



**THE CAUSE OF ALL OUR WOES.**

A Great Anti-Tariff Speech by Speaker Carlisle.

The Banquet of the Iroquois Club—The Occasion of its Delivery.

CHICAGO, November 17.—The fourth annual banquet of the Iroquois Club occurred to-night at the Palmer House. Among a large number of distinguished Democrats to whom invitations had been sent, the following were present: Speaker Carlisle, Senator Beck, Hon. Edward S. Bragg and Hon. J. Sterling Morton. Letters of regret were received from President Cleveland, Abram S. Hewitt, Roswell P. Flower, William C. Hewitt, Peter Belmont, Governors D. W. Hill and Fitzhugh Lee, A. C. Thurman and Fitz-John Porter and S. S. Cox.

After the banquet, at which between 250 and 300 guests and members of the club sat down, the following toasts were made and responded to:

"American industries, their growth and prosperity cannot be promoted by unnecessary or unequal taxation"—Hon. John C. Carlisle.

"The necessary surplus and tariff"—Senator Beck.

"Public lands are the people's heritage for homes"—Hon. W. J. Sparks.

"The Great Republic"—Hon. W. W. Fuller.

"The President of the United States"—Hon. Edward S. Bragg.

"Monopoly shall not rule"—Hon. J. Sterling Morton.

"The sacredness of the American home—the safeguard of American liberty"—Hon. James R. Doolittle.

"The Democratic party"—L. J. Kinne.

"Young men in politics"—Hon. F. N. Lehman.

**SPEAKER CARLISLE'S SPEECH.**

Mr. Carlisle was received with great applause, and spoke as follows:

Although the toast just read asserts a self-evident truth, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that even in this age of philosophical speculation and practical knowledge, there are men in the front ranks of literature, politics and business, who seriously contend that the Government can make its citizens rich and prosperous by taxing them. No matter how it may be attempted to convince the public that the farmer could be made more prosperous by increasing the tax on his land, or that the manufacturer could be benefited by compelling him to pay a high rate of taxation on his machinery or his income, the absurdity of their position would be as apparent as to excite universal ridicule. And yet such a proposition would be more absurd or unreasonable than the assertion that the prosperity of the people generally can be increased by imposing taxes upon their food, their clothing, their building materials, their means of transportation, and their tools and implements used in their industries. Taxes do not create wealth. They destroy it. All taxation, whether it be direct or indirect, is a matter of robbery. It may be disguised or in what manner its payment may be enforced, is ultimately a charge upon labor, while its immediate and inevitable effects is to withdraw the full amount of the exaction from the production of the industries of the people.

When it is equitably imposed for public purposes only, and its proceeds are honestly used in defraying the necessary expenses and meeting the just obligations of the Government, all are equally benefited and no one has a right to complain, but when a tax is imposed upon one part of the people or one class of industries simply for the purpose of increasing the profits of another part of the people, or when the tax is so laid that its revenue effect is to increase the profits on some industry at the expense of others equally meritorious, the impolicy and injustice of the proceedings are too obvious to require comment. Absolute equality in the adjustment of the rates of taxation, and in the designation of the articles upon which it shall be imposed, is not to be expected, and in fact not attainable, but substantial equality and uniformity are necessary elements in every just revenue system. So long as the power of taxation is exercised only for the purpose of raising a revenue for the support of the Government, the principles of equality and uniformity can be recognized and enforced in a large degree at least, but when the power is perverted and used to increase the profits of one individual and prevent the collection of revenue by the Government, it is impossible to regulate its exercise by any rule or principle except favoritism and selfishness. In such case equality and uniformity will necessarily defeat the primary object of the tax bureau. It is evident that if all were compelled to pay an equal tribute to the Government, no one would be benefited, and it is just as evident that if all do not pay an equal tribute somebody must be cheated. American industries, and by these I mean to include every honest and useful occupation, cannot be promoted by any system of taxation or any policy of legislation which discriminates between them and compels them to contribute part of their own earnings to increase the profits or prevent losses in another. There should be no expropriated or persecuted industries in the country. There should be no tanks or degrees among the legitimate occupations of the people nor any road to the favor or bounty of the Government not open to all alike.

