

# THE MESSENGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
—AT—  
**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**  
—BY—  
**WILLIAM C. SMITH.**

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All Letters should be addressed to  
**W. C. SMITH.**

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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

## COALITION NOMINATIONS.

### Congressional Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—STATE-AT-LARGE:

**OLIVER H. DOCKERY,**  
of Richmond.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:

**WILLIAM P. CANADAY,**  
of New Hanover.

**Officers' Class No. 2.**—The members of Congress for their respective districts [and, constructively, for the State-at-large] shall be voted for on one ballot.—Chap. 275, laws 1876-77.

### Judicial District.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

**GEORGE N. FOLK,**  
of Caldwell.

For Judges of the Superior Court:

FIRST DISTRICT:  
**CHARLES C. POOLE,**  
of Pasquotank.

SECOND DISTRICT:  
**JOHN A. MOORE,**  
of Halifax.

THIRD DISTRICT:  
**FRANK H. DARBY,**  
of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:  
**WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,**  
of Cumberland.

SIXTH DISTRICT:  
**LEWIS F. CHURCHILL,**  
of Rutherford.

For Solicitors:

SECOND DISTRICT:  
**JOHN H. COLLINS,**  
of Halifax.

**Officers' Class No. 3.**—The Justice of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Courts and a Solicitor of each district shall be voted for on one ballot.—Chap. 275, laws 1876-77. Solicitors shall be elected by the qualified voters of each district.—Chap. 327, laws 1881.

**Officers' Class No. 4.**—The members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts shall be voted for on one ballot.—Chap. 275, laws 1876-77.

**Officers' Class No. 5.**—The county officers for the respective counties \* \* \* shall be voted for on one ballot.—Chap. 275, laws 1876-77.

**Officers' Class No. 6.**—On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November every two years from 1880 an election shall be held in each township for the office of constable.—Chap. 152, laws 1879.

Ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be without device.—Chap. 275, laws 1876-77.

We return our thanks to Golgotha lodge of Samaritans for an invitation and tickets to their festival on Tuesday evening.

MEMBERS of secret societies will please give us the names of their secretaries and their time and place of meeting.

OUR friends would do well to let us know of their festivals &c. so we may give them a notice in the MESSENGER. Everybody reads it.

We have just added to our exchange list the *Palmetto Press*, Charleston, S. C., R. L. Smith editor, and the *Banner*, Newbern, N. C., Fred. Douglass, editor. Both are neat, well-gotten-up papers.

## CANDIDATES FOR SOLICITOR.

Mr. Frank Osborne of Charlotte is the regular democratic nominee and Mr. William Means of Concord is an independent candidate for solicitor in this district. There is also talk of others coming in the field. The *Observer* says Mr. Means means business, and we suppose he means to make it warm for some one.

Mr. Osborne is the dark horse. He was not a candidate at first, but after much voting and hard work trying to decide between others, his name was brought before the convention and he was nominated. He has been Mayor of our city and somewhat a favorite among the colored people as a rising young lawyer.

Mr. Means is the Mayor of Concord, and is quite an able young lawyer. His brother Paul Means is very well known in Charlotte. How many others are to come out? The more the merrier. 'Tbot 'em out.

## OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

The Goldsboro *Enterprise* says "The republicans have no ticket in the field, therefore party ties do not bind." He further asks the Colored Press of the State is it right for a State convention representing four colored to one white voter, to put only two colored men on the State Executive Committee. He charges the white republicans with opening war upon the colored men.

Our representation upon the State committee is not just. But it is so all along the line. We have often thought the Second District should send a colored man to Congress every time. We think every county in the State having a Negro majority should be represented in part by a Negro in the legislature and share the county offices generally. We think even in our western counties we ought to run colored men for office inasmuch as we cannot get a fair showing in federal positions. Here we have fifty-four mail agents running into Charlotte, and only five colored and three of them of the lowest grade. We understand there are many other positions around our city for which white republicans could not be had, and rather than put Negroes in, democrats were put in and now fill the places.

