

Goldsboro News

THE BAPTISTS.

Proceedings of the Atlantic Association.

(Newbern Journal.)

KINSTON, Wednesday Oct. 28 1886. Elder C. A. Jenkins, who was expected to arrive on the train last night and preach the introductory sermon, but failing to do so, the sermon was preached by Elder W. T. Jones to a large congregation from Matt. 6:10. After the sermon a strong appeal was made by Elder R. E. Peele for aid to assist in building a house of worship at Bayboro, N. C. Pledges were made and a collection taken up amounting to \$101.

At 9 o'clock devotional exercises, conducted by Elder R. E. Peele, after which the Moderator called the association to order.

Minutes of yesterday's session read and approved.

Letters were read and delegates enrolled from the following churches: Young Bethel, Smyrna, Piney Grove (Onslow), Woodville, Davis Shore, Fort Barnwell.

This made a complete representation from all the churches in the association.

Invitation is extended to visiting brethren to seats. John E. Ray, corresponding secretary of the Baptist State convention, accepted the invitation.

The executive board made their report in connection with the treasurer's report, and of motion both were adopted.

The report on State or Association Missions was read by M. S. Webb, and after remarks by Elders Peele, Fulford, and Cashwell and Bro. John E. Ray, the report was adopted.

Pledges were made from the churches amounting to \$425.

The following executive board was appointed for the ensuing year: Elder Theo. Whitfield, J. M. Wooten, A. G. Cox, Dr. J. S. Bizzell, E. F. Cox, G. F. Parker, F. W. Hancock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The moderator calls the association to order.

Prayer by Elder C. J. Nelson.

The moderator announced standing committees on foreign missions, home missions, State or association missions, Sunday-schools, temperance, ministerial education, periodicals, orphanage.

Reports on periodicals read by Elder W. T. Jones. Remarks made by Elders Thomas Dixon, Jr., W. T. Jones and C. J. Nelson, after which the report was adopted.

Report on education read by Elder Thomas Dixon, Jr. Remarks were made by Elders Dixon, Fulford, and brethren Kay, Wooten and Roberts.

Pledges were made from the churches amounting to \$210 to prepare and send to Wake Forest College two young men preparing for the ministry.

A collection was taken up for Elder Jacob Utley at Morehead City, an aged herald of the cross.

At 7 o'clock Elder Thomas Dixon, Jr. preached to a crowded house at the opera building. Subject: The Law of Neglect. Text: Hebrews, 2:3. After the sermon a collection was taken up for State or association missions.

Adjourned to meet Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

There were cash contributions sent from all the churches amounting to \$493.07, and contributions reported for all objects during the year about \$5,000. There are 22 churches in this association, most of them country churches, and nearly every one of them paid their pledges in full and most of them over paid them. Reported from all the churches during the year, 218 baptisms; 65 received by letter and otherwise; 68 died; 16 net increase of membership; 199. It is estimated that the increase of membership in the State during the year was about 10,000.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Devotional exercises are conducted by Elder C. S. Cashwell. Moderator calls the association to order at 10 o'clock. Proceedings of yesterday read and approved.

The delegates recommend the following as members of the education board provided for in the report of the committee on education: Fort Barnwell, C. S. Cashwell; Goldsboro, Thos. Dixon; Kingston, R. H. Lewis; LaGrange, C. S. Wooten; Morehead City, A. S. Willis; Mt. Calvary, J. T. Albright; New Berne, T. Whitfield; Piney Grove (Jones), B. F. Dillahunty; Polkville, C. Whity; Snow Hill, W. J. Fulford; Young Bethel, T. J. Leary; Enon, W. J. Montfort; Davis Shore, C. L. Paul; Falling Creek, W. H. Hood; Smyrna, A. G. Davis; Woodville, W. H. Hellen.

On motion of Elder Thos. Dixon, it is ordered that a majority of the votes of the board constitute a working majority.

The report on foreign missions is read by Dr. Whitfield, the chairman of the committee. Pending the motion to adopt, the report is discussed by Dr. Whitfield, Elders Thos. Dixon, W. J. Fulford and C. J. Nelson, and \$125 are pledged by the churches for that object.

The committee on delinquent churches makes a report which shows that only one church has failed to send up something to the association and that one has been without a pastor.

