of the Empire, for it was equally its religious and civil capital. It is the city of

temples as well as palaces, magnificent in their proportions and adorned with all that the art and wealth of the times could command.

The finest silk, the most exquisite embroidery and lacquer work are manufactured here. It is impossible to describe the beauty and perfect finish of execution displayed by the Japanese in such matters. Every resource seems to have been employed and fully utilized. The silk stores are vast treasures of wealth, beauty and fascination. These stores have very great attraction for ladies, but gentlemen generally avoid them as much as possible, especially when in company with the opposite sex. The reason need not be assigned, though silk is much cheaper in Japan than cotton goods. The finest silk wraps, either for gentlemen or ladies, such as would cost two hundred dollars in the United States, can be purchased here for twenty-five and forty dollars. Ladies' silk dress goods in the same ratio.

To enjoy a visit to Kyoto one should remain at least two weeks. He will find something new every day to engage his attention. Aside from the picturesque scenery around the city—the fact that it was a flourishing capital long before Columbus discovered America and the stage where so much that is important in Japanese history was enacted, arrests, at once, our attention and affords a subject for the deepest reflection and thought. The revolution of 1868, which resulted in restoring the present Mikado to his ancient rights, removed the capital to Tokyo, as being nearer to the principal part of the Empire, and more convenient for communication. But notwithstanding Kyoto, by this act, has been shorn of part of its glory, it still holds its place in the affections of the people, and the mention of its name excites the liveliest emotions in the breast of the Japanese. There is a railroad from Hiogo to Kyoto, and farther on into the interior. The road was built by an English company, but is managed and controlled by the government. The price for rail road travel is reasonable, and the cars are comfortable and the officers polite and attentive. No people excel the Japanese in politeness and good nature. Before the revolution of 1868, the customary mode of travelling was by Jirikisha. This is a small carriage with two wheels and drawn by a man. The shafts are short and the vehicle in every way comfortable. With such a "turn out" seven or eight miles per hour can easily be traveled, and there is no danger of your horse running away or kicking. This mode of travelling is very popular and used altogether when there is no road along the route one may desire to go. Before the Jirikisha came into use the Palanquin was used by the wealthier class—the poor using their feet. The roads in Japan are very narrow, but generally good. Every spot of ground is utilized, being sown in rice, and the mountains and hills for the volcanic lava has so scorched these that the industry of man has not been able to reclaim them, excepting some instances it has done much to improve and hide their sterility. Neither apples, pears or peaches grow here to maturity. The soil seems to be unproductive for this class of fruit, but in some parts of the Empire experiments are being made, and some success promised. Strawberries and oranges grow in the greatest abundance; the former very large and sweet, but the oranges are small, though of a delicious flavor. The unsuited nature of the soil for fruit may be owing to its being so low and flat, which is usually the case all over the country, adapted as it is, more to the growth of rice, the quality of which is very fine. Rice, tea and silk are the principal products, and on account of their superior quality are taking a deservedly high rank in the markets of the world. The agricultural instruments in use here are decidedly primitive. The plow that was used in the days of Abraham is the instrument with which the soil is turned and prepared to receive seed. The other agricultural implements are equally primitive. But the facility with which they are used, and the cheapness of labor appear to render the more improved patterns undesirable and unnecessary. The dress of the people is no less primitive too. One garment only is worn. This is something on the order of a dressing gown—loose and flowing and held together by a sash fastened around the waist. The legs and feet are invariably exposed during cold and warm weather alike. Sometimes a piece of cloth is so fashioned as to fit the foot, the four small toes being together and the large one separate. This kind of a sock is suggested by the nature of the shoes worn. These are mere elogs or sandals—held to the foot by the cord that runs between the large toe and the next one to it, the former pressed away off and pressed from the others. During the wet season there are two legs fastened to these elogs about one and a half inches high, being the same width of the clog, one at the heel the other about midway and resembling "Tom Walker's." I do not think it is possible to conceive of a more uncomfortable shoe, but they do not appear to incommode the wearer. Among the civil and military officers, and most of the gentry the European style of dress is observed, but it will be a long time before the Prince Albert coat and congress gaiter can become popular among the great masses of the Japanese.