You are right Bro. *Enterprise*. Keep up the fight. Send a good colored man to Congress from your district. We find no fault with your present member, but you ought to give the preference to a colored man. You have a number of able men who will do credit to the race if you will only yourselves unite upon one. You are independent in this district, and all you need is unity.

## How They Speak of Us.

We have received the first number of the *Charlotte Messenger*, published by W. C. Smith. It is a neatly printed, five-column folio, and contains "rich, rare and racy" reading matter. We hope the *Messenger* will receive the welcome it deserves in every household. Charlotte has long been wanting a paper like the *Messenger*.—*Star of Zion*.

We have received a copy of the first issue of the *CHARLOTTE MESSENGER*, a handsomely gotten up paper in Charlotte, N. C., and it is very ably edited by W. C. Smith, Esq., one of the most energetic young men of the State and the only type of color. We wish the *Messenger* much success.—*Wilson News*.

We have received the first number of the *MESSENGER*, which is to be published weekly at Charlotte by our good friend Wm. C. Smith. It is a crisp, newsy, well gotten up twenty-column paper, that will devote "special attention to the defence of the colored people and the Republican party." It will, we believe ably, supply a want long felt in Charlotte. Our best wishes, friend Smith, for your complete success.—*Raleigh Banner*.

Iowa has passed an amendment to her constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by a majority of over 30,000 votes.

At the late Mississippi Press Convention a colored editor and Republican, was treated nicely by his Democratic brethren. Though the Association was non-political, as Maj. Walpole exclaimed, yet it is significant that a representative of the colored race was received cordially, not only in the deliberations of the association, but was among the other members of the press at the banquet in their honor, given by the best people of one of the most aristocratic cities of the South. He received no snub and was more kindly treated after the banquet than before. Though an individual instance, it serves to show that material progress is being made by the South, and that the harshness that has resulted from revolution and radical change in our institutions, is being replaced by a fraternal feeling, for which little credit has been given that section.—*Conservator*.

## An Example.

Peter Griffin, a colored man, living near Americus, Ga., presents an example of industry worthy the emulation of his race. He owns a farm of over 300 acres, all of which is under cultivation. He has 100 acres in corn this year, and will make 50 bales of cotton this year. He has 20 acres in oats, and raises on his place everything that he needs. There are six plows run under his direction, and he has a home that is fitted up with every convenience and comfort. He has fine credit, but does not need it, as he has more cash than he needs. The extent of his participation in politics is to vote for the best man presented for office, without regard to color.

## Remedy For Snake Bite.

Mr. W. B. Jones, of the East side of the river, furnishes a very simple and effective remedy for snake bite, which consists in bathing the wound with coal oil.

He says he was bitten on the foot, about three weeks ago, by a highland moccasin, an exceedingly poisonous reptile, and employed this remedy, bathing with the oil twice in about an hour's time and keeping the bandage on twelve or fifteen hours, after which he has felt no pain or inconvenience. This is a remedy which is kept in almost every household, and is invaluable to the people of the country if it possesses the efficacy claimed for it.

## The Leading Pursuit.

Agriculture is still the leading pursuit in the United States. Census Bulletin No. 228, just issued, shows a vast increase in the number of farms during the past ten years. In 1850 the whole number of farms was 1,449,073; in 1860, 2,044,677; in 1870, 3,659,985; in 1880, 4,008,907. The increase in the number of farms during the decade of 1870-80 was 51 per cent; in the decade 1850-60 it was 41 per cent. In 1870 New York had the greatest number of farms; but in 1880 it was third on the list, being surpassed by Illinois and Ohio. Farms are increasing in number in the South, showing that the plantations are being divided. Alabama shows an increase in numbers equal to 102 per cent. during the decade, Arkansas 91 per cent., Florida 129, Georgia 98, Louisiana 70, Mississippi 50, North Carolina 68, South Carolina 81, Virginia 60.

