



THE STATE FAIR. The Convention of Northern Settlers.

(Wilmington Review.) In a brief visit which we made to Raleigh yesterday we saw and heard many things of interest, a few of which only can we find space to mention. The Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society was in full blast and trains were kept constantly running throughout the day in conveying passengers to and from the Fair Grounds, which are finely located about two miles from the city. The throng in attendance upon the Fair thus far has not been nearly so great as in former years, which is attributed by many to the fact that Barnum's Circus was in Raleigh but a few days ago and almost every body went to see that, and did not want to visit the city or expend much money so soon after. The exhibits this year are not equal to former years, a fact that is to be regretted on account of the large number of visitors from the North who came to attend the Convention of Northern Settlers, which is being held in Raleigh this week. The exhibit of stock, and especially of horses, was quite good, as was also the display of native woods, ores and minerals. In other matters the exhibit was below what it should have been for the honor and glory of the State. We must not omit to mention, however, as an interesting and attractive feature of the display the fine exhibit made by the Acme Manufacturing Company. In this exhibit there was the long-leaved pine straw in the state in which it was taken from the tree, the straw prepared for mattress stuffing, ready to be spun into threads and yarns, the threads and yarns ready to be made into matting and quite a large number of rolls of matting ready for use. Our good friend, Mr. W. Roddick, presided over this exhibit, and was assisted by Mr. A. Scott, superintendent of the Fibre Works at Cronly.

The principal and absorbing feature of interest, however, was the Convention of Northern Settlers in the State, and the large number of residents of the North who came to Raleigh for the purpose of attending the same. The convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening and was called to order by Mr. S. S. Jackson, President of the Wake County Association. Mr. G. Z. French of Pender, was made President of the Convention, with the usual quota of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Owing to the illness of Gov. Seales, Rev. Dr. Sanderlin gave a hearty welcome to the Northern voters, quite a large party of whom had arrived on the train from the North. The Mayor of Raleigh bade the visitors a cordial welcome to the city; Hon. Montford McGhee spoke in behalf of the Agricultural Department of the State, and Mr. J. L. McCoo, President of the North Carolina Press Association, welcomed the visiting brethren of the press, of whom there were quite a number in the party of visitors. Mr. S. A. Dodge, of the Boston Transcript, responded in behalf of the press and Mr. J. R. Kennedy, of Reading, Pa., responded in behalf of the other visitors.

The Convention met again yesterday morning at the same place, and was largely attended. The morning hour was devoted to the delivery of short speeches by the "Old Settlers," in which they imparted much useful, interesting and important information to their visiting friends regarding the climate, health, resources and durability of the State as a home for industrious people and good citizens. Several of the cordial speeches had been made before we reached the Hall. We, however, had the pleasure of hearing several, a few of which we noted.

Prof. J. F. Corley, of Charlotte, formerly of Maine, spoke of the educational advantages of his section and dwelt at considerable length upon its large and profitable mining interests. He also spoke of the cordial kindness with which he had been treated since becoming a resident of the State and while he revered the tender memories associated with his native State, he rejoiced that he had concluded to cast his lot with the generous hearted people of North Carolina.

Col. Julian Allen, of Statesville, formerly of New York, but a native of the State, spoke of the agricultural advantages of North Carolina as compared with other States, and made a sensible, straight forward, practical talk, which was listened to with marked attention and interest.

Gen. L. G. Estes, of Edgecombe, formerly of Maine, spoke of his section as being well adapted to grass culture. He had tried the experiment with entire success. In this connection he spoke of the extreme folly of men coming to this State from the North and undertaking to teach the old practical farmers here how to raise cotton, as had frequently been done, only to result in disastrous failure; but men educated in the close of the war could come and succeed in raising with profit many products of which the South was ignorant of the cultivation, and of these grasses were the most important and could be made the most profitable.

Mr. B. A. Goodridge, editor of the Pine Knot, published at Southern Pines, Moore county, a health resort recently established there, spoke of the advantages of his section as a health resort, especially for those afflicted with pulmonary complaints, to whom the balsamic odors of the pine were health restoring and life giving. He was formerly from Massachusetts, although a native of New Hampshire.