It will require a complete remodeling of their dwellings and their sleeping apartments. The floors are slightly elevated and are covered with straw mats. In fact, the floors

are nothing but mats, and as soon as you enter the door you have to take off your shoes, and if your forethought has failed to provide you with a pair of slippers you must sit and walk about in your stocking feet. There are no chairs in a Japanese house. In the place of these there is offered you a small cushion. No tables either, a waiter with tea and whatever else you may wish is placed by your side. There is a peculiar pleasure in all this novelty, and a table, groaning under heavy silver ware, chairs with morocco bottoms and stiff formality are gladly exchanged for the cushion and water, and genuine politeness and hospitality which comes up directly from the heart and throws its charm over all.

When I reached the shores of Japan, I fancied that I would be free from the latest Parisian fashions for ladies. I did not expect to witness any necessity for an increased size of the bustle or any of those other fashions which are devouring society and destroying the natural beauty and symmetry of American women, they expected that the foreign element of the female sex would insist upon having, at any price, the latest fashionable magazines, but as this element is small I felt an assured hope of relief in finding that the Japanese ladies dressed without the aid of such magazines of destruction. But 'twas as a hope vainly indulged for the Japanese court ladies wear the bustles, the same braces, and the same corsets, and the same lower classes, unable to import bustles, fold up, in a large bundle, their shawls and strap these on behind with their sash and promenade the streets with an air of perfect tranquility and satisfaction, the same carriage of the body being, in every respect, imitated. And not being able to have their hair done up they have a piece of log hollowed out to fit their necks and sleep with this thing under their heads every night to preserve the position of the hair. If civilization could travel half so fast as fashion Japan would be fully civilized within the next five years. But fashion is regarded by some writers as one of the elements of civilization, and here it may be an important factor for whenever a Japanese visits America or Europe, he returns in full dress and with the manners of a Western gentleman.

For the past twenty years no nation has, comparatively, made greater strides on the road of progress than Japan. The energies of her people are fully aroused in every department. Her commissioners are sent to other nations to study their institutions, and the most useful in science and government are being incorporated into the civil polity of Japan. The people are willing and anxious to learn. Whatever is proven to be useful is readily adopted and the effete customs are giving way to modern ideas and habits. As there can be no perfect civilization without the aid of machinery, the greatest obstacle to its full development in Japan will be found in weaning the people from their present idolatrous form of worship. In almost every grove is a temple erected to some idol. These temples are small and are never entered for worship—those desiring to worship standing. Just in front of the temple is a large bell with a rope attached. The first act is to pull the rope. This is done to ring the bell and wake up the god, in case he should be asleep. Then the worshipper kneels, says a short prayer, throws a few coppers in a box, prepared for the purpose, and retires. This form of worship is going on daily, and when looking on and witnessing the seemingly perfect devotion and faith of each instantly the conviction is strong that it will require time and patience to supplant the idolatrous religion of this people, with that taught in the sermon on the Mount. The different Protestant denominations have their representatives in Japan, who are working with great zeal, but sometimes confusion is produced in the minds of the natives by the multiplicity of their doctrines, and the cardinal doctrine of all is yet, the cardinal doctrine of all is yet, there is but one Christ, one Cross and one Calvary.

We had fair and pleasant weather during our voyage from San Francisco to Yokohama. We were nineteen days in making the trip, and for seventeen days saw nothing but the sky above and the water around us. At evening I would walk, for hours, the decks of the ship, and watch the stars as they came out, one by one, in their twinkling beauty, and think of my far away Southern home. Though nine thousand miles separate me from North Carolina, the glory and honor of her people are my constant thoughts.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

News, Views and Matters of Interest.

An Address on Tariff Reform to be Issued.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—A childish little scene occurred this afternoon in the House on a division as to extension of time for debate on an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Hon. William S. Holman and the Hon. Samuel J. Randall—*par nobis fratrum*—were appointed tellers. S. J. got to the place where the tellers stand—in front of the Speaker—and took his position ready to proceed. W. S. thought he was entitled to the position, on the Democratic side, and said so. Randall replied that in as much as he was in charge of the bill the place was his. Holman tried twice to push his brother-in-law and committee colleague over on the Republican side, but the stubborn Pennsylvania resisted with superior physical might, turning meanwhile very white in the face. The more diminutive Indian grew exceedingly red and for a few moments took position behind Randall, which created some laughter as well as applause. But thinking better of it and because perhaps there was nothing to do, Judge Holman finally accepted the situation, but it was observed that that pair of tellers didn't shake hands. Of course Randall was right. It is hardly likely that the relations between these eminent gentlemen will remain as cordial as they have been heretofore, and not at all on account of this petty affair which was merely the outcropping of differences that have sprung on the tariff and other questions.

