

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Caucasian and the Opinion of others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

Dear beloved, there is more rejoicing in a printing office over one subscriber who pays up, than over the ninety and nine who do not.—Wadesboro Messenger.

Collier's Once a Week is one of the best, if not the very best, illustrated weeklies that come to our office. It is published by P. F. Collier, New York, at \$4.00 per year.

Every student of the history of the war knows that it was not Pickett, of Virginia, but Pettigrew of North Carolina who was entitled to the principal credit for that charge.—National Tribune.

To day is the 42nd anniversary of Gen. Winfield Scott's great victory over the Mexicans, at the battle of Cerro Gordo. Tomorrow is the 104th anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the first blood shed in the great Revolutionary struggle.

Serious charges have been preferred against Sergeant-at-Arms Wm. P. Canaday by Mahone and others who own stock in the Cresote Works at Wilmington, for improper management of the finances of the Company. This will, no doubt, cause Canaday to lose his place.

The Wilmington Star says: In ten days the following white Democrats have been bounced and negroes substituted: Galloway, on Wilson and Fayetteville road; Willis, on Goldsboro and Morehead City road; Lumsden, on Goldsboro and Greensboro road; Smith, on the Norfolk and Raleigh road; and lastly, G. W. Sumrell, one of the most efficient clerks on the Washington and Wilmington road, whose examination equals that of any man's on the road. He was removed last week and a Wilson darkey substituted.

Now the Standard does not complain when Democrats are turned out and honest, honorable, intelligent, efficient, trustworthy white men substituted from the other party. But it does denounce this putting in negroes to handle the private correspondence of the business of the country as well as of the white men and women of the land. It is a most responsible place, this handling of confidential correspondence and tens of thousands of letters containing money.

It is bad enough to have negro postal clerks, but negro postmasters is simply an outrage. Harrison and Wannamaker are not prompted to do this out of love for the colored man, but out of jealous spite toward their democratic superiors South. We were North for more than a week last February, and during that whole time we did not see a single negro in the employment of the negro-loving(?) yankee, but on the other hand the only beggars we saw were negroes. One cold windy evening on Broadway, a strongable-bodied negro man, clothed (or rather partly clothed) in rags, and shivering with cold and hunger, approached us, begged for five cents to buy a loaf of bread, saying that he had not eaten a morsel for two days. We asked him why he did not go to work, that he was strong and able to earn from 50 cents to a \$1.00 a day. He said no one would employ him, that everybody preferred white men, though foreign emigrants. Then we asked him why he came to us for help when he had just passed hundreds of people on the streets who lived in the city and who were rich and able to help him. He shook his head and said that he had asked and asked but got nothing, and that he thought from our manner and appearance that we were from the South and would have pity on him. We gave him a quarter and then followed him to the nearest bakery and saw him eat more greedily than we had ever seen mortal eat before.

Moral: The negro is not good enough to work even as servants for the yankee but they are good enough to hold fat offices over our heads. If this is not petty spite, what is it?

EASTER.

Ostentatious spirit of spring time. Awake from thy slumbers deep! Arise! and with hands that are glowing Put off the white garments of sleep! Make thyself fair, O goddess! In new and resplendent array, or the footsteps of him who has risen F shall be heard in the dawn of day.

BUSINESS SUCCESS.

Indeed, no matter how economically a business may be conducted, thereby enabling it to give customers better advantages in the price of its goods; or no matter how worthy a business may be of popular patronage, it must seek its trade, and let its advantages be known and its merits be judged through the advertising columns of its local newspaper.

It is practical advertising means the employment of the best newspapers to reach the people and the constant use of them not only to attract trade, but to create trade when the busy season has passed.—Goldsboro Argus.

We are convinced, from our experience with the newspaper business in this town, that the most profitable way for merchants to advertise is to keep a standing advertisement with a change of matter and type every month or two. This has a general effect and keeps your business constantly before the eyes of our 7,000 readers each week. But this is not sufficient, leaders and special bargains, with the prices named, should be run in the business local column each week for an immediate effect. It is for this reason that we have established this column, knowing the advantage to both merchant and customer, to have special bargaining offered each week, which could not be done in a regular displayed advertisement.

