

Wilmington

Established 1867. "For us, Principle is Principle—Right is Right—Yesterday, To-day, To-morrow, Forever." Published Semi-Weekly—\$3.00 a Year. VOL. XXIII. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1886. NO. 11.

SOLID WITH THE COUNTRY.

Are the Politicians Coming over to Cleveland?

(N. Y. Times, Independent.) There is a notable increase at Washington and at the various political centers throughout the Union of what are described as "Cleveland men." It is to say, men prominent in the Democratic party, who, at the adjournment of Congress last Summer, were far from friendly to the President, who had grudged against him because they had not got all they wanted in the way of offices, or were offended by his views, or found his policy intolerable in any way or another with personal and party plans, are now found to be warm in the praise either of his popularity or of his merits. Some of these changes are probably due to the fact that the steady course of the departments under the President has been occasionally modified in a manner to soothe opposition within the party. Some are due to the sagacity that perceives the strength of Mr. Cleveland with the people, including his own party, that is proud of his general attitude and of the recognition of his excellence by those who were his opponents. Some of the changes are also beyond question due to the President's actual conduct, and his candid admission that he is remarkably right in his intentions and in his policy.

THE BAPTIST IN COUNCIL.

Fifty-Sixth Annual Session of The Baptist State Convention.

(Condensed from the Wilmington Star.) After devotional exercises and reading the minutes of yesterday, Prof. C. E. Taylor, President of Wake Forest College, offered a series of resolutions looking to a more thorough organization of the work of education among Baptists in the State. The resolutions were adopted, after discussion by Prof. Taylor, J. H. Mills and Dr. Huffman.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF THE GREAT STORM ON THE LAKES.

CHICAGO, November 20.—Reports continue to come in giving further details of the great loss of life and property on the lakes during the fierce storm of Wednesday and Thursday. It was reported last night that the steamer Manistique, whose consort, the schooner Marquette and Manakaw, were wrecked near Frankfort, had made safe harbor at the Manitowish, but a later dispatch from Manitowish, Mich., asserts that soon after losing her consort the Manistique became disabled and drifted helplessly up the lake until she reached Buronhams Pier, twenty miles north of Manitowish. When she struck and sunk with all hands on board. The Manistique was commanded by Captain Walter Ashley, and carried a crew of fifteen men. If this report is true, the number of lives lost by the sinking of the Manistique and her consort is swelled to thirty.

THE LUCERNE AND HER CREW OF NINE LOST.

The Inter-Oceanic Washburn, Wis., special confirms the loss of the Lucerne with all on board. The special says: News has just been received here that the steamer Lucerne, which left here on Monday evening with a cargo of ore for Cleveland, has gone to the bottom of Lake Superior with all on board. She is not known to have been seen since she left here until Wednesday, when the captain of the steam barge, Fred Kelly, saw her turn about and head for this port for shelter. She not arriving here yesterday morning the captain of the steam barge, Ralston, who brought the Lucerne, telegraphed to Bayfield for a tug to go in search of her. The steamer Barker immediately started out. She had only gone a few miles when the spars of a vessel were seen just above the water about a mile south and about ten miles from this city. Three men were hoisted in the rigging. They were immediately cut loose and brought to this city last night. One is recognized as being the second mate. The vessel is lying in 40 feet of water. The Lucerne left this port with a crew of nine men, all of whom are supposed to be lost. The tug Brown, of Bayfield, searched about the wreck all day for more bodies but found none. The bodies were covered with from one to six inches of ice.

THIRTY VESSELS AND THIRTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

A summary of marine losses sustained during the storm of Wednesday and Thursday corrected up to midnight is published this morning. Many of the vessels will unquestionably be rescued, but the wrecking expenses at this season of the year will be necessarily heavy. The list contains the names of thirty vessels, large and small, of a total valuation of \$724,100. The number of lives lost is placed at thirty-seven. Later reports will no doubt swell this dreadful list.

A SCHOONER'S DREADFUL EXPERIENCE.