The Senate to-day passed the Des Moines (land) bill over the President's veto.

The President vetoed to-day two private pension bills.

Mr. Beck has introduced a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to appoint and remove third class postmasters which are now appointed and removable by the President.

The force of Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday has been reduced by ten men in the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. The annual saving is \$11,200.

The city was alive with "exulting" drummers yesterday. They were at the Capitol and White House in force, wearing badges and accompanied by ladies.

The Civil Service Commission has decided that the list of persons who have passed local boards on examination for the Civil Service shall only be inspected by the members of the examining board and shall not be copied for any purpose whatever. The Commission has requested the President to amend the rules that persons seeking employment in other than department work under the Government shall apply to the Commission for examination instead of to the head of the office in which they desire such employment.

The House in Committee of the whole continued the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill yesterday. A brief and threatening dialogue occurred between Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, Democrat, and Mr. Laird, Republican, of Nebraska, on the subject of alleged fraudulent entries of public lands. Another took place to-day between Gen. Weaver and a Kansas member.

In the Senate yesterday several long speeches were made by Pugh, Beck and others on the post office subsidy.

The River and Harbor bill reported Monday very slightly from the items heretofore published.

The Senate has restored some of the salaries cut down by the House in the Appropriation bills. Further conference will therefore be necessary.

The committee which the Democratic tariff reform conference of a week ago authorized Gen. Bragg to appoint to consider the advisability of preparing an address on the subject of tariff reform to be issued to the country, will be composed of Messrs. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Morrison, of Illinois; Mills, of Texas; Hewitt, of New York; McMillin, of Tennessee; C. R. Beckwith, of Arkansas; W. C. Mayburg, of Michigan; Henry R. Harris, of Georgia; W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Collins, of Massachusetts; Seymour, of Connecticut; Lore, of Delaware; Matson, of Indiana; Oates, of Alabama; Hall, of Iowa; R. H. M. Davidson, of Florida; King, of Louisiana; Outwater, of Ohio; Compton, of Maryland; Bland, of Missouri; Singleton, of Mississippi; Reid, of North Carolina; Scott, of Pennsylvania; Tucker, of Virginia; W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Bragg, of Wisconsin; Hemphill, of South Carolina.

This appointment of Mr. Reid is a tribute to a young, talented and very active member. His desk was almost covered to-day by a splendid bouquet or basket of flowers from the Government Printing office. The members of the Printing Committee and one other member of the House were thus thanked by the printers for the efforts of these gentlemen in procuring the passage of a bill giving leave of absence to employees of the Printing Office. Mr. Reid's was probably the largest and most brilliant offering, composed apparently of red roses.

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Mr. A. J. Galloway, of the Coast Line, was also in the city again, but left for Augusta in the afternoon.

Mr. J. W. Powell has returned from old Sampson to his committee duties.

In the House Monday Judge Bennett introduced a bill for the relief of Mr. Fred Meares.

Miss Mary Wright, of Wilmington, called on Mrs. Cleveland this afternoon with a lady friend who resides here. They come away charmed as every body is with the beauty and graces of the lady of the White House. C. W. H.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Prominent Position of Hon. W. J. Green at Washington.

(Correspondence Goldsboro Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, '86.—Newspaper correspondents, as a general rule, like to speak encouraging words to those who deserve such at their hands, and especially of those who are identified in public life. Public servers are the marks of orators. The world appreciates a man's usefulness by the success he achieves. And especially is it the case with the American Congressman, his constituency appreciate him according to the amount of useful service he renders them. Judge Holman, of Indiana, has been in active political service over 40 years. He was asked the other day how he managed to remain in public life so long, "why," replied the old democratic war horse of the Hoosier State, "I always serve my people first and myself last." He accepted a public office at the hands of the people to serve them, and in so doing, he has been rewarded by their continued confidence in their trust.