Mining and manufacturing and the occupations dependent upon them are the great and valuable industries and should be cherished and promoted in every proper way. They afford employment to many millions of capital and many thousands of laborers, and their products contribute largely to the wealth and comfort of the people, but they are not by any means the only American industries. In the households of the poor, in the fields and forests, in the mines and factories in the stores and shops, on the railroads and canals and rivers, on the high seas, everywhere there are American industries struggling with the mighty forces of nature and struggling, combining and utilizing the elements of earth and air, and any view of our industrial system which fails to comprehend all these necessities leads to partial and erroneous conclusions. Taking that broad view of them which comprehends the smallest as well as the greatest, and appreciates the interests of the whole instead of a part only, it is impossible to understand how their growth and prosperity can be promoted by taxation in any form. It is not difficult to see how a system which prevents competition, and, therefore, increases prices, may enable an individual who has capital involved in a particular industry to realize profits instead of suffering losses, but it is manifest that this must always be done at the expense of the consumers of his products, and as a general rule, engaged in industry and commerce, every such case the actual losses are precisely the same as if competition had not been prevented and prices had not been increased; but instead of being borne by the individual who carries on the business, they fall upon the purchasers of his products, and are paid out of the earnings of other industries. Other industries, therefore, not only make good his losses, but give him a profit besides, thus giving him a bonus for inventing his capital and wasting his skill and labor in an unprofitable business.

That taxation for productive purposes has resulted so far in a continuous waste of capital and labor in this country is conclusively shown by the protected condition of the so-called protected industries and by the history of our legislation on the subject. The early advocates of the system proposed it only as a temporary expedient to aid in the permanent establishment of certain industries, and insisted that after a few years of dependence upon the bounty of the Government and people they would be strong enough to stand alone and compete successfully with their rivals not only in the home market, but in all others. Under the influence of this argument the first protective tariff was enacted in 1816, and yet after seventy years have passed many of the same industries which then asked temporary assistance only are now demanding more than double the rates of duty than deemed sufficient, and their accredited committees and organs unanimously declare that unless these enormous bounties shall be indefinitely continued the industries must cease to exist. According to their own showing the policy inaugurated nearly three-quarters of a century ago, for the purpose of rendering them independent and self-sustaining has been exactly the opposite effect. Its constant tendency has been, and is now, to impair their ability to compete with the products of similar industries elsewhere and to make them more and more dependent upon bounties and special legislation for support. It has added largely to the cost of production by increasing the price of machinery and materials and the necessities of life. It has confined the products of so-called protected industries to the home market exclusively, so that the amount of production must be regulated by the domestic demand, and operations must be suspended when that demand is satisfied. It has obstructed international exchange, thus partially excluding the products of our other industries from profitable markets abroad, diminishing their earnings and arresting their growth and prosperity. It has provoked other Governments to resort to retaliatory measures, discrimination against our products and trade in their own ports and markets, and gives preference to the products and trade of our most formidable rivals; and here at home, by encouraging capital and labor, to rely upon legislation for profits rather than their own capacity, it has greatly impaired that spirit of independence and enterprise which is absolutely indispensable to the successful prosecution of business in this age of improvement and progress.

These are only a few of the evils which the existing system of taxation has inflicted upon the country. Many valuable industries, which would have flourished without it, have been tortured and nearly ruined by unequal and unjust discriminations, while others have been crushed by combinations and monopolies which it creates and sustains. Some have prospered in spite of it, but the sum of the people's wealth, the aggregate accumulation of savings in all branches of industry, is undoubtedly much less than it ought to have been, and would have been, under more equal revenue system and more liberal commercial policy. A few have become very rich, but many have become very poor, and the gulf between luxury and penury is growing wider and deeper day by day.

