

Goldsboro Messenger

JULIUS A. BONITZ, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, AT THE MESSENGER BUILDING, PRICE \$3.00 A YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES—PER SQUARE (10 INCH SPACE) \$1.00 FOR FIRST, AND 50 CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

THE TRANSCRIPT AND MESSENGER, a 64 column weekly, the cheapest and largest political paper published in North Carolina.

THE MESSENGER PUBLISHING HOUSE, J. A. BONITZ, Proprietor, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

FOR JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT—4TH DISTRICT: HON. WALTER CLARK, OF WAKE COUNTY.

FOR SOLICITOR: SWIFT GALLOWAY, ESQ., OF WAYNE.

NOTICE.

For reasons every way satisfactory, the undersigned resumes, with this issue, the sole proprietorship of the MESSENGER, title of which he had not surrendered, and also the entire editorial and business management.

All debts due the MESSENGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, either by accounts for subscription, job work or advertising, or by note, are payable only to the undersigned, (or his authorized agents), who also assumes and will pay all liabilities of the concern.

JULIUS A. BONITZ.

The above announcement meets my approval and is entirely satisfactory.

J. HOWARD BROWN, Goldsboro, N. C., August 2, 1886.

Of the ninety public building bills reported favorably, only about one-third passed, and several of these have been vetoed, including that for Asheville. The Charlotte bill passed the Senate Monday night.

The cholera bulletins are gradually becoming longer and more frequent, but the double and triple figures of 1884 have not been reached yet, and probably will not be. Italy is having a taste of the scourge, but France is still practically exempt, and the season is so far advanced that the northern parts of Europe may reasonably expect immunity, and no apprehensions need be felt on this side of the ocean.

The Schuyler incident at Albany might have been something else than the attempt of an amiable crank to get the ear of the President, but it is not best in a country of democratic institutions not to hedge the Magistrate about with too much awe, and convey the impression that the people's officers fear the people? Certainly in this case it was well to arrest the foolish fellow, although his mission was a gentle one. But the public should note the fact that Mr. Cleveland himself is never panicked by cranks, secondaries and accidents.

We read in a Paris dispatch that the Rothschilds some time ago gave M. Marcel Deprez unlimited credit for the prosecution of researches in the problem of the electrical transmission of force. The results of the researches have just been submitted to a committee of inspection, composed of thirty-eight scientists, and the committee by a unanimous vote have approved the report, and pronounce the results obtained by M. Deprez worthy of the highest congratulations. It is hoped in this country that a free statement of these results will be published.

A VIOLENT anonymous attack has been made in Paris on the Panama canal enterprise. The attack is made in a pamphlet, strongly written and containing seventy pages. The title is "Engineers' Letters on the Panama Canal." The cover bears the imprint of a sarophagus, and the work is dedicated to "The Victims of the Panama Craze." The pamphlet describes the mortality among the workmen employed in making the canal, describes in anecdotal form the state of things on the Isthmus, tells of the needless squandering of the French public money, and in conclusion states that of the twenty-one sections of the canal only five are yet in anything like an advanced state of construction.

This public will look forward with much interest to the trial of the case in Philadelphia, on Tuesday next, which is to decide whether a book published to be sold "by subscription only" may be bought and sold by the trade as other publications are. It is pretty difficult to see why any article of merchandise honestly acquired may not be sold again by its holder at rates mutually satisfactory to seller and buyer. If an adverse decision be given it would seem that individual rights and the freedom of trade will be greatly impaired. The fact that the publisher of a book announces that he will dispose of it to his customers only by subscription, can hardly be construed to prevent any other individual from doing as he pleases with it after it once comes into his possession in a lawful and proper manner.

OLEOMARGARINE AGAIN.

The position of Col. Green on the oleomargarine bill has been misrepresented, as has also the object of the measure. Col. Green stated distinctly in his speech in the House that all he asked was that bogus butter might be compelled to wear its ear-marks or label, so that it could be distinguished from real butter, and would not come into dishonest competition with every farmer's wife in the land who occasionally may make a few pounds of butter to spare. This is as it should be, and we feel quite sure that every farmer in the State, be he a butter-maker or not, certainly every farmer's wife who occasionally sells a pound of butter, will applaud Col. Green for his endeavors to protect the farming and dairy interests of the country. The consumers, too, will say that Col. Green's demands are but just. The vile oleomargarine butter should be required to wear its label, so that consumers may not be imposed upon by buying it for the genuine butter.