While to those of the world worldly Lent means a season of retirement for purposes of spring dressmaking, and Easter the fit occasion chiefly for a new bonnet, and to others the time for a certain lily, and to yet others the time for the performance of certain church music, yet to the spirit in accord with the spirit of the universe the coming of Easter means all that the coming of the sun does to the earth here. It is a recreation, a new life or lease of life, a freshening of all the powers either of the sense or of the soul. But to the devout the Easter season has a mightier message yet; it is to them like the word of God spoken to the listening ear; for it brings not only the message of the resurrection, but the message of the coming of the heavenly visitant to the heart, the full awakening of the heart to the hospitality of holiness, the consciousness, warmer and deeper and more vivid than at any other period of the round year, of God within us.

During the session of the Wilmington Presbytery which was held here last week, some learned, interesting and instructive sermons were preached. The best one which we heard was by Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of Faison—subject: "Man, the Great Seeker." The diction was excellent and the illustrations strikingly appropriate, though the effect of the discourse was slightly marred by want of enthusiasm and energy in delivery.

Sometime since the Live Stock Journal, owned by a company of which Russell Harrison (the President's son) is President, published an article damaging to the reputation of Ex-Gov. Crosby. The latter demanded a personal retraction. The former refused; the latter has sued the former for \$100,000 damages and caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Harrison.

THE PRESBYTERY.

29TH SESSION HELD AT CLINTON FROM THE 10TH TO THE 14TH.

Held at Clarkton Next Fall.

(Condensed from Rev. A. McFadyen's Minutes.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Clinton, N. C., April 10, '89.

The Wilmington Presbytery met at 7-30 p. m., and was conducted by prayer. Introductory Sermon, from 1st Cor. 15 v., by Rev. J. C. McMullen, the retiring moderator.

The following Ministers were present: Calvin Shaw, B. F. Marable, D. D., A. M. Fadyen, G. W. McMillan, J. W. Primrose, P. H. Hoge, J. D. Stanford and Peter McIntyre.

The Ruling Elders present were as follows: J. W. Cowan, Burgaw; J. F. Landing, Chincopin; Warren Johnson, Clinton; J. P. Kelly, Cobb's Mills; J. W. Carr, Duplin Roads; Gibson S. Carr, Mt. Lim; B. F. Williams, Oak Plain; J. W. Fountain, Richlands; J. W. Boney, Rockfish; W. H. Sprunt, St. Andrews; W. K. Cromartie, South River Chapel; and C. H. Robinson, 1st Church, Wilmington.

Ruling Elder C. H. Robinson was chosen Moderator, and Ruling Elders J. P. Kelly and W. H. Sprunt were elected temporary clerks.

The committee on Devotional Exercises made a partial report that Presbytery met at 9:30 a. m. to-morrow, and divine services be at 8 o'clock p. m., conducted by Rev. Peter McIntyre.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH, 9:30 A. M. The Moderator appointed the following standing committees:

- On Systematic Beneficence: Warren Johnson and J. W. Cowan. On Sessional Records: Committee No. 1.—J. W. Primrose and J. W. Carr. Committee No. 2.—P. McIntyre and W. K. Cromartie. Committee No. 3.—G. W. McMillan and G. S. Carr. On Pastoral Support: C. Shaw and J. F. Landing. On time and place of next meeting: B. F. Marable, D. D., and J. P. Kelly.

Dr. B. F. Marable read a letter from the Synod's Commission on the Orphans' Home. Messrs. J. W. Primrose, J. C. McMillan and Warren Johnson were appointed a committee to report the sense of the Presbytery.

Rev. W. McC. Miller, of Virginia, was received as a member of the Presbytery and assigned as Evangelist to a mission in Wilmington.

Committee on Devotional Exercises reported as follows: That the Presbytery take recess to-day at 12 m. (after to-day at 11 a. m.) for preaching, meet again at 2 p. m., each day, and adjourn at 4 p. m.