The committees on obituaries, temperance, Baptist exchange and Sunday-schools make their reports, and after being discussed by several of the brethren are adopted.

Goldsboro is selected as the next place of meeting, Elder A. J. Hires to preach the introductory sermon; Elder W. J. Fulford alternate.

Elder C. J. Nelson gives notice that he will make a motion at the next meeting to change article 10 of the constitution in regard to the time of meeting.

On motion, the clerk is allowed \$10 for his services.

The following resolution is offered by Elder W. J. Fulford and adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered to the church and citizens of Kinston, and also to the A. & N. C. R. R. for the kind and generous courtesies extended to it during this session.

Dr. Roberts offers the following: Resolved, That any member of this association attending the Baptist State convention may represent us as delegates from this body.

A letter is received from Elder A. G. McManaway, vice-president of the home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention for North Carolina, asking that something be done for that board.

On motion, the moderator appoints one from each church to look after the interest of the home mission board.

On motion, the association adjourns to meet at Goldsboro, Tuesday after the 4th Sunday in October, 1887.

Prayer by Elder T. J. Leary. Benediction by the moderator.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The next Sunday School Conference, on Mt. Olive circuit, (as already stated) will be held at Indian Springs, Nov. 13th and 14th. The following is the programme:

7 a. m., Devotional Exercises.

8 a. m., Call of the roll of the Conference.

Opening address by the President.

Address of Welcome—John Holmes.

Response—W. H. Jinnett.

What is a Sunday School?—Miss Annie Grimes.

Reading reports from schools.

Recess.

2 p. m., Devotional Exercises.

Luck and Pluck—D. S. Davis.

The necessity of a Sunday School in every community—Miss Olive Barfield.

The Sunday School a help to the Church—Victor Grimes.

Little Things—Miss Asha M. Lee.

Requisite Qualities of the Sunday School Supt.—Stephen Holmes.

The effect of a Sunday School on Young Men and Women—Miss Beulah Kornegay.

7 p. m., Devotional Exercises.

This session will be devoted to a general discussion on the following subjects:

Is it necessary to conduct a Sunday School on strict business principles? Should others than members of the church be employed as teachers in the Sunday School? Which is the most beneficial in the Sunday School, vocal or instrumental music? Should boys and girls be classed together in the Sunday School? How is the best plan to interest everybody in Sunday School work? Is there any reason for adjourning the Sunday School through the winter season?

At 9:45 a. m., a Model Session of Sunday School.

11:10 a. m., Devotional Exercises.

Sunday School teachers preparation for work—Miss Sallie A. Holmes.

Duty of parents in regard to the Sunday School—Prof. H. S. Scroggs.

True observance of the Sabbath—C. F. R. Kornegay.

Time and place of holding the next Conference.

The Supt's are requested to furnish a written report of their respective schools and to encourage the attendance of the delegates and all the official members if possible.

The Conference earnestly requests the presence and co-labor of all Sunday School workers of whatever creed and cordially invites the public generally.

The Conference will be called to order promptly, as announced, for each session being governed by the standard time of L. D. Giddens, of Goldsboro.

Geo. W. Starling, Pres.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY NEWS

Items from Smithville By Our Reporter.

The county campaign which has been vigorous, was brought to a close by speeches from the candidates of both parties, at the court house, on the 26th inst. In some manner the railroad question has crept into our county politics, and may prove to be quite an issue.

The Rev. Mr. Cohen is absent in attendance on a Baptist Association in Robinson county, and the church here has been closed for several Sundays.

Prof. Cameron Certain has returned to Smithville and has resumed his music class. The Professor says, "it did not shake quite so hard up in Duplin."

The ladies of the missionary society of the Methodist church contemplate giving a festival next week to raise church funds.

The British steamship "Jesmond" ran ashore on her way down the river on the 28th ult., but, fortunately, floated again the next tide, with but slight damage.

The drought has been very prolonged in this section, many cisterns being dry therefrom. But, providentially, a little rain fell on the 26th, and we can stand it awhile longer now.

F. P. CHAFFEE.
Smithville, N. C., Oct. 31, 1886.

A Gift For All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Coughs, Colds, and Whooping Coughs, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at Kirby & Robinson's drug store, and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Large Bottles, \$1.00.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT RALEIGH.