The tax feature was a secondary consideration, not originally contemplated by Col. Green.

The dairy and butter industry of the country is by no means far behind the cotton industry, and Col. Green's measure simply aimed to prevent the ruin of the dairy interests, and to check a great iniquity sought to be fastened on the farmers by the manufacturer of imitation butter. Who knows but North Carolina may yet enter the dairy and butter industry? We certainly have fine lands for it, and it could be made profitable. A score of years works many changes, but even now many an industrious house-wife manages to earn what is commonly called her pin-money by weekly disposing of a few pounds of butter, and why should her produce, pure, unadulterated and healthy, be thrown into disreputable competition with the vile stuff called oleomargarine?

We are told that in the Eastern and Western States, where the dairy system chiefly exists now, lands have already depreciated from twenty to fifty per cent. by this unfair competitor.

Should not our farmers have a fellow feeling in common with the farmers of other sections? Old England was not slow to see that to import oleomargarine to be manufactured or permitted would ruin a large farming industry, and hence passed a prohibitory law. Are not the farmers of the United States entitled to some protection as much so as other industries?

THE MEXICAN FURORE.

The Mexicans appear to be very much incensed against this country and its citizens resident in Mexico, on account of the Cutting affair. A dispatch from Paso del Norte says that they think it will be an easy matter to whip the United States. This dispatch states that they have somehow brought themselves to believe that the firing of the first gun would be a signal for the Southern States to come to their assistance to revenge themselves upon the Northern States for the disastrous outcome of the great civil war. They likewise feel convinced that England would at once take their part and blockade the Atlantic and the gulf ports of the United States.

The Mexican Consul at El Paso says that Mexico will accept war rather than comply with the demand that has been made on that government. Troops occupy Paso del Norte, and earthworks have been thrown up. This place is just South of the Rio Grande.

THERE seems to be much more excitement about the case of Editor Cutting about the Mexican border than there is at Washington. Mr. Bayard has made a demand upon the Mexican government for the release of this American citizen, and the Mexican authorities have promised that he shall be released. The fact that the Mexican government has expressed its disapprobation of the entire affair has taken away the interest in the case at Washington. Mr. Endicott, when he talks upon the subject at all, is inclined to make fun of the whole affair. The facts, as they appear, are these: The Mexican government does not have any complete control over the border provinces. The Mexicans on the border are very turbulent and hard to control. They hate the Americans and never miss an opportunity for committing depredations in the way of robbery and often murder. The army officers at Washington say that all along the entire border, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the extreme northwest, there is this bitter feeling of dislike upon the part of the Mexican border people. This has grown out of the very severe measures taken by the American authorities in Texas at different times to repress and punish Mexicans who had crossed the line for the purpose of stealing cattle. The Mexicans who reside along this border are very disreputable and are not inclined to respect the authority of any government. The Mexican soldiers along this line in many instances share the prejudices and feelings of these border outlaws. A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, says that Cutting has an unsavory record there and at other places where he once worked as a printer.

PRO-OR-ANTI—Our prices are the same to both. At Ziehl's Dry Goods Emporium.

SALISBURY TO THE FORE.

The Tory marquis is once more in command. Having kissed the Queen's hand and selected his cabinet, Lord Salisbury is now responsible for the course of affairs, domestic and foreign, in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The great question of the hour is, what will the new government do with the Irish elephant? Perhaps the meeting at the Carleton Club the other night, when all the Tory noblemen and leading members of the Commons were present, will give us as good an idea as anything can of the programme which is not yet apparently arranged.

In his speech Lord Salisbury said he had offered the premiership to the new government to Lord Huntingdon, but the latter had declined. However, Hartington had promised for the liberal unionists that they would support the conservative government "on every question concerning the maintenance and integrity of the empire." So far as the Irish policy of the government was concerned, Lord Hartington had promised that the liberal unionist would "give any measure proposed by the government for the redress of Irish grievances most careful consideration." Lord Salisbury expressed confidence that the new government would obtain liberal unionist support against factious opposition. In conclusion Lord Salisbury said his government would at once prepare a bill looking to extended local self-government for Ireland. He also said the government meant to "vigorously enforce the existing laws in Ireland, and apply for additional power if necessary."