Maj. H. L. Grant, of Goldsboro, formerly of Connecticut, spoke of the cordial and kindly treatment he had ever received from North Carolinians, notwithstanding the fact that he had, he thought, been what might be termed an offensive partisan of the

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE. The Senior Speaking--Interesting Exercises.

At 7:30 o'clock on Friday evening, Oct. 22, an intelligent and appreciative audience assembled in Wake Forest Memorial Hall to greet the Lenoir class of 1886-87 upon their first appearance.

Prof. W. B. Royall, in the absence of the President, Dr. C. E. Taylor, announced that six members of the class would deliver orations, the other twelve having offered theses. He then introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Mr. J. J. Lane, of Marlboro county, S. C. Subject—"Opposition Solidifies Character." Difficulties are not always to be regarded as calamities. The overcoming of one difficulty prepares us for another, and the habit of triumphing over opposition gives decision of character. The only way to avoid opposition is to sit still, to sit still means failure. Thus a choice is presented to us. We can sit still and have no opposition, or we can accomplish something only by overcoming the opposition which we may meet in moving. To be a hero we must go through the strife.

Second speaker, Mr. E. H. Bowling, Durham county, N. C. Subject—"Dixie's Heroines." We too often ascribe all the glory of the late war to our heroes. We give our great General and our patriotic soldiers the credit of the great good she did for the Southern cause in the hospitals and on the battle fields, drenched with human gore and strewn with the mangled bodies of the dead and dying, where she went as an angel of mercy to care for the sick and wounded. The physical sufferings which they endured while their loved ones were away, doing battle for their country's cause, cannot be estimated. The mental agony they experienced when they heard the thunder of battle in the distance was greater than their physical suffering. After the conflict was ended, the men, disheartened and sad, were encouraged and cheered up by their wives and mothers, Dixie's maidens today are as patriotic as their mothers. Dixie to-day can boast of the grandest, purest, most royal and patriotic womanhood on earth. Let us cherish, protect, and above all love her.

Third speaker, Mr. D. O. McCullers, Clayton, N. C. Subject—"Patriotism." It was a bright summer evening. The sun threw his beams in golden showers upon nature's evergreens, enlivened by the songs of birds. Thus surrounded he thinks of our country and those who have made her illustrious, and compares her with Greece and Rome. Can our country ever meet a fate similar to that experienced by those once mighty powers? The heroes of Plataea and Salamis turned traitors and died in shame. Pompey, Leonidas, Hannibal, Pompey and Caesar with the heroes of Lexington, Quebec and Bunker's Hill. Patriotism inspired Henry Clay to achieve for this country what he did, and it was the same influence that fired Pat. Henry when he exclaimed "Give me liberty, or give me death." The same spirit moved Lafayette and Washington to labor for America's independence. The generals and soldiers in the late war exhibited as great bravery, heroism and patriotism as has ever been shown by any people. Malvern Hill, Manassas, Cold Harbor, Fredricksburg and Gettysburg are associated with heroism and military skill as wonderful as any recorded in the annals of the past. These will furnish bright examples of patriotism to generations yet unborn. If the patriots of the fathers shall abide in the sons, our country will never go down in shame and dishonor.

Fourth speaker, Mr. D. A. Pittard, Granville county, N. C. Subject—"Utilize the Powers that you Have." A young man generally supposes that he is greater than he really is. He is prone to picture himself in some distinguished man's place. Young men of the present day should learn a lesson from the lives of such men as Bishop Butler, Edward Gibbon, Isaac Newton and Adam Smith who achieved this success in life by assiduous application and by utilizing their powers. Remember that "there was no right endeavor" but "there was a right endeavor" but "there was no right endeavor" but "there was a right endeavor." Every man should have some occupation in view, and devote his energies to it. Nine men out of ten lay out plans on too vast a scale. The path to success is difficult and competition fierce—"woe to him who stops to tie his shoestring." If we would become eminent we must rely upon our own efforts, taking a pride in the performance of each day's work. Perseverance and self respect will accomplish everything.