This unnatural and dangerous condition of affairs could not possibly exist in a young and rapidly developing country like ours if it were its unequal distribution of wealth were just and equal in their operation. With a fertile soil and friendly climate, with inexhaustible stores of coal and iron, the two most powerful material agencies in our modern civilization, with a vast extent of unoccupied and undeveloped territory, with free institutions and an intelligent, industrious and enterprising population, we ought to be exempt from social and political diseases which afflict the crowded nations of the Old World, and we will be exempt from them when we tax all alike and protect all alike. Living in such a country and surrounded by

the marvellous achievements of the most wonderful half century of the human race, if the people continue unprosperous and discontented, if wealth continues to accumulate rapidly in the hands of the idle few, while hunger and nakedness increases in the very homes of industry and if invested capital remains uneasy and insecure and labor dissatisfied it will be a burning disgrace to the statesmanship of the age, and a terrible weight of responsibility will rest upon those who reject all measures of relief and cling with stubborn tenacity to the worst features of the system under which these evils have originated and attained their present proportions.

But, gentlemen, no matter who may desert or may falter, the great fight for reform will go on. This country does not belong to either monopolists or Communists, and the people will save it from both. Between these two there stands the great and powerful body of enlightened, conservative and patriotic citizens, who respect equally the rights of capital and labor, who obey the laws and preserve the public peace, and who, in spite of all combinations and conspiracies, will ultimately see that the true principles of justice and equality prevail in the legislation of the country. Even to prevent the continuance of long existing and constantly increasing evils they will not rush from one extreme to another, but will proceed carefully, deliberately and resolutely to correct inequalities, remove unnecessary burdens and open the paths that lead to peace and prosperity.

While free trade is impracticable, industrial and commercial emancipation can and will be accomplished by wise and moderate measures of reform without interfering with any private enterprise or injuring any public interest. To this some of us at least are irrevocably pledged, not only by the traditions and declarations of the political party to which we belong, but by a sense of personal and official duty which cannot be disregarded without betraying the confidence reposed in us by the people. Whether in public or in private life, I shall stand by that pledge, and to the extent of my abilities and opportunities contribute in every way to the early and complete triumph of revenue reform.

**ARTHUR DEAD.**

Another Ex-President Has Quietly Passed Away.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at 5 o'clock this morning at his residence, No. 123 Lexington Avenue. He had been ailing for some time from a complication of diseases, principally a kidney affection. He spent the summer at a watering place, and it was supposed this had strengthened somewhat his enfeebled constitution. His death was unexpected, it not being supposed outside of his home that he was in any immediate danger. As soon as the news of Mr. Arthur's death was made public, many flags on public and private buildings were placed at half mast. Mr. Arthur had lived at No. 123 Lexington Avenue for twenty years or more. A stroke of cerebral apoplexy, sudden but not wholly unexpected by the attending physicians, terminated his life. The stroke came in his sleep between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and he did not rally thereafter. His death was painless, like the slow going out of a burned down candle, and for hours before the end came he was unconscious of his surroundings. His son and daughter, his sister, his former law partner, Sherman W. Knevals, and his closest friend, Surgeate Rollins, were at his bedside.

**OWNERSHIP OF FREDERICKSBURG R. R. STOCK.**

A bill has been exhibited in the United States Circuit Court on the equity side by Moncure Robinson and others against H. B. Newcomer, W. T. Waters, and others, charging that certain shares of stock in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company had been put into the hands of the two capitalists named by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, their successors, their assigns and their assigns, and that Newcomer and Waters had distributed these shares among a large number of employees of the latter-named company by feigned and fictitious sales; that the shares are not really owned by the reputed holders; that the object of these transfers was to avoid the effect of the provisions of the Code of Virginia relating to the votes of large stockholders; that the effect of these transfers will be to give the stock about 4,700 votes in the meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, whereas they have heretofore cast only about 800 votes, and asking that a commissioner of the court be appointed to be present at the meeting of the stockholders, and make report to the Court of the votes cast, by whom cast, and the ownership of the stock on which they are cast.

Judge Hughes has appointed Matthew F. Pleasant as such commissioner. The order of the Court was based on a precedent recently established in a suit in which the Reading Railroad of Pennsylvania was concerned.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Fredericksburg company will be held to-day, and it is expected that the proceedings will be quite interesting.

Our job office facilities have been greatly increased and improved. In quality of work and cheapness of prices, we propose to compete with any office south of the Potomac. Tax receipts, Clerks Blanks, Registers Blanks, Court Dockets, Marriage Licenses and all blanks used by Magistrates and Attorneys supplied at short notice.

**TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.**

Judge Clark's Observations in Eastern North Carolina.

Judge Walter Clark has been riding the Sixth District this fall, and upon being applied to by one of our Reporters as to his impressions of this section he gave his views substantially as below. They embrace matters which will be of interest to our people. The Judge said: It is impossible to ride this circuit without being pleasantly impressed with it, and without being astonished at its great capabilities for developments. Much of the very best land in the State lies in the triangle of which Wilmington, Goldsboro and Morehead are corners. It is a vast territory, in which there is not a foot of soil on each side of the railroad, of good land east of the Mississippi which is destitute of railroad facilities. Nowhere on the planet can railroads be built more cheaply than there, and in the rest of Eastern North Carolina. In some places for thirty miles a railroad track could be laid down without any grading whatever, and with merely the trouble of clearing a small strip on each side of the track. The marl which abounds throughout Eastern North Carolina, and the Phosphate beds, which lie undeveloped through a large part of it, are guarantees of its becoming more than ever, what it has always been, the granary and Egypt of North Carolina. The phosphate beds must become a source of great wealth. There is no other opening now offered to make money from so readily as can be made by energy and business talent in developing the oyster interest of Carteret and Onslow. That business has largely made the cities of Baltimore and New Haven. Oyster planting on our coast, properly managed, is a certain road to wealth.

As to the prejudice entertained in certain sections about the usefulness of this section, it is unfounded. I have been here nearly every day for five months. I have seen the healthy appearance of the people in court rooms and in public gatherings. They will compare well with any population. The climate is mild and the diseases seem mild too. In both summer and winter, the proximity of the coast renders pleasant health resort readily accessible. The fine climate, the fertile soil and the opportunities to readily secure a competence would soon fill up eastern North Carolina with a white population, and make it what nature has destined it one day to become, one of the most populous and prosperous parts of the Union, if all railroads were there to make it accessible and develop it.

As long as coal and labor is used for building railroads, it is but just that some of it should be sent East where their work is so much needed. Of the 1,400 convicts now in the penitentiary about 900 probably are from the Eastern half of the State, convicted at the expense of those counties. The loss of the labor of 900 men each year for the past 10 years is a considerable amount of itself. The fine climate, the fertile soil and the opportunities to readily secure a competence would soon fill up eastern North Carolina with a white population, and make it what nature has destined it one day to become, one of the most populous and prosperous parts of the Union, if all railroads were there to make it accessible and develop it.

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There is also to be considered the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. in which the State is largely interested. A single track extending, without feeders, from Goldsboro to Morehead, it is hard to make it pay. It is to be hoped that this legislature will recognize the necessity of building feeders to it and will appropriate convicts to build branch roads from Lagrange on the line to Snow Hill and Greenville, from Core Creek to Trenton and from Newbern to Onslow. With such help it would become a paying road. Such action would not only be just, considering that so large a number of convicts come from the East, but it would redound to the good of the whole State by aiding to develop a most fertile section, which at this time needs a helping hand extended to it. Many other Eastern railroads are needed and could be graded by convicts, but I allude particularly to the necessity for building branches to the Atlantic R. R. as it is a road in which the State is largely interested as a stockholder. Then there are also vast bodies of extremely valuable swamp lands throughout the East, belonging to the State. These could be ditched by the convicts sent from this section and made very productive. By building railroads in that section, the State would make these lands very valuable and attain a double object by not only getting a good price for the State lands but also largely increasing the revenue by annual taxes on the lands thereby rendered valuable and productive, and to that extent, lowering the rate of taxation throughout the State. Justice and a sound financial policy unite in requiring the appropriation of convicts to drain the State lands and build railroads throughout the Eastern part of the State, which should now receive attention, since the R. R. in the West approach completion, and we all rejoice in the great increase of property which they

**BENTON REINSTATED.**

A Forgiving Letter From the President.