## The Platform.

Political: "Julia" wants to know "what a party platform is." Well, a platform, Julia, is one preamble and twenty resolutions, strong in non-essentials, vague in essentials; round the bush on tariff, and rough as thunder on the Mormons; clamorous for civil service reform, with a reserved definition of civil service reform; down on corruption, loud in praise of purity, and to have it if it takes every cent the party can raise. The platform, you understand, Julia, is a legitimate and necessary part of the campaign pomp and circumstance; it goes along with the banners, transparencies and torches, and when the campaign is over—well, it is stored away in the cellar or garret, along with the rest of the uniforms and torches. A campaign platform is very much like the campaign torch, indeed; it gives out a great deal of smell and smoke with a very uncertain, flickering light.

## A Love Affair Wound Up.

From the *Chicago Tribune*.  
"I should smile."  
As Bertha Redingote spoke these words she lay coquettishly in a hammock that had been swung between two giant oaks that reared their tall heads aloft in the broad lawn, at the edge of which stood her father's stately residence. A little foot, enmeshed in a silken stocking, whose delicate texture displayed to advantage the trim ankle within peeped out from beneath a fleecy-white dress, while the laughing eyes and fair forehead of the girl were surmounted by a coronal of sunnily-gold tresses of which any hair store might have been proud.  
"So you like ice cream?" said Harold McIntyre bending over the hammock and looking tenderly into Bertha's blue eyes.  
"I should smile," said the girl again, getting ready to put on her slipper and start.  
"You are right," said Harold. "Ice-cream is a good thing. Perhaps some day next week I will buy you some."  
The look of happy expectancy faded from the girl's face.  
"What time is it?" she asked.  
"Ten minutes to six," replied Harold.  
"Then," said Bertha, "if you start right away you will get home in time for supper."

## An Editor Sues a Bishop.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—Edwin Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, yesterday commenced suit against Bishop Gilman, of the Catholic diocese, for \$25,000 damages. The bishop published a card over his signature which Cowles pronounces false, malicious and defamatory.

A Baltimore firm will open a fruit-canning establishment at Greensboro.

## OUR GOVERNMENTS.

### Officers of the Federal Government.

#### THE EXECUTIVE.

Chester A. Arthur, of New York, President of the United States.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Secretary of State.  
Charles J. Folger, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

H. M. Teller, of Colorado, Secretary of the Interior.

Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War.

Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy.

Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General.

B. Harris Brewster, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

#### THE JUDICIARY.

### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Chief Justice,  
Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa,  
John M. Harlan of Kentucky,  
Stephen J. Field of California,  
Wm. B. Woods of Georgia,  
Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey,  
Stanley Matthews, of Ohio,  
Horace Gray, of Massachusetts,  
Samuel Blatchford, of New York, Associate Justices.

### Our State Government.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Thomas J. Jarvis, of Pitt, Governor.

James L. Robinson, of Macon, Lieutenant Governor.

W. L. Saunders, of New Hanover, Secretary of State.

John M. Worth, of Randolph, Treasurer.

Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk.

Hal. M. Worth, of Randolph, Teller.

W. P. Roberts' of Gates, Auditor.

Thomas S. Keenan, of Wilson, Attorney General.

John C. Scarborough, of Johnson, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Johnstone Jones, of Burke, Adjutant General.

J. McLeod Turner, Keeper of the Capitol.

Sherwood Haywood, of Wake, State Librarian.

#### JUDICIARY.

#### SUPREME COURT.

W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, Chief Justice.

Thomas Ruffin, Thomas S. Ashe, Associates.

W. H. Bagley of Wake, Clerk.

R. H. Bradley, of Wake, Marshal.

## C., C. & A. R. R. CO.

### CONDENSED SCHEDULES.

In Effect Sunday, June 4th, 1882.

