

Our Messenger.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. THE DAILY MESSENGER, by mail, one year \$1.00...

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895.

NORTH CAROLINA IN WAR TIMES

We have before us two neat pamphlets that merit particular mention. The first is a "Sketch of the Forty-third Regiment."

The second pamphlet is a "Sketch of the Dupont Rifles prepared in 1895 by participants in its movements. It was first commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Kenan."

This is a part of the work, so patriotic, so needed, of having written up the history of every North Carolina regiment. The MESSENGER has published the list of the regiments (75) and five battalions (three are not included).

SHARPS AND FLATS.

The Democratic newspapers have noted that silver and certain farm products move up or down together, notably wheat and cotton. Long ago the MESSENGER gave important statistics showing this.

"It is very simple. The wheat and cotton grown in British India compete in the English markets with the wheat and cotton produced in the United States. The wheat and cotton of British India is purchased with and moved out of that country by means of silver currency."

"The result of this is that when the wheat and cotton growers of this country send their products abroad, they are compelled to take the equivalent of an ounce of silver for a bushel of wheat and for ten pounds of cotton. It has, therefore, been the policy of England to depreciate the commercial value of fillet. Why? In order to get cheaper wheat for the pauper workingmen, and cheap cotton for their manufactories."

The MESSENGER has often exposed Mr. Charles A. Dana's political inconsistencies and the damage he did to the cause of Democracy. A bitter gold bug, a violent enemy of the most just of all taxes, the income tax, and a protectionist as well as a supporter of the

independent candidacy of "Beast" Butler, we have not been able to see any real Democracy in him. But his great ability and accomplishments we have never doubted. He is a great editor. But the equally robust gold bug Evening Post will not even grant this much. Its editor, Godkin, said this the other day: "Mr. Dana is not a 'learned man.' At all events no one knows whether he is or not. He has published nothing indicative of knowledge or culture. His little articles in the Sun show nothing of that kind. The only evidence he has given of capacity for continuous thought on any subject is two addresses to undergraduates in defense of his peculiar style of journalism."

It would indeed be highly amusing to read what Dana might have to say of Godkin. He knows how to use the bow string.

Texas is booming. It has thirty-one railroads in process of construction, and of various lengths. They will when completed amount to 2,913 miles. California is next now in railroad building, having 1,390 miles on hand. Arkansas twenty-one new lines with 1,377 miles; Pennsylvania with 768; Wisconsin with 964, South Dakota, 834, Georgia 760, Florida 775, South Carolina 313, Ohio 438, Minnesota 522, and New York 393. Other States are building some roads. So it looks like a revival in this work and this year will turn out much more than 1894, with only about 2,000 miles. The Railway Age reports 20,547 miles of new railroad construction.

It looks now as if the cotton crop of 1894 will not fall far short of 10,000,000 bales. It is known to be more than 9,045,000 bales. If it markets from the 1st of March as other years have done it will add at least 700,000 bales to those reported before that time. The Philadelphia Record says: "After the close of March 683,000 bales were marketed in 1892, 687,000 bales in 1893 and 763,000 bales in 1894. It is scarcely likely that a less amount will be added in the marketed supply in the next five months than the average of the three preceding years."

This will make it still more hazardous for the South to grow in 1895 another great crop. If it makes more than 7,000,000 bales look out for low prices. Cotton is a little up now and that will mislead some planters.

One of the signs is the attitude of certain leading Republican gold dailies towards silver. In Pennsylvania some of the great papers are taking a wiser view, notably the Philadelphia Press Republican gold organ. The Press goes so far as to say that "an international agreement on the silver question which would re-establish silver in its full place, side by side with gold, is the great object to be earnestly sought." The Record, is very bitter against silver and favors a split in the party in case silver is adopted. admits that in Pennsylvania there "is not any doubt that in the rural sections of Pennsylvania the Republican party is very strongly impregnated with a belief in the desirability of free silver coinage." In the mean time the silver men are planning for a great battle in 1896. News from Washington is that the Republicans "are courting silver." It is not thought that there will be much branching off from old parties. The Boston Globe, leading New England Democratic paper, says: "There is no mistaking the evidence that bimetalism is making great progress in England, a fact that the single gold standard advocates, not being able to dispute, are making great efforts to disguise."