November 17.—District Attorney Benton, of Missouri, who was suspended by President Cleveland upon charge of violating the executive order against undue political activity by office holders, has been reinstated. The correspondence between District Attorney Benson, Attorney General Garland and President Cleveland is made public to-night. Benton on November 19th, wrote to Attorney General Garland protesting against his suspension. In his letter he says: "If making of political speeches is the cause of my suspension, I can make no defence, but it is inferred that I neglected my official duties by so doing, I am not guilty, and ask the fullest scrutiny into the facts." The letter was referred to the President whose reply is as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 16, '86." Hon. M. E. Benton:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 10th instant, addressed to the Attorney General has been submitted to me, and carefully considered. Its frank tone and all I know of your character convince me that the truth is therein related touching matters which led to your suspension from office. When I issued the warning to office holders, which you refer to as an "order," I expected to be much harassed by all manner of loose and frivolous tales originating in malice or disappointment, and a deliberate design on the part of political enemies to annoy and embarrass concerning indulgence and appointees under the present administration in "pernicious activity" in politics against which my warning was directed. I hoped, however, that by careful consideration of the spirit as well as the language of such warnings those in good faith not intending to respect it might not be in doubt as to its meaning and would themselves apply it to conditions and circumstances which it was impossible for me to specify. I did not intend to condemn making political speeches by a Federal official to his neighbors and friends nor at any time and place where it was merely incidental, if the speech itself was decent and fair, but I do not think that such an official can enter as a business a political campaign and consenting to a long list of engagements, to address political meetings, without neglecting his duty if he holds an office worth having, nor without taking with him in the canvass his official power and influence. Therefore this course is condemned. The number of speeches that can be properly made cannot be specified nor the time or place where, or circumstances in which they are proper, nor can their character be prescribed, but a correct line of conduct can be determined on without difficulty, I believe in the light of desire to follow the spirit of admonition given by divorcing the conduct of a citizen from the use of official influence in political campaigns, illustrating at the same time the truth that official duty is paramount to partisan service, maintaining the dignity of office holding, avoiding any pretence of control over the political action of others by reason of official place and teaching the lesson that public positions are not bestowed or held under a pledge of active partisan service. A printed list taken from a newspaper and submitted to me contained engagements to speak, made by your consent, daily, for quite a long period and not unfrequently twice a day in different parts of the State of Missouri, and I was led to believe that on many of the days specified, court at which you had duties to perform was in session. This seemed to me to present a case of flagrant neglect of official duty and propriety, and even with the explanation given, your course appears to be thoughtless and at least subject to criticism, but the statement in your letter showing that you did not permit campaign engagements to interfere with the performance of official duty, or the satisfactory discharge of such duty during your term and belief in the truth of your allegation that you honestly supposed you might properly do all that was actually done, have induced me to rescind the order suspending you from office and to reinstate you to the same.

(Signed) Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

**WHISKEY AND OLEOMARGARINE.**

Recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In his annual report Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller says that although the tax was paid during the last year on more than a million gallons of bourbon and rye whiskeys in excess of the quantity on which tax was paid during the preceding year, the production in 1885 was so much greater than the withdrawals as to leave a net balance in the warehouse June 30, 1886, of four million gallons greater than was on hand July 1, 1885. The production of all kinds of spirits was also two million gallons greater than during the months of July, August and September, 1886, than during the corresponding months of 1885, while the tax-paid withdrawals were half a million gallons less. The commissioner recommends to Congress that the principle of taxation which applies to all other articles taxed under internal revenue laws be made to apply to distilled spirits, and that, as in the case of tobacco and beer, and of the new subject of taxation, oleomargarine, the tax be levied upon the spirits which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use.

The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customs bound warehouses, on the first day of October, 1886, was 98,936,351 gallons. The commissioner invites attention to the necessity of legislation to remove the present discrimination against retail liquor dealers in the matter of penalties of fine and imprisonment for doing business without payment of the required special tax. He also renews the recommendations that the number of revenue agents be increased.