Present Status and Future Prospects.

(Correspondence of the Statesville Landmark.)

I will venture the assertion that no subject has arisen in the past few years that has been so thoroughly discussed by the press and the people of Raleigh as that of the establishment of an Industrial School. Mass meetings have been held; able and eloquent speeches have been made; learned and lengthy editorials of our metropolitan papers written, all showing the urgent necessity of technical education and manual training for our people. Raleigh is the centre of the universe and therefore the only place where an industrial school should be established.

The legislature of 1885, in an unguarded moment, passed an act providing that the Board of Agriculture in their discretion might appropriate \$5,000 annually of their funds to the founding and support of an Industrial School, provided a sufficient sum to found the school was guaranteed by any town or city in the State. The cost of founding such a school has been variously estimated, but it is the opinion of those who have given the matter much thought that to found a school worthy of the name of a State institution and which would be a benefit to the whole State, and not to a particular county or section of it, an immense sum of money would be necessary—much more than has yet been offered by any town in the State.

The town of LaGrange offered \$10,000 in cash. Charlotte and some other towns made offers of smaller sums. Raleigh offered \$8,000 in cash and the old exposition building near town. The material of the latter, it was alleged, could be utilized in the buildings necessary for the new school.

The Board of Agriculture, after much deliberation, accepted the proposition of Raleigh and took steps to establish the school, though it is understood that Gov. Scales and a majority of the Board desired to postpone the whole matter for the attention and consideration of the next Legislature, regarding it as a matter of too much importance and involving the expenditure of too much of the people's money to be lightly entered into, but a majority overruled them. But there is another hitch in the proceedings. Raleigh has made a deed for the old exposition buildings but she is not ready to pay over the \$8,000. It is not proposed, as I understand it, to raise this by private subscriptions but to take it bodily from the city treasury. Some of the tax payers protest that the city fathers have no right to appropriate money for such purpose without first submitting the question to the qualified voters of the town, and they threaten to get an injunction against any such proceeding. The Board is urged to start the school anyway and trust to lack for the \$8,000 promised by Raleigh, and it remains to be seen if their faith is as sublime as such action would imply. The statistics furnished by the Bureau of Education of the United States show the cost of equipping and running those schools which have already been established: Industrial School at Newark, N. J., permanent endowment \$83,000, value of buildings, grounds and appliances, \$75,000; Louisiana; productive funds \$318,031 and an annual appropriation of the State of \$10,000; Massachusetts; endowment and funds \$387,910-15, appropriated by the State \$12,958 annually.

From these we can see what an Industrial School, properly managed as a State institution, will cost. I do not believe that the tax-payers of the State are willing to spend half the amount required in an experiment of this kind. It is conceded, even by those who insist upon the present establishment of the school, that it will be necessary to call upon the Legislature for an additional appropriation before the school can be run, and if it is not their desire to commit the State to this project, *nonne videtur*, why should they object to postponing the matter until the representatives of the people, with the lights before them, can discuss the matter and say whether or not they are willing to incur the necessary cost? It seems to me that this is the fairest and the wisest course to pursue—for we would then at least go into the matter with our eyes open.

LaGRANGE ITEMS.

A good crowd in town during the election.

Davis Caets attend the Goldsboro Fair this week.

A severe rain and hailstorm visited our town and section on Thursday last.

Hon. Z. B. Vance addressed the people of our town on Friday last. A good audience was present, including the Davis school, which were out to hear the Senator speak.

Dr. J. M. Kirkpatrick, attendant physician Mrs. M. A. Croom, reports her very much improved.

On our last trip to Goldsboro we saw the artisan well at the residence of Mr. J. M. Latham, spoken of some time ago by the MESSENGER. The water continues to be quite the same as when discovered.

A dress-making establishment, under the care of the Misses Scott, is a new and laudable enterprise in our town. Our ladies should patronize and thus insure a success of the undertaking.

Mr. Doe Taylor, who occupied one of the residences on Railroad street, belonging to J. P. Joyner, Esq., removed to his new residence near the Kinsey school.

In reply to your Magnolia correspondent on antique books, we have one in our possession entitled, "Fabianus' Letters," dated 1710-11, and so on up to 1714. Judging from the

formation of its type, and appearance of book, it suits well to a past era.