Parliament would be at once summoned, Lord Salisbury announced, and would sit continuously during August for the purpose of passing the estimates. He then asked those present to preserve absolute secrecy concerning all the statements of government policy he had made, and requested the meeting to approve the action taken by himself and his colleagues respecting the proposed line of mutual action between the conservatives and liberal unionists. The request was received with deafening applause. Lord Salisbury also announced that the Right Hon. William Henry Smith had been agreed on as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Of course "absolute secrecy" was even more impossible then and there than it is in the American Senate in secret session.

GREAT MEN'S INCONSISTENCIES.

It is easy to torment men of genius by upbraiding them with change of opinion. To say nothing of English and early European history, we find that in our annals from Madison and Patrick Henry to the present day inconsistency has been almost the rule with the leaders of all parties. Only a few examples need be cited. Oliver Ellsworth, in the Federal convention was as stout a champion of State rights as James Madison was of Federal power. Ellsworth tried to be a strong supporter of Washington's and Adams' administrations. Madison entered the first Congress as the leader in the House of Representatives of the Federal or Administration party.

In the Second Congress he headed the other or Republican party, and with some modification of views near the end of his illustrious career, was ever after a Democrat. Gen. Jackson, in 1797 and again in 1823-'28 was known for his protection leanings. While not entirely satisfying the extreme element of the Democracy on the tariff question, at a later day he was to be classed as a tariff reformer and low tariff man. James Buchanan started life as a Federalist, and closed it as a Democrat. Daniel Webster changed sides with Massachusetts, between 1824 and 1828, on the tariff issue. He never was able to reply to his famous free trade speech of March or April, 1824. Calhoun was a bank man, a moderate protectionist and a friend of internal improvements in 1815-'17, and even later. The firm and broad-minded Lowndes, from the same State, perhaps the greatest man in the public life of his times, reported the tariff bill of 1817, which had some protective features. But in 1820 he had regained his balance along with the rest of the country; for in that year the Baldwin tariff bill, the first measure ever reported from any except the Ways and Means Committee, was brought in from the Committee on Manufactures, and was defeated.

In all those times, for even the Catoonian Macon, eulogized highly and justly by Benton and others for his remarkable virtues and political consistency—in all those times, we say, the only prominent man of whom it could be truly said, as it was said by his Orange county constituents on the occasion of his withdrawal from Congress and acceptance of a seat on the Supreme Court bench, that he was "the undeviating Republican (Democratic) statesman," was ex-Speaker Philip Pendleton Barbour, of Virginia, a cousin of Hon. John Barbour's father. His fine analytical speeches fill the Congressional annals and newspapers for twenty years. Always a strict constructionist, he enforced his judgments by a lively and elegant rhetoric and rich stores of classical erudition.

But all this is merely preliminary to what we were going to say about the "find" in London political circles of

an old speech of John Bright's on the home rule question. Remember, Mr. Bright is a liberal, and was only a little while ago classed as a Radical. The speech was delivered in Dublin, October 31, 1866. In it he made a strong and able presentation of Ireland's right to have a separate Parliament. Among other things, writes an English correspondent of an American paper, he said the tenants in England and Scotland are much more powerful than the tenants here, because you are acting alone here and act upon a great powerful body in London. If you had a parliament at College Green, clearly the tenantry of Ireland would, with the present feeling in Ireland, be able to force through that parliament any measure of justice they named. But as you have to deal with a great parliament sitting in London, all the clamor you make and any demand you urged from this side of the channel comes with very feeble effect, especially as you can only be represented by about ten members, and of these, unfortunately it happens, a considerable number are unwilling to support the demands made. It is one of the most difficult things in the world for fifty men among six hundred, some hundreds of miles from those they represent, to work up any question which may be against the prejudices and sympathies of the six hundred. Bright has made a short but feeble reply to this.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Last Week of Congress.