Fifth speaker, Mr. Walter P. Stradley, Oxford, N. C. Subject—"The Industrial Craze." Activity and conflict are necessary conditions of development. Our form of government is eminently conducive to conflict. Hence we see party arrayed against party and theory contending against theory. Many theories have been advanced during the last one hundred years, each vehemently proclaimed to be the sole panacea of human ills; among which are Democratic government, universal suffrage and public education, but the millennium is not yet. The complete failure of public education has created distrust of the system in the minds of many, and now they regard industrial schools as the remedy for all existing ills. Are they? Their very nature makes it impossible. They are designed to fit men for manual labor. These taste must remain unimpaired. Hence this kind of training is intensely materialistic in its tendency; indeed the craze is a phase of the mighty wave of materialism lashing against the shores of the nineteenth century. To be is not the question, but to have. Everybody is after the almighty dollar. Gold is good. We need a system of education which will contract this ma-

THE GREAT STATUE UNVEILED. A Brilliant Demonstration in New York Harbor.

Address by the Distinguished Visitors--Dimensions of the Grand Work of Art.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A slight rain interfered somewhat with the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue. An immense throng crowded the streets. Thousands of visitors from adjacent towns and cities are here. The procession formed and started from Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street promptly at 10 a. m. At Madison square it was reviewed in passing by President Cleveland and five members of his Cabinet.

As the procession approached the reviewing stand at Madison square a slight drizzle of rain began falling; not enough, however, to disturb or spoil the spectacle. After passing through Madison square, the column moved on down Fifth avenue to Washington square, where it turned into Broadway, thence to the open space behind the postoffice, called Mail street, into Park Row, under a triumphal arch in front of the World office and back into Broadway. This detour was made in acknowledgment of the services of that journal in raising the pedestal for the statue. From Park Row the route was again down Broadway to Cortlandt street and Maiden lane, where most of the military turning to the right or left made their way to the river.

The head of the procession reached the City Hall at noon. At the same time, when the music of the bands ceased, the chimes of Trinity Church could be heard playing the national airs of France and America. The procession was more than one hour passing a given point. All the vessels in the harbor were decorated with flags.

The naval parade, which forms another marked feature of the day, was set for 1 o'clock. The sound of the preparatory gun, which should have been fired at 12:45 o'clock, was not heard until 1 o'clock, and there was considerable delay in getting the vessels which were to take part into line. Twenty minutes later the signal for the start was given and the vessels moved slowly in double line from Forty-fifth street down North river, past the fleet of war vessels toward Liberty Island. The procession was in charge of Lieutenant Commander Rich, and consisted of two divisions. The first division was headed by the United States coast survey steamer Gedney, and consisted of all the larger vessels; the second of tugs and miscellaneous craft of all descriptions. On reaching Bedloe's Island they came to abreast of the statue head, where they remained until the end of the ceremony. A gap was left abreast of the flagship Tennessee for the passage of the boats containing the Presidential party.

At 12:35 p. m. the President and his Cabinet left the reviewing stand. After partaking of lunch, the party were taken to the United States ship Dispatch, in which they sailed down North river to Bedloe's Island and were landed at the base of the statue. The scene at Bedloe's Island beggars all description. New York harbor was fairly alive with boats and shipping, small tugs and Government cutters, darting to and fro on errands of haste and importance, while the silent, solid forms of the men-of-war lay quietly at anchor. In a semi-circle to the south of Bedloe's Island were anchored the seven men-of-war. They were decorated with flags of all nations, and had on their gala dress for the occasion.

The island was surrounded all the morning by rowboats, yachts, sailing vessels, tugs, steamers and craft of every propelling power imaginable, steaming, sailing and oared, contributing to satisfy the national curiosity. When the naval parade was over and the boats that participated with it were at the end of their journey, the water near the Island had the appearance of a thick settlement of circus buildings, so close and compact with their ranks. On the island itself was a peaceful and quiet scene until the arrival of the "Liberty." The conclusion of the ceremony, stood with her face covered by the French tri-color, ready to reveal her placid countenance to the world when the proper time should come. Great clouds of mist drove by her, obscuring the graceful lines of her beautiful form from all but those at her feet.