The Times' Grand Haven, Michigan, special says: The schooner Annie Dall made this harbor yesterday after a terrible passage of three days from Chicago. She left Chicago Tuesday and after beating around was caught in the southwest and carried north as far as Point Betsy whence she put about and ran south to White Lake. She could not make port, but managed again to turn about in the plunging sea, which momentarily threatened to swallow the vessel and crew. She was blown before the wind in a northern course until she fetched up under An Sable, when she was again forced to turn southward. The suffering of the crew, according to the statement of the captain was intense. All that could be partaken of by the crew from the time of encountering the southwester was hot coffee, and even that was spilled from the cups by the fearful plunging of the vessel. During Thursday the cold grew more intense and the vessel began to ice up. When she arrived here she was covered about half an inch thick all over. Sleep could not be thought of by any of the crew and all appeared to be thoroughly exhausted from the trying trip among the waves which are pronounced by the captain and crew the worst ever experienced by them in their long service on fresh water. The Dall sailed only one schooner but could not make out her name. The wreckage that washed ashore at Holland yesterday leaves no doubt that the scow Helen went down with all on board somewhere near by.

GREENE COUNTY ITEMS.

Reported for the Messenger from the Hookerton Section.

The Democratic Executive Committee convened on last Friday. Every one wants to know what they did, and what they are going to do. Greene county will develop several new things I expect, some no doubt as rare county voting places at places convenient for the majority of the voters. Let us wait and see.

It happened to be in Hookerton on Friday night at the social gathering of the Academy. There are great pretty faces thereabouts, and the presence of some handsome old fellows added interest to the occasion. Though defeated in some particulars, there are other just as pleasant for our gallant standard-bearer to pursue in matrimonial life. Our clever friend, Dr. Jordan, told us that he would begin his trial run on Monday next. Good-bye to him, but I think it is rather a pity that he should not be here on the day.

The friends of our Representative were particularly engaged on Monday morning, lest he had prearranged to depart for Raleigh. But just as he did on election day, he fooled them. He was only taking a rest. The old Dexter waited by the tree.

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KINSTON ITEMS.

Gathered By Our Regular Reporter.

Mrs. L. J. Joyner, of LaGrange, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. R. Jackson. T. J. Whitaker, for eight years Clerk of the Superior Court of Jones county, was in town last week. He has been an efficient and faithful officer, and will soon retire with the consciousness of having done his duty.

LEASE QUESTION AGAIN.

Another Excellent Article From the News-Observer.

This period of the world's history may properly be characterized as the beginning of industrial development for America. In England the struggling infancy of World began years ago, yet the progress made, while notable, is but slight in importance compared to what is still in the womb of futurity.

Among the chief elements in this development is the cost of transportation. It is the cost of transportation that makes the location of factories, the course of trade, the growth of cities, the fortunes of men and of entire communities.

In England it costs say \$1.50 to get to make a ton of pig iron; in Pennsylvania the cost is from eight to ten dollars. Hence England's great advantage in the cost of transportation. Edward Atkinson has figured out that a Boston workman earns in one day enough to transport from Chicago his entire subsistence for one year. But still every effort is being made to reduce freight rates to the minimum point. The small margin on which business men work, the little they make, the fierce competition they meet, all combined to investigate freight rates with the greatest consequence. Absolutely it is true that charges for transportation determine the fortunes of communities.

It is in view of this that we have regarded in each grave concern the proposition to perpetrate for another generation the dominion of Richmond over North Carolina business interests.

Wilmington is very favorably located for certain lines of business—particularly trade in salt and molasses. Her importers are anxious to sell these articles at lower figures than either New York, Baltimore or Richmond. Yet while Wilmington once had a fine trade in salt and molasses in central Carolina, now, as an effect of the present lease, a barrier has been put to it and the North Carolina seaport cannot deliver these articles on the line of the North Carolina railroad, while Richmond does. The corn trade of Newbern has been similarly disposed of. We have heard that the charge for carrying a hoghead of tobacco from Durham to Danville is the same as the charge for carrying it via Danville and New York across the ocean to Liverpool. We do not assert this. We have heard it. But we have before us two freight bills as follows:

Sol Bear—Dr. to freight on four barrels of whiskey from Lexington, N. C., to Wilmington, \$13.12. Sol Bear—Dr. to freight on four barrels of whiskey from Cincinnati to Wilmington, \$6.40.