The Houses Consider Disagreements in the Appropriation Bills.

[Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.] WASHINGTON, July 27.—The general opinion is that on next Monday the Congress will adjourn. But there are some gentlemen who anticipate a hitch in the arrangements and a prolongation by two or three days of the session.

All the appropriation bills have passed the House and nearly all are in conference that have not become laws.

To-day in the House the River and Harbor bill was taken up and the various schemes for building canals—Hennepin, Portage, Lake Superior, Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan—collapsed. The country is not yet ready for that sort of thing. The House also refused to agree with the Senate in another matter—the Mississippi river improvement, which was struck out by the former body.

The House substituted Mr. Henley's Northern Pacific bill for the Senate bill on the same subject by a very large majority. Yesterday, when the matter was debated, Mr. Henley stated that the distinctive difference between the two bills was that while the Senate bill forfeited the grant from the State to the Pacific Ocean, the House bill forfeited 33,000,000 acres more than the Senate bill.

The House considered the Northern Pacific Land Forfeiture bill nearly the whole day Monday. It decided to stand by its disagreement to the proposition to pay Senators' private clerks, and asked the Senate for a further conference, appointing referees.

Among yesterday's bills in the House was one by Mr. Breckenridge to appropriate ten million dollars for rivers and harbors, the sum to be administered under the direction of the Secretary of War. This bill is introduced because the two houses seem unable to agree on the bill which they have been considering.

At the night session Saturday the House passed the bill forfeiting the land grant to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad company.

Among the amendments in the Deficiency Appropriation bill adopted yesterday in the Senate was one to pay Chester A. Arthur \$972 on account of expenses as collector of customs at New York. An amendment was also adopted appropriating money to pay the back pay and bounty claims of soldiers of the late war. Various other amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

The Fortifications bill was reported to the Senate yesterday. There are material amendments.

In the Deficiency bill in the Senate an amendment was adopted appropriating \$2,500 to pay Edwin B. Smith court fees as counsel for the prosecution in the Guiteau case. This item was regularly estimated for by the Department of Justice. Mr. Smith was formerly an Assistant Attorney General. He claims that he was called back from New York to advise the counsel in the Guiteau case, and the department allowed him the fee.

Senator Ransom secured an amendment restoring Harbor Island Bar lighthouse, and appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose. The lighthouse is between Pamlico and Core sounds. Yesterday in the Senate Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution (which was adopted) requesting the President to communicate information concerning the alleged detention of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, by the Mexican authorities at El Paso del Norte, also whether any additional United States troops have been recently ordered to Fort Bliss.

Morris A. Thomas, of Baltimore, complained of by the Civil Service Reform Association, has been confirmed by the Senate to be Indian Inspector. The Senate has also confirmed the nomination of James C. J. Williams to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee. Hanlon, the Indiana Collector, was rejected to-day.

Senator Blair, from the Committee on Education and Labor, yesterday submitted a favorable report from the majority of the committee on a joint resolution proposing that an amendment to the constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors and other poisonous beverages be submitted to the legislatures of the States for ratification. The amendment provides that from and after the year 1900 the manufacture and sale and importation of distilled alcoholic intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical,

chemical and scientific purposes, and for use in the arts, shall cease. The pension bills that were vetoed have been reported back in the Senate, with recommendation that they pass notwithstanding the vetoes. The Senate yesterday passed fifty pension bills at the night session. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Charles M. Thomas, of Kentucky, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; Nathan D. Gates, of Connecticut, to be Marshal for the district of Connecticut; Ezra Baird, to be Marshal for Idaho; Dupont Guerry, to be Attorney for the southern district of Georgia; Wilson H. Talbot, of Colorado, to be agent for the Indians of the Tulip agency in Washington Territory; First Lieutenant Daniel C. Goodrell, of Iowa, to be Captain in the marine corps; Second Lieut. T. Glover Fillette, to be First Lieutenant in the marine corps.

The Fitz John Porter nomination was yesterday favorably reported by the Military Committee, and Mr. Sewell gave notice that he would call it up for action at the earliest practicable day.