In closing his report Commissioner Miller reviews the action taken by him for the enforcement of the oleomargarine law, and says: "It is impossible at this time to estimate the amount of internal revenue which will be derived from oleomargarine. If, however, the operation of the law should prove unsatisfactory in its present form, which is conceded to have a tax only upon the article manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale as supposititious butter, the law can be so amended as, while imposing a tax upon oleomargarine oil, neutral and such like substances, without which the supposititious butter cannot be extensively manufactured, to provide also for the use of such substances by subsequent compounders without the payment of a second tax, as refiners are allowed to compound distilled spirits on which the tax is paid without paying an additional gallon tax simply by delivering up the original tax-paid stamps and receiving in exchange other stamps representing the same quantity; also for refunding the tax on so much as is issued for lubricating purposes or otherwise in the arts and sciences. In my opinion, the advantage in securing the tax from the manufacturer, who derives his material from the slaughtered animals, cannot be overestimated. These manufacturers are comparatively few in number. By requiring them to stamp and brand all their productions and to keep such books as will indicate the description of their products, such products can be followed to the dealers and through the dealers to the consumers. At the same time, by the use of a system of exchanging stamps similar to that now in operation as to distilled spirits, the article may be readily identified by the consumer without necessitating the imposition of a second tax."

**THE BAPTIST IN COUNCIL.**

Fifty-Sixth Annual Session of The Baptist State Convention.

The Baptist State Convention of North Carolina met in the First Baptist Church in Wilmington, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by Rev. C. T. Bailey, of Raleigh, the President of the last Convention.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. C. Durham, of Durham, the President appointed Rev. A. D. Moore and Messrs. J. G. Morgan, R. O. Wrenck, A. W. Yearly and R. A. Spainhour as a Committee of Enrollment, who subsequently reported two hundred and five delegates present. We condense from the *Star* the following:

The chair announced that the election of officers was next in order and the convention proceeded to ballot for President.

Pending the taking of the vote for President, Col. J. M. Heck, of Raleigh, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the President to nominate the remaining officers of the Convention.

The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed Revs. N. B. Cobb, J. B. Richardson, W. N. Kennedy, Hon. W. A. Graham and Col. L. L. Polk as the committee.

The tellers appointed to take the ballots for President announced that no election had resulted. Another ballot was ordered.

Dr. Pritchard announced that the committee on Hospitality were in an adjoining room, and requested that any of the delegates who had not been assigned to homes would report to them.

After devotional singing, prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Perry of Statesville, and Rev. Dr. Tichenor, of Atlanta, Ga.

The tellers announced that Rev. T. C. Bailey, D. D., had been elected presiding officer of the Convention. Dr. Bailey addressed the Convention, briefly reviewing the progress made by the Church in the past year, which he said was greater than ever before known in the history of the Baptists of North Carolina. He thanked the Convention for the expression of their confidence in again choosing him as their presiding officer.

The committee appointed to nominate the remaining officers of the Convention, reported the following:

First Vice President—Rev. C. E. Taylor, President Wake Forest College.

Second Vice President—Professor J. W. Gore, Chappel Hill.

Third Vice President—Rev. J. B. Holman, of Iredell.

Treasurer—T. H. Briggs.

Recording Secretaries—N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, and George W. Green, of Moravian Falls.

Auditor—W. N. Jones, of Raleigh.

Corresponding Secretary—Jno. E. Ray, of Raleigh.

Auditor Sunday School Supply Store—Jno. T. Pullen, of Raleigh.

On motion, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard, pastor of the First Baptist Church, then delivered an address of welcome to the delegates present, giving an interesting account of the first settlement of the town of Wilmington and its early history, embodying many entertaining reminiscences of the trials and progress of the Baptist Church. Referring to the present Convention he said that it was larger than any other ever held in the State and that the

committee on Hospitality had a difficult task before them in providing homes for all; a task which they would have been unable to accomplish but for the hearty hospitality extended by members of other denominations in the city. He stated that there were 477 delegates and visitors here and more expected on the evening train. There would be at least five hundred altogether in attendance. He hoped that the stay of the delegates in the city would be pleasant, and assured them that everything would be done to make it so.

Rev. J. L. White, of the First Baptist Church of Raleigh, responded, thanking Dr. Pritchard and the people of Wilmington for the hearty reception and cordial welcome extended to the delegates.