A BIT OF FINANCIAL HISTORY.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, a very decidedly able Republican, in a recent letter to the Chicago Times-Herald, states that in 1867, Samuel B. Ruggles, a delegate from this country to the monetary conference called by France, grossly misrepresented his country in representing it as favoring a gold standard. In 1878, eleven years later, the United States called a monetary conference. Mr. Herzog, of Switzerland, now President of that country charged that this country was a warm supporter of gold. Mr. Doolittle says the charge was true then. It will be recalled that in 1873, the Congress (Republican) demonetized silver and enthroned gold. Mr. Doolittle says:

"Had the United States in 1867 in the Paris conference, as it ought to, stood with France and the Latin union for bimetalism there would never have been any demonetization of silver by Germany or the Scandinavians States, and the monetary revolution from the double standard to gold alone would never have been attempted in this generation, in my opinion."

It is well to understand these historic events. They help to better understand the present situation.

Pertinent to this is a recent editorial in the New York World showing how France has managed her financial matters. Let it be remembered that France in 1871 had paid over \$3,000,000,000 to Germany as indemnity and paid it in gold, which no other nation on the globe could have done. On one side of France is England, a gold standard country, and her enemy, Germany, is to the north, another gold country. Now for what the World tells: "The last annual report of the Bank of France shows that it is possible to keep a stock of gold and silver available at the same time, and also that a silver reserve may be utilized to prevent the stock of gold from being diminished. During 1894 the gold reserve of the

bank was increased by \$71,600,000, and since January 1st a further addition of \$16,000,000 has been made, bringing the stock of gold up to \$27,500,000. The cause of this increase is simply the natural flow of exchange. All payments to the bank from foreign sources are made in gold—in form of ingots or foreign coin. Money in this shape not being current in France it is brought to the bank, which issues its notes in payment for it. When it comes to paying out money, however, the rule is different. In addition to its reserve of \$27,500,000 in gold the bank holds some \$250,000,000 in silver. When the notes of the bank are presented the holder is required to take a part in silver. If the amount is large and the bank supposes that it is intended for export it will pay only one half in gold and half in silver. It will sell ingots or foreign coins, but it will not sell French gold coins. There is only one comment for us to make on this. When we find a country steadily increasing both its gold and silver stocks, without either forced purchases or reissuing greenbacks or sales of bonds or currency, we are compelled to say: They manage these things much better in France."

In such object lessons there is instruction for this country. It is admitted by the Richmond, (Va.) Times, one of the most extreme advocates of a single gold standard, that "the Rothschild-Morgan syndicate protects our Treasury against further raids on its gold." Think of that. Morgan, is a Wall Street broker, and Rothschild a British money broker. These powers control and protect the Treasury of this great country of nearly 70,000,000 people. Shades of Hamilton! The Lynchburg News reminds us that "if when the gold raid commenced from Wall street, Secretary Carlisle had adopted the policy of the Bank of France he could have stopped it in a single day and by one stroke of his pen. Gold and silver were the legal coin of the country and the law as it then stood distinctly and in so many words made it his option to pay in those two coins according to his convenience."