Mr. J. M. Wooten, of the firm of J. S. Wooten & Bro., of our town, is very sick at his home several miles from our town. Dr. J. M. Hadley, attendant physician, reports him but little better at our press writing.

The end of learning is to know God, and out of that knowledge to love Him, and to imitate Him, as we may, by possessing our souls of true virtue.—St. Augustine.

The result of the township election was as follows in our town: For Congress, F. M. Simmons, Democrat—31 majority; For State, Mr. Farther, Republican—18 majority. For House of Representatives, Jerry Watts, Republican—9 majority. For Sheriff, B. L. Taylor, Republican—50 majority. For Clerk of Superior Court, E. W. Bizzell, Democrat—46 majority. For Register of Deeds, G. L. Hodes, Democrat—4 majority. For County Treasurer, Benj. Sutton, Republican—36 majority. For Coroner, Jos. F. Shives—15 majority.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Items of Interest in and Around Walter.

Miss Mollie Smith, of Stony creek, is visiting Miss Bettie Howell, nearby.

Miss Mollie Kennedy, late of Raleigh, and Miss Bessie Thompson, of Smithfield, are visiting their numerous friends in this section.

Mrs. Ida Jordan, of Greene county, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Sasser.

Mrs. Elva Cox, an estimable lady in this vicinity, died last Saturday morning, a more extended notice of her death will be given next week.

The S. S. Conference closed last Sunday at Ebenezer. The attendance was large on Sunday, and were highly entertained by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, of this county, in the morning.

We make our politest bow to Messrs. Brogden & Hood, and are glad to announce that they have "craw-fished," and each will remain in his present quarters. We would regret to lose "Squire B., as he have been making a better man of him.

On Sunday afternoon, as Capt. Hand and his brother were returning from Ebenezer, the Capt. driving a mule, who took fright at some darkeys on the road side, and ran away with them, the Capt. breaking his reins, in his herculean efforts to control the beast, and ran over a buggy in front of them, containing Mr. Geo. Mitchell and sister, throwing both from the buggy in some way, and hurting them badly, but not seriously. The two men in the "flying trapeze" appending danger in store for them, leaped therefrom, giving his muleship full possession, and he in going through the yard gate, ran against the post, completely demolishing the buggy. The Capt. and his brother did not get hurt much, but were terribly frightened—you bet!

We have been requested to announce that a festival will be given by the ladies of Ebenezer church, for the benefit of their pastor, as soon as the proper arrangements can be made.

Last Thursday night, while Mr. Doe Hines was partaking of tired nature's sweet repose, he was aroused by a noise in the "East Mail" service, and he stepped out of the door and gave the intruder a volley of musketry in the darkness, and he threw down his chicken and fled, and Doe says, he tried to have one Republican vote less to-day.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following is President Cleveland's proclamation designating November 25th as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has long been the custom of the United States, on a day each year especially set apart for that purpose by their Chief Executive, to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God, and to invoke his continued care and protection.

In observance of such custom, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November instant, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer. On that day let all our people forego their accustomed employments and assemble in their usual places of worship to give thanks to the Ruler of the universe for the merciful enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, for a renewal of business prosperity throughout our land, for the return which has rewarded the labor of those who till the soil, and for our progress as a people in all that makes a nation great.

And while we contemplate the infinite power of God in earthquake, flood and storm, let the grateful hearts of those who have been shielded from harm through His mercy be turned in sympathy and kindness towards those who have suffered through his visitations.

Let us, also, in the midst of our thanksgiving, remember the poor and needy with cheerful gifts and alms, so that our service may be deeds of charity, to be made acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
T. F. BAYARD, Sec'y of State.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Glandular Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kirby & Robinson.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, which may be summarized as follows:

At the close of the year the railway post office lines in operation numbered 871, occupying 435 whole cars and 1,769 apartments in cars. The aggregate length of railroad routes over which these cars run was 110,672 miles, and the annual miles of railroad service performed by clerks was 100,923,010.