The freight from the North Carolina town to Wilmington is \$2.62 a barrel. From Cincinnati it is \$1.60 a barrel. From Lexington the distance is 84 miles; from Lexington less than 250 miles. Relatively the charge for hauling the North Carolina stuff is five times what it is for hauling the Cincinnati stuff.

Such is one of the effects of the lease. Every one sees that our North Carolina interests must be stifled under such a system. Other States may grow and flourish in the industrial period of which we have now reached the dawn, but under this system North Carolina cannot keep company with them. We are straggled at home. The control of our State highway having passed into the hands of outsiders, we are in the condition of the Irish tenants under the dominion and power of their absentee landlords.

Other communities may profitably engage in industrial pursuits, but North Carolinians on the main highway of the State are met at the outside with a disadvantage that must deter them, since it gives such an advantage to foreign competitors and leave no room to hope for success in their undertakings. So we regard that the lease that renders this thing possible is an evil, and it should not be renewed now, unless the policy of the State is to keep North Carolina perpetually as a mere market for the use of other people.

At such a consequence every sentiment of patriotism revolts. But we do not invoke patriotism alone. We appeal to selfish interest. We appeal for North Carolina development and for North Carolina growth in population, in trade, in industries and wealth, because it is to the individual interest of each one of us that the community of which we form a part shall be prosperous and wealthy—because we know the sufferings, the pains, the pang of poverty too well to be willing to hand over the coming generation in their struggle for existence and a competency.

Centered Kid Gloves, 5 buttons, \$1.50. Foster Kid Gloves, 5 buttons, \$1.00. Ladies Kid Button Boots, \$2.50. F. P. Corsets, Thomson Corsets, 625 Bone Woven Corsets, 250 Bone Woven Corsets, Easy Hip and Abdominal Corsets, at M. E. CASTEX & CO'S.

MR. CLEVELAND IN 1888.

Democratic Opinions as to his Renomination.

From the New York Herald. If the Democratic party cannot elect Mr. Cleveland it cannot elect any man to the Presidency in 1888. President Cleveland has, by his wise and conservative course, won the respect and confidence of the country, not merely for himself, but for the Democratic party. His administration of the nation's affairs has allayed the suspicions and fears of Democratic success which the Republicans sowed broadcast in 1884, and so successfully that thousands of Republicans unwillingly voted for Mr. Blaine or Mr. St. John rather than "risk a Democrat," as the saying went in those days. Democrats who desire the continued success of their party must see that they can get it only with Mr. Cleveland at the head. The reason is plain. Mr. Cleveland's Democracy—honest, straightforward, faithful to Democratic principles—is the kind the people trust and want. Not merely the Democratic rank and file, but masses of the politicians are on his side. The bitterness with which the Blaine organs persecute him is the best proof of his strength with the people. If the Democratic party should cast him aside, should revolt against his policy and administration of affairs, that would be precisely what the Republicans want. Mr. O'Donoghue's foolish talk ought to be repudiated by Tammany and by all who desire a continued Democratic policy for the country.

QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE.

Questions of tariff and currency divide both parties. They are questions which must be settled in Congress. Civil service reform, on the contrary, is a question of executive administration, and Mr. Cleveland is the only great man in the country whose official record has given practical assurance of his fidelity to its essential principle. We do not hesitate to support him upon that ground. We believe that his election, and his career so far since his election, and his career so far since his election, entitle him to our confidence.

To sum up, the Republican party can find no man more popular on personal grounds than Mr. Blaine, and the Democratic party can find no man more secure in public confidence than Mr. Cleveland. It is the weakness of the Republican party that it can neither defeat Mr. Blaine's nomination nor elect him before the people. On the other hand, Mr. Cleveland has no enemies except the professional politicians.