Preaching to night by Rev. J. D. Stanford. Friday, preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. W. Primrose. Friday, preaching at 8 p. m. by Rev. Peter McIntyre. Saturday, preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. P. H. Hoge. Saturday, preaching at 8 p. m. by Rev. G. W. McMillan.

Sunday, preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. C. McMullen, followed by communion, conducted by Revs. A. McFadyen and J. C. McMullen. Sabbath School mass meeting at 4 p. m., addressed by Revs. W. McC. Miller, A. McFadyen and J. C. McMullen. Preaching at Baptist Church at 11 a. m. by Rev. Colin Shaw.

Report adopted. Mr. Lawrence Bullard was accepted as a proper candidate for the gospel ministry and arrangements made to assist him to pursue his studies for the present year. Rev. K. McDonald and Elder W. B. Whitehead, who had been

AN INVINCIBLE PARTY.

HOW CAN WE MAKE IT SO?—BY PERMANENT DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES THAT WILL APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC MIND BETWEEN CAMPAIGNS.

The Jeffersonian Touchstone.

The Democrats in Pennsylvania have organized a system of permanent Democratic societies, which propose to work for the party between campaigns, as well as during the heat of the contest. We have been of the opinion, ever since we have been old enough to observe the management of political campaigns, that some organized method of steady and constant work by the members of our party during the intervals between our periodical contests would be much more effective than the spasmodic efforts we make through temporary clubs, ratification meetings and parades just before an election.

Our newspapers also, just before an election, rage and storm, produce startling facts and figures, about the impositions of a high war tariff, and the reckless squandering of money for pensions, jobs, etc. All this is very proper, for the cause is sufficient to justify such a course, but we damage the cause of our party by dropping all such discussions just after an election, by saying comparatively nothing to the people about them till the next. Such injustices and inequalities as the Democratic party condemn should be constantly discussed and continually kept before the people until by the silent but all powerful ballot, a political revolution is effected. We know of no better means of effecting this than by the Pennsylvania idea of permanent Democratic societies. The idea is not new, for it was through the agency of similar organizations that Jefferson, the great founder of the party, swept the country in 1800.

To explain more fully the idea and plan of the societies, we give you below an extract from an explanation given to a World reporter by ex-Gov. Black, who is President of the Pennsylvania societies. He says: "The Democratic societies of the last century were connected only by the ties of fraternal correspondence. We think we have improved upon that. In our plan, now in very successful operation, each primary society is a member of the State society, represented by deputies in its annual general assembly, a body choosing all officers and possessing all legislative authority. The entire system is managed in cordial co-operation with the regular organization of the Democratic party. It will not make platforms or nominees, but vigorously support both as they are made by the ordinary conventions of the party. It will, however, appeal to the public mind and evoke public opinion in the intervals between campaigns as well as during campaigns. It will, like the Democratic society of Jefferson's time, discuss, agitate and arouse the people to the perils of their situation. It will promote the study of fundamental principles and disseminate them through these neighborhood parliaments, where every citizen may be heard as freely, and, if he has that to say which justly commands public opinion, with as much influence and power as if he were speaking in the Legislature or in Congress. It will print; it will show the country with documents; it will educate a swarm of speakers and writers on the true principles of republican government; it will educate the people to teach themselves their rights and their duties; it will array the Democratic party in harmonious union upon the creed of their forefathers and place it in solid column upon that 'road which,' in the language of Mr. Jefferson, 'alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.' Then the Democratic party will be irresistible and invincible simply because it ought to be.

"Looking at this brief form for the organization of a primary Democratic society (Gov. Black here held up the form in question), you will observe that each individual member signs a single pledge, namely, to preserve, defend and advance the essential principles of free government as formulated by Thomas Jefferson and illustrated by the history of the Democratic party. If you can imagine a system of Democratic societies throughout the American Union, embracing the intelligence and activity of the Democratic party, every individual member having signed this declaration, you can imagine the Democratic party in a state of absolute harmony upon any and every question. Every proposition of whatever kind would be instantly brought to the decisive test of the Jeffersonian touchstone. The writing of that matchless would lie

STRAY BITS OF LIFE.