THE INCOME TAX DECISION. The decision of the Supreme Court as to the income tax is not surprising as it is now organized. For a number of years the Republican Congress levied an income tax, and no decision adverse to its constitutionality was made. For thirty years a direct tax has been levied upon spirits and tobacco. For a long time several States have levied an income tax and it has worked well, not being more oppressive than other taxes. But in 1895, it is declared, and perhaps the decision is wise and as it should be, that an income tax is unconstitutional in so far as it reaches rents and income of real estate. It is also held that it is unconstitutional to tax Government bonds. With this decision before the next Congress we would suppose it would make many changes in the results of taxation. The estimate is that under the decision of the court the law will not raise more than \$15,000,000 yearly on such things as are deemed constitutional to be taxed. Although the decision may shelter a great many people from being taxed who are not bearing their proportionate part of the public burden, the MESSENGER will be glad if the return to the Constitution of the United States in this decision shall be the signal and forerunner that the Government is henceforth to regard the organic law, and that all usurpation of authority, like ordering U. S. soldiers into States without the sanction of States, and other high-handed acts, and all attempts at centralizing of power in the General Government shall be stopped such as doctoring cattle in the States, providing the forty acres and the mule for impecunious folks, educating the masses, running railroads, owning all lines of communication—these and other dangerous monstrosities are to be henceforth tabooed, avoided, put down. It is a good and healthful sign to see a decision to protect the rich from righteous taxation made upon the distinct grounds of unconstitutionality.

A Supreme court composed of Republicans with but one exception long ago decided that a tax under a tariff levied for any purpose whatever other than "for revenue only" was purely and simply "obnoxious." What would the present court hold? Cannot this principle be tested? There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only internally acting cure on the market. It is taken in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It offers one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

All Free. Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

DUKE CIGARETTES. DUKE OF DURHAM CIGARETTES. High Grade Tobacco and ABSOLUTELY PURE.

EASTERN VISITORS PLEASUED.

The Massachusetts mill men are much pleased at the very cordial reception they have met with everywhere. The South never extended hospitality and cordial greeting half-way. They will no doubt speak well of the South and will not depreciate its advantages. The opinion of Mr. Lovering is indeed very favorable. He does not hesitate to affirm that its advantages and opportunities are very "remarkable" for cotton milling. He did not fail to say at Raleigh that "it is perfectly natural that cotton should be spun where cotton is grown. Undoubtedly the immediate increase in the spindles of our country is destined to be near the cotton fields. The proximity to coal, in many sections, and the abundance of water power, together with a plentiful supply of cotton close at hand are advantages not to be ignored." This is frankly and sensibly taken. The steady growth of cotton manufacturing in the South is a necessity. Thus far, although the South makes 60 per cent. of the entire world's supply of cotton, it has but 4 per cent. of the spindles operating in the entire world. This is strange. With all of its great progress in milling within a decade, and with all of its very great advantages, to date but 4 per cent. of the manufacturing is done in the South. It shows what little really has been done, and how much there is to do. The fact of the South's superiority is really no new thing. This writer can show a dozen editorials on that subject published in this city from time to time by him within the last twelve or fifteen years. The wonder is that the South has not utilized those vast advantages to a much greater extent, and that New England did not recognize them decades ago. While there may not be any great movement Southward by the New England manufacturers, there will be now and then an addition coming from that section. The advantages of labor, climate, fuel, cost of living, health, and having the cotton growing all about the mills will assert themselves in spite of all opposition of the press and the prejudices that may be ingrained.

ROME FOLKS.

It is pleasant to know that railroad building is not at a complete standstill in North Carolina. It is reported that three roads are in course of construction. Very little was done last year. The MESSENGER regrets to learn that Minister M. W. Ransom is suffering from carbuncles on the neck and elbow. It is to be sincerely hoped that he will soon recover for otherwise they might not only give him great suffering, but might prove very dangerous. Among the special features at Greensboro Female college commencement in June is the Alumnae address, which is to be delivered by Mrs. John W. Hays, of Oxford, N. C., an Alumna of the institution. We do not know personally a woman now living in North Carolina who is the superior of Mrs. Hays in natural ability. She is well cultivated and full of wit. In 1884, North Carolina cultivated 53,113 acres in rye and produced 478,017 bushels; 164,525 acres in hay and grew 238,561 tons; 17,955 acres in potatoes and 1,113,210 bushels; 695,147 acres in wheat and 3,475,735 bushels; 2,459,663 acres in corn and 32,959,484 bushels; 527,893 acres in oats and 5,754,034 bushels. The hay crop is far too small. Make more hay and stop buying from the North. The potato crop is much less than we had supposed. The wheat crop is rather small. Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia exceed it. If more oats were made there would be much less demand for the products of the hay fields in the West. Raise home supplies all round, including home manures.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks and Bonds in New York—The Grain and Provision Markets of Chicago.