Rev. N. B. Cobb, of Hickory, then presented a gavel to the President, the body of which, he stated, was made from a tree that shaded the spot where the First Baptist Convention ever held in the State was convened—in the town of Greenville. The handle is of laurel, grown in the county of Ashe.

President Bailey accepted the gift in the spirit in which it was tendered. He said that the gavel would be carefully used, and only for the advancement of the Baptist cause and the cause of God.

Dr. Pritchard, Rev. Mr. Tolson and the deacons of the First Church were appointed a Committee on Devotion.

Several visitors who were on the floor were recognized and presented to the Convention by the President; among them, Dr. Tichenor of the Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Mr. Meeks of New York; Rev. J. B. Boone, President of Judson College, and also President of the Western Baptist Convention; Revs. T. P. Lyde, Jr., and W. H. Daniels, of the South Carolina Convention.

The report of the Board of Mission read by Mr. John E. Ray, Corresponding Secretary. The report shows total contributions for state Mission work during the year amounting to \$48,035.96; number of missionaries 100; churches and stations occupied 192; Sunday schools organized 30; churches organized 11. For Foreign Missions \$6,282.20 have been contributed during the year; a much larger sum than was ever given before in any one year. The report of Mr. N. B. Broughton, President of the Sunday School Board, says that interest in Sunday school work is on the increase, and more of the churches are striving to keep up their schools during the whole year than formerly. The importance of holding a Baptist State Sunday School Convention is urged. Fifty-one new Sunday schools have been organized; making the present number 800; the number of attendants approximates 62,000.

On motion, so much of the report as referred to State missions was made the special order for half past 10 o'clock this morning.

Rev. Dr. Tichenor, representing the Home Mission Board addressed the Convention in relation to the work of the past year, especially upon the beneficent result that follows the labors of missionaries among Cubans living at Key West, Fla.

The following committees were announced:

On Obituaries—Rev. B. N. Cobb, Rev. H. N. Battle, Rev. D. Theo. Whitfield, Rev. G. B. Bostick, N. L. Shaw, Rev. J. C. Wilson, Rev. J. P. Mason.

On periodical—Revs. W. H. Strickland, R. Van Deventer, J. W. Fulford, and Messrs L. Knott, T. Royall, C. A. Memminger.

On Finance—Rev. J. T. Pullen, and Messrs. D. McNeal, J. H. Tucker, —Proctor.

On Place and Preachers—Mr. J. A. Stradley, Revs. W. L. Wright, C. A. Woodson, H. W. Norris, T. J. Cooke, C. C. Newton, and Mr. J. B. Holman. On Board of Missions—Prof. F. P. Hobgood, W. A. Graham, Revs. J. P. McManaway, A. J. Hires, T. P. Wood, Dr. Hurrah, J. B. Harrell.

On Board of Education—Revs. W. R. Gwaltney, W. A. Pool, C. Durham, J. S. Porepov and Messrs. Noah Biggs and J. W. Dinmuth.

On Sunday School—L. M. Heck, Dr. W. A. Nelson, W. S. Potent, T. Dixon, Devs. S. F. Conrad and J. W. Perry.

**NIGHT SESSION.**  
Convention met at 7.30 p. m. After an organ voluntary, the doxology was sung, and Pastor Pritchard invoked the divine blessing. "Rock of Ages" was sung by the congregation.  
Rev. R. T. Vann read part of Hebrews, 3d chapter, and Rev. H. W. Battle, of Wadesboro, offered prayer, after which a solo "Hear us Oh Father," was sung by Mrs. Jenkins.  
Rev. Mr. Van then preached the introductory sermon, on "The Deceitfulness of Sin," from Hebrews 3d.  
The congregation sang "How Firm a Foundation."  
Several announcements were made, and Mrs. Jenkins sang another solo, "Come Unto Me," and the meeting closed with benediction by Rev. Dr. Tichenor.

**Lemon Elixir.**  
A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.  
Cures indigestion, constipation, headache, biliousness, malaria disease, fever, loss of appetite, debility and nervous prostration by regulating Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder.  
It cures all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that lemon, when combined properly with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable results upon the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood.  
Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by druggists generally.  
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