NORTH CAROLINA NOTES. Yesterday, Judge Bennett, accompanied by Senator Vance and Representatives Henderson, Reid and Cowles, called upon the Postmaster General and presented the resolutions adopted by the Cabarrus county Democratic convention, urging the removal of Miss Dusenberry, postmistress at Concord. That official said that he would take the matter into consideration. There is the greatest excitement on the subject in Cabarrus and the neighboring counties. A prominent gentleman says that the removal will be made before long, but that for prudential reasons it has been deferred.

The Charlotte public building bill, introduced by Senator Ransom, passed the Senate Monday evening. It appropriates \$100,000.

North Carolina visitors: Julius A. Bonitz, Esq., of the Goldsboro Messenger, Mr. F. W. Clark, of the Atlantic Coast Line, Mrs. M. A. Herring and Miss Julia Herring, of Kenansville.

A new postoffice has been established at Melrose, Northampton county, Richard M. Edwards, postmaster. The following postmasters have been commissioned: Thomas T. Dudley, at Friendship; Jones T. Lewis, Newbegin.

C. W. H. The colored man Matthews, whom the President nominated some weeks since for Recorder for the City of Washington, was on Saturday rejected by the Senate. Both of our Senators, Ransom and Vance, opposed Matthews' confirmation with all commendable zeal.

New Advertisements. OPERA-HOUSE To-Night! THE Man Bear

A Wonder that should be seen by all. A human being in flesh and intelligence and having perfect movement and bones of a Bear.

Grand Matinee Exhibition for Ladies and Children to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, from 2 to 5 p. m.

Unparalleled wonder was exhibited in Norfolk, at the Norfolk Opera House, to-day before the American public.

Open to-night from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, at the popular price of 10 CENTS.

E. SANDERSON, Proprietor.

Chowan Baptist Female Institute, MURFREESBORO, N. C.

This institution offers superior advantages for the higher culture of young ladies. Best talent employed in all departments.

The location is healthy. Fall term begins on Wednesday, Oct. 6.

For Catalogue address aug2-4 G. B. BREWER.

LAND SALE! I will sell my Farm, containing 321 acres, and described as follows: 110 acres cleared and under a good fence; on the place are all necessary buildings, including a gin house and two tenant houses; two large scuppernon grape vines, apples, plums, peaches and black grapes; 150 acres of heavily timbered long leaf pine woods, and 40 acres of oak land, well timbered and would produce fine tobacco, or any other crops. The place is four and one-half miles from Mount Olive, on a public road, good range and good neighborhood, nice grove, (a pleasant place). Will take seven dollars (\$7) per acre, all through. For particulars address me at Mount Olive, Wayne county, N. C. THOS. G. LOFTIN, aug2-1m

LANGSHANS! For Beauty, Utility and Hardness, THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS.

If you want a Fowl that will please you, send for and get one of these. One is worth two. Price, \$1.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Seven Springs Hotel, Wayne County, N. C.

I hereby give notice that my Hotel is at all times open for the accommodation of guests. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, promising to spare no pains in making my guests comfortable and contented.

The efficacy of the waters, in building up, curing and restoring to health and vigor many of our best citizens establish its virtues, beyond peradventure, we therefore deem comment upon its qualities unnecessary. Respectfully, T. A. WHITFIELD, Proprietor.

GIVEN AWAY! Call and get Branson's North Carolina Almanac for 1887, without cost.

Educational.

Kinston College, SESSION 1886-'87. Begins Monday, Sept. 5th. RICH'D H. LEWIS, Principal. Catalogues on application. [July 28-w1m]

KINSEY'S SCHOOL FOR Girls and Young Ladies! LA GRANGE, N. C. JOSEPH KINSEY, Principal.

Fall Session begins Monday, August 30, 1886. TERMS—Expense for session of 30 weeks, including board, tuition, instruction in music (vocal and instrumental), ancient and modern languages, and exercise in callisthenics, \$80.00.

Girls will board with Principal, whom please address for further particulars. july15-swim-w1f

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THE GRADED SCHOOL.

List of Contributions From our Public Spirited Citizens. Who are Unwilling to See the School Go Down.

The following contributions have been pledged at this office for the maintenance of the school another year, commencing the third Monday in September next:

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