NEW YORK, April 9—The railway and miscellaneous stock market was quiet today. At the opening the market was firm under the influence of higher prices from London, the improvement ranging from 1/2 to 1 per cent. There was a disposition to take a hopeful view of things, the rains at the West and the advances in wages reported by manufacturing concerns creating a more confident feeling as to the future of stock prices. The paucity of buying orders, however, was taken advantage of by those bearishly inclined to test the market and there were moderate sales of the Grangers, Atchison, Manhattan, the Anthracite Coalers and Distilling and Cattle Feeding, Burlington and Quincy fell 1/8 per cent. to 7 1/2; St. Paul 1/4 to 5 1/2; Rock Island 1/4 to 6 1/2; Northwestern 1/4 to 9 1/2; Lackawanna 1/4 to 15 1/2; Delaware and Hudson 1/4 to 13 1/2; Jersey Central 1/4 to 13 1/2; Manhattan 1/4 to 10 1/2; Reading 1/4 to 12 1/2. Burlington was still affected by its poor annual report. Atchison ran off on the announcement that the first installment of the assessment will be \$3 and will have to be paid on the deposit of the stock. The official plan of reorganization will be published simultaneously at home and abroad to-morrow. Distilling sold down on the reported disruption of the organization just formed to maintain a uniform rate for spirits. Taken all together the efforts of the traders to dislodge long stock were not as successful as they had hoped, and in the final trading there were indications that some of the bears were disposed to cover. The surprising strength of the Vanderbilts had much to do with this change of front. Michigan Central was especially strong and rose from 93 1/2 to 97 and closed at 97 bid and 99 asked. New York Central advanced from 94 1/2 to 96 1/2, and Big Four from 37 1/2 to 38 1/2 to 37 1/2. In the industrial sugar was in demand and advanced from 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 to 10 1/2. Gas opened weak and later recovered. The dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. annum is expected tomorrow. United States Leather preferred sold up 1/4 to 7 1/4 and Linseed Oil 1 1/2 to 23 1/2. Certificates of Delaware and Hudson stock in the name of LeGrand B. Cannon were delivered to day. This accounts for yesterday's break in the stock. In the final dealings the market was steady to firm. Net changes show losses of 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. Baltimore and Ohio leading. Sugar, General Electric and the Vanderbilts gained from 1/4 to 3/8 per cent., the latter in Michigan Central; the bond market was strong. The sales of listed stocks aggregated 105,000 shares; unlisted, 39,000.

CHICAGO, April 9—The buying of May wheat by Armour gave rise to speculation and conjecture in the minds on the board of trade floor to-day. His purchases were the best support accorded the market to-day. Gossip of late has been to the effect that liquidation in the month referred to was to be expected at any time and the good buying which was seen to-day was in the nature of a surprise. The weekly shipments to European countries was a matter of conflict between New York and Chicago. The former wired that they amounted to 7,181,000 bushels, while the direct information of the latter placed them at 6,000,000 bushels. The difference seemed to be the result in regard to the Argentine exports. Either New York included them twice or Chicago compilation did not have them at all. The immediate effect of the liberal supplies of importing nations was to weaken this market and the heavy feeling continued throughout the morning. In the car lot branch of the market prices were steady. The corn market was less apathetic today than it has been during the winter. The outside appeared to have adopted the selling course and local professionals were perfectly willing to help them along. The business was good, but such could not be said for prices. Cash corn was in poor demand and was quotably 1/4 to 1/2 lower. The fine weather succeeding the general rains and the heavy receipts depressed prices to-day. The decline was also in line with that of wheat and corn, the influence of those markets being itself potent enough to adversely affect the market. The business was fair and the orders were well distributed. The cash market was 1/2 to 3/4 lower than yesterday.