In looking over the records of the present members in Congress from the South, we find that Hon. Wharton J. Green, of North Carolina, stands at the head of the list in securing mail facilities for his district. The Post-office Department records them that within the past eighteen months, he has had established in his District sixty-five new postoffices, and sixteen new mail routes, furnishing mail service weekly and sending over 385 miles of country. In addition to this, President Cleveland gave him one of the best consular appointments in the Diplomatic service, and also his quota of federal patronage outside of the civil service limits. His District has been liberally supplied with garden seeds and plants from the Agricultural Department and public documents from Congress. Mr. Green has been selected from the House to be a member of the Executive Congressional Committee, to manage the coming Congressional campaign. This committee consist of 12 members—3 Senators and 9 members of the House of Representatives. One of the oldest democratic members in point of service said, that "Green of North Carolina was selected on account of his special fitness for the place, that he was a bold and fearless partisan, not afraid to say that he was a democrat, in or out of Congress, and would never blush to advocate his party's cause."

His recent speech in the House on the oleomargarine bill was enthusiastically received by the farmers of the West, and most flatteringly noticed by the press of that section.

AT FEVER HEAT.

Intense Interest in Coming Elections in England.

LONDON, June 29.—The election contest is waxing fast and furious throughout the country, and in London is much more exciting than ever before. Demos is still dumb, but on Friday the first fateful utterance will fall from his lips. Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, Aberdeen, Salford and Barrow will all poll on Friday. This is a thoroughly typical set of constituencies. Aberdeen representing Scotch opinion; Bristol and Leeds being ordinary English constituencies, Manchester and Salford constituencies which went over to the enemy at the last election during the Tory reaction, and Barrow being the constituency of Mr. Chamberlain's henchman. These will afford indications of the feeling in the provinces, as between Chamberlain and Gladstone. In your last edition of Saturday you will probably be able to tell which way the great eye or no of the people has gone.

It is possible to summarize the results in the unopposed elections. Taking Great Britain and Ireland together, 118 Gladstonian Liberals will be returned, and forty-three anti-home rule Liberals and 116 Conservatives. The net result, therefore, show a majority of forty-one for the paper union in the unopposed constituencies. This is not a comforting forecast for ultimate results.

The Irish party is working for the Gladstonians with enthusiasm and vigor. For instance, the election agent here has received a telegram from the Irish headquarters saying: "Protestant Irishmen will reach your meeting at 8. William O'Brien will speak for you at 9:15."

The peroration of Mr. Gladstone's speech in Liverpool last night was very effective. "I wish," he said, "we could expand our minds to the point necessary to understand what this controversy really is; how deep the roots lie down, what enormous results will be produced, over what an enormous period of time they will extend, and how much they will affect the peace and happiness of mankind. Many of you will recollect the words in the spirited old ballad of 'Chevy Chase,' 'The child may rue that is unborn, the haunting of that day.' So, gentlemen, should you fall in your duty on this occasion; should the idle, hollow, shallow pretenses that are used against us bewilder the minds of the people of England and Scotland, or should the powers of the 'purse, wealth,' title, station and rank—should these powers

overbear the national sense, I fear it may again be true that the child unborn shall rue the voting of that day. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I entreat you—you require it little—but I entreat you, and through you the people of this country, bethink yourselves well of the position in which you stand; look back upon the history of the past and forward into the prospects of the future and it shall be no longer said, as is now habitually said throughout the civilized world, that Ireland is the Poland of England (hear, hear). Let us determine not to have a Poland any longer (cheers). We have had it long enough (hear, hear). Listen to courage. Listen to honor. Speaking the words of the poet, 'Ring out the old, ring in the new,' ring out the notes of memory and of discord, and ring in the blessed reign of peace."

REV. J. T. BAGWELL'S CASE.

He is Suspended From the Ministry and Methodist Church.