From the Boston Post. Now that the results of the election of members of the 50th Congress can be accurately figured up, the fact stands out very prominently that here in New England the success of liberal and progressive ideas has been more conspicuous than elsewhere throughout the country. While the Administration party has lost three Congressmen in the Middle States, eleven in the Western and six in the Southern States, there is in New England a gain of four, with the possibility of making it five when the second Rhode Island district shall again vote. There was a gain of one district in the Pacific States, but the prominent fact of the election is that here, where the issue was made distinctly upon reform of the tariff and the civil service, and the battle was fought squarely upon the question of supporting President Cleveland, the real success was won.

From the New York Star. The President is receiving an abundance of advice. Every little upstart seems called upon to pry and control him as to his policy and duty. We may be wrong, but we have a distinct impression that the President has a head of his own. We are also under the impression that the anxiety of the popular press is unnecessary and unsolicited. The masses who elected Mr. Cleveland are well pleased with his course, and are willing to try him again. It is observable that those who regarded his nomination as a blunder and his election as impossible are most profuse with their counsel. They should not be unhappy. The wheel will move without the aid of the fly that lights on it.

WHERE TOBACCO IS MANUFACTURED.

Durham, N. C., is another Southern town which has had phenomenal growth. In 1870 its population was only 250; now it has a population of 6,500, with 2,000 or 3,000 just outside the corporate limits. The property assessed in manufactures in 1870 was \$25,000; now \$2,250,000. The retail trade of merchants in 1885 was \$950,000; wholesale, \$200,000; cotton and fertilizers, \$250,000. There are two banks with resources of \$800,000. There are twenty odd tobacco factories in successful operation, with the annual value of products amounting to more than \$3,000,000. In addition there is a large cotton factory of 6,000,000 spindles, and a wooden mill turning out thousands of shuttles, bobbins and other necessary articles. There are employed in the above factories alone about 1,100 whites and 500 blacks. A contract has been awarded for water works, and there are electric lights on all the principal streets.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Goldsboro, have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreaded monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung diseases, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Trial bottle free at Kirby & Robinson's Drug Store, large bottles \$1.

Solicitors' Blanks at the Messrs GEE office. Orders by mail promptly filled.

ALL ABOUT THE ARMY.

Lieutenant General Sheridan has submitted to the Secretary of War his annual report, showing the operations of the military forces during the past year. From the report it appears that the date of the last returns the army of the United States consisted of 2,102 officers and 24,946 men, distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
General staff	573	1,212
Ten regiments of cavalry	411	6,942
Five regiments of artillery	472	8,412
Twenty-five regiments of infantry	836	10,721
Indian Scouts	—	595
Detachments—recruiting parties	—	2,003

The recommendations heretofore made by General Schofield and his predecessor relative to the concentration at some suitable point of several light batteries for their better instruction are renewed, and attention is called to the fortification and armament of our sea coasts lying along the Atlantic Ocean. As a result of the improvements authorized to be made at Fort Niagara and other posts, it is expected that there will be an appreciable advancement in the direction of quarters for both officers and men. There has long been needed, and it is hoped a continuation of appropriations will in a few years not only greatly add to the comfort of the troops, but show good results in the line of both discipline and economy by reason of concentration and the abandonment of some small unimportant posts, which are now mainly occupied for purposes of shelter.

Courteships average three tons of coal each, and scores of bad coughs and colds; but then every prudent gallant is provided with a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which costs only 25 cents.

All our city fathers say: "Use Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain." Price 25 cents.

Mr. George Washington, of Vermont, is visiting his brother, Mr. J. C. Washington. Mrs. Julia Faulkner, of Shelby, and Mrs. Laura Harding, of Charlotte, are visiting their mother, Mrs. J. W. Collins, of this place. Ex-Sheriff J. K. Davis had a bale of

ASKED FOR CO-OPERATION AND HELP IN THEIR WORK.

NIGHT SESSION. At 7:30 p. m., after the congregation had joined in singing "Am I a Soldier of the Cross," President Bailey called the Convention to order.