The increase in the more important items embraced in the principal table of the report are shown in the following abstract of the same:

	June 30 '86.	Increase over previous year.
No. of railway post-office lines.....	871	13
Whole cars.....	435	184
Number of apartments by all clerks in the service.....	1,745	2,416
Annual miles of railroad service performed by clerks.....	100,923,010	4,322,110
Number of pieces of mail matter handled during the year.....	5,329,521,475	384,102,975
Number of registered packages and cases during the year.....	15,325,998	494,436
Number of through registered packages and sacks handled during the year.....	708,571	75,328

The steamboat mail lines upon which postal clerks were employed were considerably reduced during the year, owing to the changes and extensions in railroad and star service routes.

The decreases shown are as follows:

In number of lines.....	3
In number of clerks employed upon.....	14
In miles of route run by clerks.....	829
In annual miles of service performed by clerks.....	309,383
In number of mail apartments.....	22

The total length of steamboat routes in operation June 30, 1886, was 5,951 miles.

Closed Pouch Service.—The increase in the number of closed pouch lines operated, which no postal clerks were employed, was 19. The number of pouches exchanged daily was 10,957, an increase of 1,210.

The number of case examinations held during the year was 11,075, of these 5,962 were of permanent clerks, and 5,113 of probationary employes.

The permanent employes handled 6,272,130 cards, of which 81.61 per cent. were correctly distributed. The probationers handled 4,032,678, with 76.71 per cent. correct.

The aggregate number of cards handled by both classes was 10,604,808, with 79.76 per cent. correct. A better showing of 1.78 per cent. than that of last year.

The number of probationary appointees in the service was 1,516, as against 1,540 during the previous year, a decrease of 124. In handling the 5,320,521,475 pieces of mail matter distributed during the year 1,260,443 errors were committed, being one error to every 4,228 pieces handled.

A number of improvements have been made in the "Fast Mail" service, which, though seemingly unimportant in themselves, have resulted in greatly improving the mail facilities in various sections of the country; for instance, a reduction of two hours has been made in the time in transit between New York and St. Louis, so that mail now leaving New York in the evening arrives at St. Louis at 5:45 a. m., instead of at 7:45 a. m., thereby catching the first trip of the carriers in the city, and rendering certain the important connection West and South. Limited express trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis have been utilized, and the service between those thriving cities, as well as for nearly the entire States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota is materially expedited. Mails now leaving Chicago at 7:30 p. m. are placed in St. Paul in time for early morning delivery instead of at 4 p. m., as formerly.

Another change of importance is the recent extension of the "Fast Mail" via the Atlantic Coast Line from Jacksonville to Tampa, Fla., 241.54 miles. This makes continuous Fast Mail Service from New York to Tampa, covering a distance of 1,326 miles, and greatly expediting the mails for South Florida and Cuba.

MOUNT OLIVE LOCALS.

Gathered By Our Regular Reporter.

A severe hail storm passed over this section Wednesday of last week doing considerable damage to the cotton, which was open in the field. We hear that Messrs. A. J. Barfield, L. W. Herring and other farmers, who live southwest of here, lost several bales of cotton each by the storm. Several window glasses were broken. Some of the stones were very large, equaling the size of chicken eggs, and were said to have weighed three ounces. Quite a quantity of hail was found, and some brought to town Friday morning.

The protracted meeting held in the Baptist church in this place, and conducted by the Rev. Mr. McManaway, of Wilson, closed last Wednesday night, resulting with fifteen or sixteen conversions. Eight persons joined the church, and were baptized last Sunday afternoon.

We attended the dedication services at the new Methodist Church in Faison's last Sabbath. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Harris, who delivered a most interesting and powerful sermon, and was listened to with marked attention by a vast audience.

Jack frost made his appearance here last Saturday morning, and in the States that are free from such terrors, and such material help as their condition may require.

iting friends and relatives in our town.

Rev. H. H. Gibborn returned last Friday from a trip to the western part of the State whither he spent the summer. We are sorry to state that he is quite feeble.

DUBLIN NEWS AND NOTES.

Chronicle by Our Warsaw Reporter.

On the evening of the first, at the residence of Dr. L. Hussey, in Warsaw, Miss Emma, Hussey was united in marriage to Capt. R. O. Whitaker, of Enfield. Rev. W. B. Pope performed the ceremony.