	Train No. 52, Passenger	Train No. 48, Passenger
Leave Charlotte	1:35 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
Arrive Rock Hill	2:38 p.m.	7:18 a.m.
Arrive Chester	3:30 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
Arrive Winnsboro	4:35 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
Arrive Columbia	6:00 p.m.	10:40 a.m.
Leave Columbia	6:07 p.m.	10:47 a.m.
Arrive Lexington	6:50 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
Arrive Ridge Spring	8:02 p.m.	12:42 a.m.
Arrive Graniteville	9:12 p.m.	1:52 a.m.
Arrive Augusta	10:15 p.m.	2:55 a.m.

	Train No. 52, Freight
Leave Charlotte	5:30 p.m.
Arrive Rock Hill	7:58 p.m.
Arrive Chester	10:00 p.m.
Arrive Winnsboro	1:18 a.m.
Arrive Columbia	4:50 a.m.
Leave Columbia	4:55 a.m.
Arrive Lexington	6:15 a.m.
Arrive Ridge Spring	7:27 a.m.
Arrive Graniteville	8:37 a.m.
Arrive Augusta	9:40 a.m.

Train No. 52, Daily—Connects at Columbia with the S. C. R. R. for Charleston, and with the C. & G. R. R. for Alston, Newberry, Abbeville, &c. At Augusta connects with Georgia R. R. for Macon, Savannah and Florida points.

Train No. 48, Daily—Connects at Augusta with the Georgia R. R. and Central Georgia R. R. for Macon, Atlanta, Savannah and Florida points.

Trains Nos. 18 and 20, local, tri-weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains from the South arrive at Charlotte, passenger, daily, at 6:55 p. m. Freight, daily except Sunday, at 8:42 a. m. and 4:45 p. m.

#### ATLANTIC, TENNESSEE & OHIO DIVISION.

Train No. 58, Daily,

Leave Charlotte, 8:00 p.m.  
Arrive Statesville, 10:05 p.m.

Train No. 52, Daily,  
Leave Statesville, 6:00 a.m.  
Arrive at Charlotte, 8:05 a.m.

Tickets sold to all points South, Southeast and Southwest, and baggage check-through. No lay-over allowed on local tickets. A. POPE, T. M. R. TALCOTT, Gen'l Passenger Agent. Columbia, S. C., June 4th, 1882.

A tornado swept over a portion of Crawford county, Kansas, Monday night, and overturned a number of houses and barns. As far as heard from, no lives were lost. Little Rock, Arkansas, was also visited by a tornado on Monday night, which attained a velocity of three miles a minute. The damage was confined to the uprooting of houses and the overturning of trees and fences.

## Traveller's Guide.

The following Schedules are Corrected by the Railroad Officials, and may be relied on as Correct:

## North Carolina Railroad. CONDENSED SCHEDULES.

TRAINS GOING EAST.		
Date, April 30th, 1882.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily
Leave Charlotte	4:00 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
Arrive Salisbury	5:55 a.m.	6:34 p.m.
High Point	7:20 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
Arrive Greensboro	8:00 a.m.	8:05 p.m.
Leave Greensboro	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Arrive Hillsboro	11:47 a.m.	11:47 a.m.
Arrive Durham	12:25 a.m.	12:25 a.m.
Arrive Raleigh	1:40 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Leave Raleigh	4:05 p.m.	4:05 p.m.
Arrive Goldsboro	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.

No. 17—Daily except Saturday,  
Leave Greensboro, 5:00 p.m.  
Arrive at Raleigh, 7:15 a.m.  
Arrive at Goldsboro, 7:30 a.m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina; daily at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

#### TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, April 30th, 1882.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily
Leave Goldsboro	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Arrive Raleigh	12:20 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Leave Raleigh	3:55 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
Arrive Durham	5:08 p.m.	5:08 p.m.
Arrive Hillsboro	5:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
Arrive Greensboro	8:05 p.m.	8:05 p.m.
Leave Greensboro	9:15 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
Arrive High Point	9:50 p.m.	10:10 a.m.
Arrive Salisbury	11:12 p.m.	11:21 a.m.
Arrive Charlotte	1:10 a.m.	1:00 p.m.