Rev. J. Carroll, of Asheville, read a portion of the 6th chapter of First Timothy. Rev. J. B. Boone, of Hendersonville, offered prayer. Mrs. Jenkins sang "Is not the life more than meat?"

The special order for the evening being a discussion in the interest of Wake Forest College, President C. E. Taylor took charge of the meeting. He stated that the Board of Trustees, of Louisville, President of the Board of Trustees, was prevented by recent serious illness, from being present and offering the usual report to the Convention. In his absence he would submit a brief statement. There are at the college at this time about 200 students; three professors had been added to the faculty; the endowment fund amounted to \$115,000, and recently the Hon. J. J. Davis had told him he knew no fund more securely invested. Wake Forest College is the property of the Baptists of North Carolina. He did not believe in class education, but of all. They rejoiced in the sons of the rich were at the college, there were also those from between the plow-handles. Education worked down and filled up—not beginning at the top and working down. He referred to the work that some had done in pushing forward those in whom there was the promise of usefulness. A few moments ago he read verses from the organ, and doubtless thought only of the dexterous fingers that touched the keys, forgetting the lumber one back of the instrument pumping into it, stroke by stroke, the air that brought out the sweet harmony. Look out the bright-eyed, hopeful boys in your neighborhood and push them forward. He hoped the day would never come when the Wake Forest College would be upon the hearts and contributions of the denomination. A new laboratory was needed at once, and by God's help they intended to have one, and he hoped that before this meeting closed steps would be taken to secure this building. He closed by introducing Prof. J. W. Cole, of Chapel Hill, "I presume," the Professor said, "that every member of this Convention has contributed in some way to Wake Forest College, and therefore I address a portion of the stockholders. God has given us the book of nature to study that we may learn of Him. In the heavens, in the rocks, in the sea, in the air, in the plants, in the life, in electricity, in light, in sound, in chemistry, now one of the most practical sciences, we learn of God and His glory. Wake Forest College is ready to teach chemistry, except for lack of a laboratory."

Nearer my God to Thee" was sung. Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., of Goldsboro, was introduced. The towns are the centre of influence, and from these the country and the people are reached. The Catholics understand this and hence we see the spires of their cathedrals in all the cities. He attended a meeting in New York addressed by Bob Ingersoll; he saw in the choice sets the elite—Bill Arp's elart, and Sam Jones' bon-ton. These claimed to be descendants of monkeys, and he was willing to let them believe it. Another class was there, the masses. For these he felt concerned. How? By passing laws saying he did not think that right? No! But with teaching prepared to meet the men calling themselves scientists; men who have studied the question, and with keen, cutting sarcasm can go to the bottom and drive these false teachers from our midst. To teach these men we must equip Wake Forest College, by the erection of one building now and the soon another.

Mr. Dixon's address was received with rapt attention and great delight. President Taylor said they needed \$5,000, and at once undertook to raise it. Something over half the amount was pledged, and the Convention adjourned.

The report of the Sunday-school Board and the resolution offered by Col. Heck were adopted. The Committee to nominate the Board of Education reported and the report was adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions from the Western Baptist Convention in regard to the Organization of the Ashe and Alleghany Association, reported and the report was adopted.

The report said they had found no ground for complaint against any officer of this Convention, but could appreciate differences of opinion; they appreciate any misunderstandings and saw no cause for a feeling of rivalry, and it was the desire of the body only to aid in extending the Master's cause wherever needed.

Rev. Dr. Prichard, representing the Bible Department of the American Baptist Publication Society, read a communication giving an account of the Bible work.

A motion was made to print the communication in the minutes. Dr. Huffman and Mr. J. H. Mills opposed the motion, because they were not willing to endorse some of the statements in the paper.

Rev. Amos Weaver, of Clayton, spoke of the early work of the Convention and the effect of the Bible work upon all our great work. He referred to Rev. Thomas Meredith and the great work accomplished through his labors.

Mr. J. H. Mills, from the Committee on Aged and Infirm Ministers, reported, recommending the appointment of a committee of five to prepare and submit some plan for the care of aged and infirm Baptist preachers.