Madame Rumor hath it that one of Goldsboro's gallant sons, will, on Wednesday morning the 3rd, lead to the hymeneal, one of Duplin's noble daughters. While Duplin will lose by this event, you town will gain quite an addition to its social circle.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. D. S. Kennedy, of the Warraw High School, accompanied by his brother, Dr. W. P. Kennedy, left for the mountains of Virginia, via Washington city. They will be gone several days. Mr. Kennedy evidently means business, and you may hear more about his trip next week. Quite a long chapter of matrimonial affairs, but some special correspondent will doubtless give particulars in each instance.

The election has come and gone, and the average candidate will hardly be considered, unless he has a coherent family to-morrow, as he was last week. Those who were elected will have too much "business" on hand to be tossing their hats, shaking hands, and inquiring how the crops are turning out, while those who are defeated will not care to "waste" time chatting with men who let them loose the race by failing to vote for them.

The improvements inaugurated at Warsaw some weeks ago by the Atlantic Coast Line, are still in operation, levelling up, changing the switch, and moving the warehouse is helping the appearance of the town, and many thanks are due the corporation for the work done here.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. A. D. Ward, who recently obtained license to practice law, will locate in Kenansville, and practice in this and adjoining counties. This is right. Duplin has need of her sons, and should encourage her young men to remain at home.

THE DISASTERS OF 1886.

Up to the present time the year 1886, so far as the United States are concerned, has been a most eventful one. It has been signalized by serious fires in some parts of the country, by wind storms that have inflicted much damage to property, by prolonged droughts in Texas and among the cattle ranges in Montana, creating considerable loss in stock; by an earthquake that has laid a large part of Charleston in ruins, and besides destroying many lives, causing a loss of property amounting to several millions of dollars. To these disasters are now to be added the entire destruction by storm and flood of the village of Sabine Pass, Tex., with the loss of one hundred and twenty-seven lives, and the sweeping away of the village of Johnson's Bayou and Radford, in Cameron parish Louisiana by the same storm that overwhelmed Sabine Pass, six miles distant from the Louisiana settlements. Scattered over the ridges of the bayou was a population of one hundred and fifty, and the head of navigation was the postoffice station and principal settlement. It had a cotton gin which turned out 800 bales of cotton annually, and the usual stores adapted to the wants of an isolated community. About it were cotton and cane fields, stretching over the fertile ridges facing the gulf stream, and reaching to the marshes were the good grazing ground of 8,000 cattle. Over those ridges, the foremost of which was twelve feet above the sea level, the waves of the gulf swept until a considerable part of the parish was ten feet under water. Under the combined action of the wind and water, "house after house fell in and was swept away, either burying the doomed people in the debris, or drowning them. The cotton and the stores next succumbed, and Radford and Johnson's bayous were destroyed as completely as if an invading army had done the work. Even the houses that withstood the storm were completely gutted. Such of the inhabitants as escaped were fortunate enough to reach the higher ridges, where they remained without food or water fit to drink until the waters receded. Eighty-five lives are known to have been lost. Of 8,000 head of stock 6,000 were drowned, and the remainder it is feared, will die of thirst, as all the water is salt. Following close on this comes the news of the destruction of the greater part of Salisbury, Md., by fire with immense loss of valuable property. It is at the West where the tornadoes sweep to destruction everything they encounter in their path, and in the States bordering on the gulf that the terrible power of the wind and rain storms of the continent is most frequently felt. But at Sabine Pass, and in Cameron parish, Louisiana, the destruction was principally due to the rising in overwhelming force of the waters of the gulf stream, while at Salisbury the scourge was fire. The series of earthquakes so disastrous recently in South Carolina, has added a new terror to death and a sense of danger heretofore unknown. Happily, such shocks are of rare occurrence, and when the subterranean forces have readjusted themselves anew, no further disaster may be apprehended for a long time to come. But the people of the States whose homes are destroyed and whose lives are put in jeopardy by tornadoes, cyclones, fires and floods, deserve at all times the most sympathetic aid of the States that are free from such terrors, and such material help as their condition may require.

EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

There are now at least two important features in the relations of European powers with respect to Bulgaria. There are several others, but these are the leading ones. They are (1) the advance of Russia toward the Dardanelles, and (2) the English occupation of Egypt. Russian diplomacy, the subtle and most unscrupulous of the times, has involved the latter with the former question so, apparently, as to combine both France and Germany against English interests and aims.