No. 18—Daily except Sunday,  
Leave Goldsboro, 2:50 p.m.  
Arrive at Raleigh, 7:10 p.m.  
Leave Raleigh, 8:00 a.m.  
Arrive Greensboro, 8:15 p.m.

No. 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest, and with C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southeast.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southeast.

#### N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

#### GOING WEST.

No. 50—Daily,  
Leave Greensboro, 9:25 p.m.  
Arrive Kernersville, 10:41 p.m.  
Arrive Salem, 11:25 p.m.

No. 52—Daily, except Sunday,  
Leave Greensboro, 9:50 a.m.  
Arrive Kernersville, 11:01 a.m.  
Arrive Salem, 11:35 a.m.

#### GOING EAST.

No. 51—Daily, except Sunday,  
Leave Salem, 5:15 a.m.  
Arrive Kernersville, 5:50 a.m.  
Arrive Greensboro, 7:00 a.m.

No. 53—Daily,  
Leave Salem, 6:00 p.m.  
Arrive Kernersville, 6:40 p.m.  
Arrive Greensboro, 8:00 p.m.

#### STATE UNIVERSITY RAILROAD.

#### GOING NORTH.

Leave Chapel Hill, 10:40 a.m.  
Arrive University, 11:40 a.m.

#### GOING SOUTH.

Arrive University, 12:10 p.m.  
Arrive Chapel Hill, 1:00 p.m.

#### Pullman Sleeping Cars Without Charge

On Train No. 50, New York and Atlanta via Washington and Danville, and between Greensboro and Charlotte.

On Train No. 52, Richmond and Charlotte and Washington and Charlotte via Danville.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and all principal points South, Southwest, West, North and East. For Emigrant Rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the Southwest, address, A. P. FIFE, General Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va.

## RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

On and after April 30th, 1882, the passenger train service on the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line Division of this road will be as follows:

WESTWARD.		
	Mail and Express, No. 51.	Mail, No. 52.
Leave Charlotte, M.	1:00 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Arrive Gastonia, L.	2:02 a.m.	1:47 p.m.
Arrive Spartanburg, K.	4:31 a.m.	4:06 p.m.
Arrive Greenville, H.	5:50 a.m.	5:29 p.m.
Arrive Seneca, G.	7:43 a.m.	7:03 p.m.
Arrive Toccoa, F.	9:18 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
Arrive Babun Gap Junction.	10:00 a.m.	9:10 p.m.
Arrive Lula, E.	10:37 a.m.	9:46 p.m.
Arrive Gainesville.	11:04 a.m.	10:15 p.m.
Arrive Atlanta.	1:30 p.m.	12:40 p.m.

EASTWARD.		
	Mail and Express, No. 51.	Mail, No. 52.
Leave Atlanta.	2:15 p.m.	4:00 a.m.
Arrive Gainesville.	4:51 p.m.	6:19 a.m.
Arrive Lula, E.	6:23 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
Arrive Babun Gap Junction.	8:59 p.m.	7:41 a.m.
Arrive Toccoa, F.	9:40 p.m.	8:17 a.m.
Arrive Seneca, G.	8:08 p.m.	9:28 a.m.
Arrive Greenville, H.	10:08 p.m.	11:08 p.m.
Arrive Spartanburg, K.	11:40 p.m.	12:34 p.m.
Arrive Gastonia, L.	2:08 a.m.	2:50 p.m.
Arrive Charlotte, M.	3:15 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

#### CONNECTIONS.

A with arriving trains of Georgia Central and A. & W. P. Railroads.

B with arriving trains of Georgia Central, A. & W. P. and W. & A. Railroads.

C with arriving trains of Georgia Railroad.

D with Northeastern Railroad of Georgia to and from Athens, Ga.

F with Elberton Air-Line to and from Elberton, Georgia.

G with Columbia and Greenville to and from Columbia and Charleston, S. C.