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Bagwell, for four years the esteemed pastor of the Goldsboro M. E. Church, has fallen. It is said to realize—sad for the gifted gentleman himself, than whom none stood brighter in the Conference of the church or more beloved by his people; sad for the church itself, most painful to his host of friends throughout the State. Rumors of his fall have been current for some weeks but many of his friends were unwilling to believe in his guilt, and hoping that Mr. Bagwell would be able to explain away the charges against him the Messenger has until now refrained from giving the sad story of his fall. The Winston *Tri-County Daily* of last Friday says:

"The committee to investigate the charges of immorality against Dr. J. T. Bagwell, pastor of the M. E. Church of Winston, met Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock and began the investigation consisted of the following ministers: J. E. Mann, J. H. Cordon, R. G. Barrett, T. W. Smith, S. B. Hoyle, J. D. Buie, S. H. Hilsbeck, J. F. Round. Late yesterday evening the investigation was concluded, with the result, that Rev. J. T. Bagwell is suspended from the Ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal church on charges of immorality. The charges were too much intimated between Mr. Bagwell and Mrs. Bettie Wall, a member of his charge. The evidence in details brought out before the investigating committee has not yet been made public. We shall make an effort to give it to our readers to-morrow. Rumors have been afloat for several months of Dr. Bagwell's movements among certain female members of his church, as not being altogether void of suspicion of too much levity. These rumors were condemned by the majority of the people. Several times in the past few months Mrs. Wall's step father and mother have made known to Mr. Bagwell their dislike of the frequency of his calls upon their daughter and his attentions to her. Other parties and neighbors made remarks about it. It became a matter of interest to the family. He would go out driving with Mrs. Wall, and take long strolls with her. He paid her the attentions that a school boy would pay a school girl, when affection is sweetest. Two weeks ago her step father intercepted a letter addressed to Mrs. Wall, written by the pastor, Dr. Bagwell, and the contents of the letter were the most sentimental character, expressing deep affection, and in its general tone, love. This letter was promptly put into the hands of the board of Elders of the church who immediately had a meeting and accepted Dr. Bagwell's resignation as pastor of the church. At this meeting Dr. Bagwell acknowledged the authorship of the letter, that he was in love with the woman and couldn't help it, but denied any criminality. At this preliminary hearing a special investigating committee was appointed, whose names are given above. Their investigation began yesterday morning and ended yesterday evening with the above result. This case has produced a profound shock to the community and this church. One of the brightest lights of the North Carolina Conference has been extinguished by the depravity of human nature and the wild leadership of love. But we have no space to comment here—will leave that till to-morrow."

BRIEF MENTION.

A soldiers' monument is to be dedicated July 5 at Port Jervis, N. Y. The Chesapeake and Ohio road is to be merged into the Newport News and Mississippi Valley line, extending to New Orleans and connecting with the Huntington system to San Francisco.

Lutheran churches in the southern states have effected a practical union at Roanoke, Va. Father Francis Dent, having been indicted in Canada for being a fugitive from justice, has fled to Canada and refuses to accommodate the authorities by returning for trial. The preparations for the investiture and enthronement of Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore on Wednesday next are completed.

The "high church" Episcopal clergymen of Philadelphia in a caucus decided to support Missionary Bishop O. W. Whitaker for assistant bishop of the diocese.

The Republicans in Kentucky will nominate candidates in every district, thus warming up the next campaign.

There is every prospect of an ugly and continuous freight blockade on the railroads of the west and north-west.

Mr. Hoxie at last consents to be examined by the congressional committee investigating the great Southwestern railroad strike. In a railroad collision on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad near Creston, Ia., four men were killed and two severely injured.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN LENOIR COUNTY.

The Democrats of Lenoir county assembled in convention in Kinston on Saturday, June 26th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Judicial, Congressional and Senatorial conventions.

The convention assembled in the courthouse and was called to order at 12 o'clock by J. W. Grainger, Esq., chairman of the county executive committee.

M. A. Gray, Esq., was elected temporary secretary.

The roll of townships was called and all the townships were found represented.

J. W. Grainger, Esq., was elected permanent chairman, M. A. Gray secretary, H. S. Nunn assistant secretary. The chairman stated the object of the convention.

Mr. J. C. Kennedy moved that a committee composed of one delegate from each township be appointed to recommend delegates to the various conventions. Carried.