Enemies in all these, these two nations have common interests in keeping the English troops and English influence out of the Khedive's dominions. It is this that inclines Turkey to Russia, coupled with concessions to a joint occupation by Russia and Turkey of Bulgaria. Until she gets ready to gobble everything magnanimously Muscovy "concedes" more and more likely to do so in a flutter and more likely to do so the wrong thing than the right. Bismarck holds Austria off as long as possible and assists individually Russian diplomacy. It is all very well to talk of the humbug of preventing a bloody and destructive war. That is not what operates on Bismarck's mind and directs the pen that indites the German policy. The Prince of Blood and Iron does not love such a peace, and he may fear Russia with France on the other side of him and Von Moltke and the Emperor agreeing, and his own tenure of life not absolutely assured. Russia is the one unyielding, all commanding power of Europe now, and sooner or later this will burst upon the consciousness of the dullest. The Slavonian comes latest into civilization, but he comes with a coherence and a might that is well nigh irresistible. The MESSENGER detests, not admires the policy of Russia. It is the policy of lying, stealing, robbing, murdering for the sole object of aggrandizing the bureaucracy of a power which has raised up against her the open or secret hates of the major part of mankind. How can any policy of Teutonic stock love such a policy or trust such a government? We carefully discriminate. The average Russian is better than his rulers in all save intelligence. It is not Russians, but Russia as controlled by the most intolerable of modern despots, that we dislike. There was a free Russia once, with her peasants bandied into communities. The village community exists to-day. But the spirit of Czarism, of patriarchy, of spies and exile, of the Knout and Neva dungeon, destroys the ancient liberty of the poor and middle class and the love of pomp and the gilded airs encouraged by the Emperors to repress free thought, serve to enslave the minds and corrupt the hearts of an otherwise good enough people.

What is England doing? A circular to the army has just been issued by the commander-in-chief in which the plain intimation is made that there is a want of knowledge evinced by the officers of all ranks of the duties vitally important to military efficiency. In private conversation the Duke of Cambridge, the high officer of the army, expressed the opinion that many of his subordinates were "not worth their salt." Russia horns her way to the Indies and the Golden Horn, now insinuating her wishes to the petty princes on the route, now bullying them, now fighting outright. Her road to India is clear, and it was a traveler from Bokhara, who reached Peshawar, on the Afghan frontier, near Kuybeer pass, reports that the Russians have completed the Mery and Oxus railway to within five stages of Sarakhs. He also gives the following information: The governor of Tashkend has summoned several Mohammedan officers for political purposes. The Russians intend to establish a military cantonment for 30,000 men at Sherabad, near Bokhara, and Russian officers, disguised as Usbeck merchants, are actively engaged in Badakshan inspecting the citadel and the pass to India. The traveler also reports that the Czar is displeased at the ameer of Bokhara for raising to enlist Russians among his troops.

What is England doing? A leading Russian paper, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, inspired of course by the Czar's privy council, says there is no real justification for the fall in Russian securities and the nervousness on the bourse on the condition of the Bulgarian question. "The peace will not be disturbed," adds the paper. "All the powers," it continues, "recognize Russia's rights. The crisis is localized to Bulgaria. There is no reason why the numerous questions connected therewith should not be peacefully settled. The Bulgarian rulers know Russia's will. We hope they will recognize the necessities of the situation. The *Journal* is not aware of what means or action Russia will employ to make her views prevail, but her moderation is an additional proof of her resolution to attain her ends. She has guarantees enough of final success, and it is not necessary for her to disturb herself and precipitate events."

Again we ask, what is England doing? The situation in the East is hardly clearing up, for England, Austria and Italy cannot afford to let Russia have her way. But these powers appear to be doing very little to thwart her.

Alarm is felt in Bulgaria at the massing on the border of Turkish troops. The Bulgarians are trying to contract a loan. Meantime the great Sobranje which is to choose a new prince, met Wednesday, although a pressure was brought by Russia to secure a postponement. It will be in session several days. The late prince, Alexander, asks that he be not voted for.

Oh! ye who teach the ingenious youth of our great nation, let them learn the noble art of self-defence, as Salvation Oil is the specific for burns.

Little Annie yesterday told us, in her own words, that she had cured her of a very severe cold.