As Pictured by the Press.

Holles—Hollo, Jack! What kind of a bargain did you make with Bessie's father to-day? Jack—Got the refusal of her during the old man's life-time, blame it all!—Harvard Lampoon.

A young divine tells a story of a groom who, after the marriage ceremony, slipped a two dollar bill into his hand, murmuring, apologetically, "I'll do better next time."—Harper's Magazine.

Miss Ketchon—"Did you knock at the door when you came in to-night, George?" Mr. Tumbleby—"Yes, Amy; why do you ask?" Miss Ketchon (shyly)—"I thought perhaps you had come in with a ring."—N. Y. Sun.

She—"Don't you think you had better get a shine? Your shoes are very dingy." He—"Why, they don't need it; they are patent leather." She—"The patent must have expired; they had better get it renewed."—London Tid Bits.

OBSERVING RULES OF ETIQUETTE. "Will you send up a card?" said the girl to a Buffalo Bill cowboy who called to see some friend in New York. "Will I send up a card, did you say?" he inquired as he reached into his over-coat pocket.

"Yes, sir." "Is that the fashion here?" "Yes, sir, at least its customary."

"Well, of course, if its customary why I'll have to regulate myself according. Which style is considered the most genteel—heart's diamonds, clubs or spades?—Here's the whole deck, just take yer choice."—Merchant Traveler.

OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THOSE WHO TILL THE SOIL.

So many agricultural papers are published and articles written by men, who have little or no practical experience as farmers, that information and suggestions through such mediums have fallen into disrepute, and does but little good. In view of this fact, we wish to get the views and tested plans of practical farmers for this column each week. So farmers, send in an account of your success in any branch of Agriculture, for the benefit of the fraternity.

Bagging for Cotton.

"The farmers are not out of the woods yet, but they can see the light through the pine trees."

This was said a few days since by Mr. Frank, of Columbus, Mississippi. Who is Mr. Frank? He is one of the five members of the Acme Manufacturing company that made a small quantity (about 400,000 yards) of bagging from pine straw last summer. The other four members of this company are Mr. A. E. Thornton, of Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Wm. Gilchrist, Wm. Latimer and G. H. Smith, of Wilmington, N. C. They have just built a large new factory at Cronly, N. C., at a cost of \$200,000 that will turn out 2,000,000 yards of bagging for this year's crop and they contemplate building four other factories of the same size at Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; and Meridan, Miss., respectively. These five mills will turn out 10,000,000 yards of bagging, but this amount will supply only about one-fifth of the crop so if this experiment proves successful this year they propose to erect fifteen more factories next year. Then these twenty factories would turn out 40,000,000 yards, which would be sufficient to bring the jute bagging men to terms or drive them from the field entirely.

Mr. Frank says that this pine straw bagging can be made for 7 1/2 cents per yard, which is as cheap as jute can be sold to a profit, that while jute has on one or two occasions sold for a little less on account of competition, yet in such cases the manufacturers lost money. Mr. Frank was asked what he would do if the jute men were to put their bagging down to six cents per yard to drive his company out of the market. He said that they would simply stop manufacturing the pine straw as long as the jute men would favor the farmers with it at that price, and commence making again as soon as they raised the price. So it begins to look as if our farmers will have cheap bagging at any rate; or, as Mr. Frank says, we can "begin to see light through the pine trees."

EFFECTIVE PREACHING.

An eminent minister while delivering a lecture to some theological students on oratory, said: "Young gentlemen don't stand before a looking glass and make gestures. Pump yourself brimful of your subject till you can't hold another drop, and then knock out the bung and let nature caper." That's it. When a man is full of his subject then he will be effective. Enthusiasm moves men. Burning zeal wakes up men. A hot iron, though it be blunt, will burn its way. The old Methodist preachers were effective men, because they were men full of living religion. Hence Dr. Chalmers remarked: "Methodism is Christianity in earnest." Wm. Wirt said that eloquence was found in one word—"Sympathy." Spiritual pathos effects a congregation to tears. There is too much of this dry thunder preaching—noise without power.—Raleigh Christian Advocate.