Rev. A. M. Conway, of Wilmington, representing the colored Baptist State Convention, was welcomed. He made a short address to the body and

asked for co-operation and help in their work.

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MR. CLEVELAND IN 1888.

Democratic Opinions as to his Renomination.

From the New York Herald. If the Democratic party cannot elect Mr. Cleveland it cannot elect any man to the Presidency in 1888. President Cleveland has, by his wise and conservative course, won the respect and confidence of the country, not merely for himself, but for the Democratic party. His administration of the nation's affairs has allayed the suspicions and fears of Democratic success which the Republicans sowed broadcast in 1884, and so successfully that thousands of Republicans unwillingly voted for Mr. Blaine or Mr. St. John rather than "risk a Democrat," as the saying went in those days. Democrats who desire the continued success of their party must see that they can get it only with Mr. Cleveland at the head. The reason is plain. Mr. Cleveland's Democracy—honest, straightforward, faithful to Democratic principles—is the kind the people trust and want. Not merely the Democratic rank and file, but masses of the politicians are on his side. The bitterness with which the Blaine organs persecute him is the best proof of his strength with the people. If the Democratic party should cast him aside, should revolt against his policy and administration of affairs, that would be precisely what the Republicans want. Mr. O'Donoghue's foolish talk ought to be repudiated by Tammany and by all who desire a continued Democratic policy for the country.

QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE.

Questions of tariff and currency divide both parties. They are questions which must be settled in Congress. Civil service reform, on the contrary, is a question of executive administration, and Mr. Cleveland is the only great man in the country whose official record has given practical assurance of his fidelity to its essential principle. We do not hesitate to support him upon that ground. We believe that his election, and his career so far since his election, and his career so far since his election, entitle him to our confidence.

To sum up, the Republican party can find no man more popular on personal grounds than Mr. Blaine, and the Democratic party can find no man more secure in public confidence than Mr. Cleveland. It is the weakness of the Republican party that it can neither defeat Mr. Blaine's nomination nor elect him before the people. On the other hand, Mr. Cleveland has no enemies except the professional politicians.

From the Boston Post. Now that the results of the election of members of the 50th Congress can be accurately figured up, the fact stands out very prominently that here in New England the success of liberal and progressive ideas has been more conspicuous than elsewhere throughout the country. While the Administration party has lost three Congressmen in the Middle States, eleven in the Western and six in the Southern States, there is in New England a gain of four, with the possibility of making it five when the second Rhode Island district shall again vote. There was a gain of one district in the Pacific States, but the prominent fact of the election is that here, where the issue was made distinctly upon reform of the tariff and the civil service, and the battle was fought squarely upon the question of supporting President Cleveland, the real success was won.

From the New York Star. The President is receiving an abundance of advice. Every little upstart seems called upon to pry and control him as to his policy and duty. We may be wrong, but we have a distinct impression that the President has a head of his own. We are also under the impression that the anxiety of the popular press is unnecessary and unsolicited. The masses who elected Mr. Cleveland are well pleased with his course, and are willing to try him again. It is observable that those who regarded his nomination as a blunder and his election as impossible are most profuse with their counsel. They should not be unhappy. The wheel will move without the aid of the fly that lights on it.

WHERE TOBACCO IS MANUFACTURED.

Durham, N. C., is another Southern town which has had phenomenal growth. In 1870 its population was only 250; now it has a population of 6,500, with 2,000 or 3,000 just outside the corporate limits. The property assessed in manufactures in 1870 was \$25,000; now \$2,250,000. The retail trade of merchants in 1885 was \$950,000; wholesale, \$200,000; cotton and fertilizers, \$250,000. There are two banks with resources of \$800,000. There are twenty odd tobacco factories in successful operation, with the annual value of products amounting to more than \$3,000,000. In addition there is a large cotton factory of 6,000,000 spindles, and a wooden mill turning out thousands of shuttles, bobbins and other necessary articles. There are employed in the above factories alone about 1,100 whites and 500 blacks. A contract has been awarded for water works, and there are electric lights on all the principal streets.