N. J. Rouse, Esq., moved that each delegation select its member of the committee. Carried.

The following were selected: Contentnea Neck Township, E. S. Rountree; Kinston, L. Harvey; Pink Hill, C. Howard; South West, E. P. Loftin; Mosley Hall, D. W. Wood; Woodington, Zenas Gooding; Sand Hill, J. A. Tiltman; Vance, W. O. Mosley; Institute, S. P. Hardy; Neuse, F. M. Haskitt; Falling Creek, B. F. Scarborough; Trent, H. Cunningham.

The committee retired and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling the committee submitted the following list of delegates:

For State convention, Geo. Rountree, R. C. Strong, Dempsey Wood, C. S. Wooten, Jas. M. Korngay, D. D. Sutton, Geo. Mewborne, J. F. Parrott, Simeon Wooten, D. G. Taylor, E. S. Rountree, N. J. Rouse, J. W. Grainger and R. F. Whitehurst.

For congressional convention, A. J. Loftin, A. Pridden, Ashley T. Hill, Geo. Rountree, B. Scarborough, W. O. Mosley, Noah Rouse, J. S. Wooten, J. C. Wooten, Sr., James M. Wooten, F. M. Haskins, Capt. W. S. Byrd, W. B. Nunn, J. W. Taylor, Seth West, J. M. Noble, D. C. Murchison, Dr. J. M. Hadley, E. S. Hazleton, R. M. Abbott, N. J. Rouse, D. W. Wood, J. C. Kennedy, Wm. Stroud, B. F. Wright, C. A. Dudley, W. Harper, Wright Uzzell, Jas. Taylor and W. E. Sutton.

For Judicial convention, M. A. Gray, J. Q. Jackson, J. F. Wooten, N. J. Rouse, A. Mitchell, Jas. A. Pridden, J. W. Grainger, H. W. Cummings, B. F. Scarborough, Geo. F. Parrott, Dempsey Wood, E. P. Loftin, J. C. Kennedy, W. H. Worth, Geo. Turner, R. K. Noble, Dr. S. W. Wood, B. E. Fields, Shade Jackson, James M. Korngay, J. P. Joyner, A. W. Kennedy, Jesse L. Kennedy, W. L. Kennedy, Dr. J. M. Kirkpatrick, S. I. Wooten, C. S. Wooten, B. F. Sutton, J. Sutton, E. J. Brooks, L. Faulkner, Ben Taylor and E. L. Sutton.

For Senatorial Convention, E. S. Rountree, J. W. Harbery, W. Scarborough, J. M. Mewborne, S. H. Rountree, J. T. Askew, R. A. Wooten, R. W. Pope, Zenas Gooding, J. E. F. Harper, C. Harper, J. W. Worley, J. B. Hill, T. A. Rouse, M. A. Gray, Geo. Rountree, Ashley T. Hill, A. J. Loftin, J. Q. Jackson, R. Sutton, Daniel Davis, Dr. F. M. Rountree, J. R. Hines, D. S. Davis, H. A. Edwards, N. J. Allen, K. W. Dawson, J. G. Taylor, W. C. Mosley, Dr. S. H. Haskins, J. E. Wooten, B. W. Canady, R. C. Hill, Wm. Dibble, M. H. Wooten, Roland Hodges and M. A. Gray.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

S. H. Rountree, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Democratic party of Lenoir county, in convention assembled, that the delegates to the State convention be and are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the county for Hon. Geo. V. Strong for supreme court judge; that the delegates to the judicial convention be and are hereby instructed to cast the vote of Lenoir county for A. J. Loftin for judge and Oliver H. Allen for solicitor.

Mr. L. Harvey moved to add the name of Dr. F. M. Rountree for congress.

Mr. J. C. Kennedy opposed the principle of instructing delegates to a convention, however much he was in favor of honoring the sons of his county.

Mr. L. W. Dawson moved to table the resolution.

J. Q. Jackson, Esq., thought it bad policy to instruct delegates to go for a certain man in a convention, but he thought the people did have a right, and he thought it their duty as well as their privilege to exercise that right, and recommend to these conventions such men as they thought would properly fill the places. He therefore moved to amend the resolution so as to recommend these gentlemen as proper persons to be nominated instead of instructing the delegates to vote for them.

Mr. Rountree accepted the