The island was guarded by 200 police officers, who, with a detachment of soldiers, rendered efficient service during the day in preventing confusion and preserving order. About 2:30 o'clock the din of whistles and firing of cannon announced the arrival of the French guests and their daughter and M. Bartholdi, followed by the other distinguished visitors, mounted to the platform. They were met by the American committee, who escorted them to the seats arranged for them directly in front of the speaker's stand. MM. Bartholdi, DeLesseps, Lafavre and Admiral Jaures were conducted to the stand.

After a half an hour of waiting a deafening din of whistles, booming cannon, ringing bells and shouts of the people sent the news that President Cleveland and his party were nearing the Island. As the cutter Dispatch, with the President on board, made its way through the harbor, the yards of all men-of-war were manned and the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was given. In a few moments President Cleveland, accompanied by General Schofield, Major General Banks and Leverett Saltonstall, officially representing Massachusetts, Judges Lawrence, Hall, Hoare and Bookstaver appeared and proceeded to the stage amid the cheers of the assemblage. General Schofield raised his hand to stop the whistling fires and these shall gleam upon the shores of our sister republic in the East. Reflected thereon and joined with unswerving rays, a stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man's oppression until liberty enlightens the world.

FAIR NOTES. Schedule Between City and Grounds, Special Train, Etc.

Indications point to the most successful Fair yet held by the Association. Good exhibits and a large attendance are expected.

The following is the schedule of train between the City and the Fair Grounds on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday: Leave Goldsboro 9.00, 10.00, 10.25, 10.55, 11.45 a. m., 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.15, 4.55 p. m. Leave Fair Grounds at 9.15, 10.15, 10.40, 11.10 a. m., 12 m., 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.35, 5.10 p. m. The special train for Weldon will stop at the Fair Grounds for passengers, at 4.05 p. m., so that those leaving on this train need not come to the city to take it.

The Secretary will receive entries at Whitaker's bookstore to-day and to-morrow, and at the Grounds up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday. The show of cattle promises to be very fine this year. Already Messrs. Rumsey Bros., of Westfield, N. Y., have upon the grounds the herd of Devon cattle that took the sweepstakes prize at the late Virginia State Fair. The magnificent bull, Marquis 2d, is in this herd. These cattle were at the Raleigh Fair last week, and are spoken of in glowing terms by those who saw them there. The News and Observer, of Thursday, says: "Any one who fails to go to the Fair and see this grand herd of cattle misses an opportunity which does not come very often."

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CANDIDATES AT GREAT SWAMP. FREMONT, Oct. 30th, 1886.

Editor Messenger:—Mr. F. M. Aycock at the old mill completely riddled old man Curtis, carries off the trophies, amid the yells of the people. A glorious day for Democracy. The Republicans badly hacked. Old man Curtis very much crestfallen, and looked as though he had rather been at home, setting in bed, bobbing for fleas. The Governor is on the wrong side. He is against those who made him what he is, and they are against him and he will find it out. Nurtured and fed in manhood's power by Democracy, now in hoarse gale to turn your back on all you once helped so dear, and those who once loved to honor you is enough, not only to tinge your cheeks with shame, but a deeper blush. C. F. R. Kornegay made many friends by his speech, and will be elected. Frank Kornegay is going to the Senate; but poor Broadstreet, how are the mighty fallen, your greed for office has led you astray. Go back home and learn to be a better Democrat when the people want you they will let you know it. If the rest of the county does its duty like this end is going to do, and I have no doubt but what it will, for the men of good old Wayne do their duty, a glorious victory will crown their efforts on the second day of November. Steady men, take good aim, let everyone fire, and see that every one fires, be not Democratic ballots. Remember the women of North Carolina and remember that odious address of a Radical Legislature. Up at them with all your power, and all will be well. NAHUNTA.

From the Pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa.: I was so troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liesner.

I have received great benefit from Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh. I cannot express the suffering I have endured the past year from Nasal Catarrh.—C. L. Robbins, Caraway P. O., Randolph Co., N. C.

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