History will not forget that it was Mr. Cleveland who first dared faced the encroachments of wealth-intrenched monopoly; that it was he who set himself to plead the cause of an over-taxed and wronged common people against the pretensions of the privileged class, and boldly to propose the breaking down of class privilege; that it was he who first fully characterized the "communism of the rich," and set on foot a movement of reform whose course will not be stayed until the law shall cease to be an agency for the oppression and robbery of all the people in the interest of a favored few.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A slight of hand performance—rejecting a suitor.—Burlington Free Press.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS ARE SAYING

Serious Accident in Carriage.

On Saturday, April 6th, in the high wind which prevailed in this section, a tree blew down in Cartbage as Mr. E. Waddell, well known here, was passing, killing a horse and disabling a mule in the same team, and injuring Mr. Waddell considerably. It was a narrow escape for him, and we hope no serious results to him will be consequent.—Jonesboro Leader.

The Public Printer.

A staff correspondent of the Petersburg Index-Appeal writes to that paper from Washington as follows: "I am told that it is altogether probable that Nichols, of North Carolina, will be appointed Public Printer. His competitors from Tennessee and Illinois have withdrawn in his favor." This will be good news to not a few of the faithful heresabouts who are on the ragged edge of expectancy. As Nichols' fortunes go so go theirs. We had observed that Nichols' chief opponent, Meredith, the Illinois man, had been slated for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The appointment is expected to be made along towards May 1st.—News and Observer.

Will Be Finished by January, 1890.

President Gray informs the Messenger reporter that he has already purchased the rails for laying the entire line of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and that according to the terms of the contract \$100,000 has been paid down on them. He furthermore gives out the gratifying information that track laying will be commenced at Wilmington about the middle of May, and that as soon as the bridge is finished at Fayetteville (in August) track-laying will also begin at that time. He says the entire road will be built, equipped and in operation by January first, 1890.—Wilmington Messenger.

The Fayetteville Celebration.

A centennial celebration is in contemplation to be held at Fayetteville next November in honor of the one hundred anniversary of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of North Carolina. This important act was consummated at Fayetteville in November, 1789, by a State Convention held for that purpose. A similar convention had assembled at Hillsboro in July 1788, which had refused to ratify the proposed constitution by a very decisive vote, 184 to 84. This large majority against ratification seems especially strange when it is remembered that the leading members of that convention were strongly in favor of ratification—such men as Samuel Johnston, James Iredell, Wm. R. Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight and others of the most eminent statesmen of the Revolutionary era.

We Hope that the proposed celebration will be held, and if held we are assured, from the well known public spirit and hospitality of the good old town of Fayetteville, that it will be a grand success.—Pittsboro Record.

Newsp Notes about Raleigh.

There are preparations for a large industrial issue of the State Chronicle. That excellent paper always makes a success of its enterprises. The Governor has made all his arrangements for his trip to Avoca, as well as for that to New York. He will go hence to Wilmington and thence by special steamer to Avoca. He will remain there Tuesday and Wednesday of next week and will return here Thursday. He will look after office matters Friday and leave for New York Saturday afternoon via Greensboro.

In a ramble yesterday in the Northern part of the city, nineteen neat cottages in course of construction were counted. The average cost of these is about \$1,000. It is to be regretted that wood is so much used here in house building. It may lead to a great disaster by fire some of these days.

After a careful view of the farms of Raleigh township, your correspondent is willing to compare them with any in the state and when people come here to the cattle show next week they should put in a day looking at these farms. It will pay them to do so. It will be an object lesson.

Tomorrow arrangements will be made for the cattle show. Mid May will be about the time as usual. The horse show will be a feature. It was first introduced last year and proved very successful indeed.—Raleigh Cor. Wilmington Messenger.

A Paper-Cutter, a Pading Machine and New Job Type have been added to our Job Office, and we can now do work to suit even the most fastidious. Call in and see samples of the work we have done in the last few days.

Advertising rates made known on application.