Provisions—Here, as in wheat, Armour was the factor. Starting in an indifferent manner, with several minutes elapsing before either lard or ribs could be quoted, so light was the trade, prices gradually firmed and after the call became strong. Armour bought right and left of ribs, shorts getting warmed and covering freely of everything. The close showed the full advance practically sustained. May pork resting with a gain of 5c; May lard 15c and May ribs 15 to 17c.

KINSTON NEWS NOTES.

[Correspondence of the Messenger.] KINSTON, N. C., April 9. The Democrats of Kinston held a mass meeting in the court house last night to name their candidate for Mayor. Messrs. Hill, the present incumbent, Plato Collins, J. B. Temple and W. F. Stanley were warmly supported by their friends in convention and each received flattering votes. Mr. Temple was nominated on the third ballot. The meeting was harmonious and pleasant throughout. Mayor Hill, who has served two terms, retires with the confidence and esteem of every one, and only the fact that our people are opposed to third-terms caused him to fail of renomination.

There was a novel marriage here a few days since, the bride being a blushing widow of some 52 summers, while the groom was a staid man of some 27 years. Messrs. Wagner, Smith and a colored boy came very near drowning here in the Neuse river a few days since by the capsizing of a boat, but fortunately help reached them in time to save them. There are quite a number of truckers operating in the vicinity of our town, and the prospect is encouraging at this time. It was my fortune to ride out with Mr. J. W. Grainger, one of our largest truck farmers, a few days since. His crop of peas and cabbage are the finest I ever saw. Competent judges say his cabbage will pay him from \$200 to \$400 per acre.

Rev. F. D. Swindell preached an able sermon in the Methodist church on Sunday night on the subject of missions. He has formally appointed Rev. Mr. Becton to succeed Rev. E. B. Wilcox as pastor of Griffon circuit. We were visited yesterday with the heaviest rain of the season.

HERE'S APRIL.

Now Purify the Blood! Feed the Nerves!

Take Paine's Celery Compound Now!

It Speedily Makes People Well.

Cures Disease When All Else Fails.

In Every Civilized Land It is a Blessing.

Is Used by Physicians in Every Community.

Indorsed by Thousands of People in North Carolina.

In every civilized country people are now taking Paine's celery compound. Persons employed constantly indoors emerge from the long confinement of winter reduced in strength and nervous vitality. The need of a spring medicine for years impressed itself on the attention of a thinking people.

But with a lack of a really valuable scientific preparation people were accustomed to take all sorts of home-made concoctions—some harmless, but none of any great value. Finally, in the famous laboratory of Dartmouth medical school, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., discovered the formula for Paine's celery compound, the remedy that has become the standard nerve restorer, blood purifier and strengthener from one end of the country to the other, the preparation that stands unrivaled as—The world's great spring remedy.

Not only is this known to the people generally to-day, but it is the one remedy invariably ordered by the modern class of physicians in all cases of nervous debility. Since the appearance of Paine's celery compound, when first prescribed by Prof. Phelps, there has been no difference of opinion among scientific men as to its unrivaled merits. The reports of the many cases where this remarkable remedy has saved life and restored health, have again and again been given at length in the medical reviews and the newspapers, until to-day the whole country is familiar with the power of Paine's celery compound over disease. More than one influential paper has spoken in editorial columns of this great modern remedy as a remarkable instance of a scientific discovery, emanating from the very highest medical authority, and taken up later by the whole people, till to-day it is the recognized remedy of the world for all forms of weakness.

No such complete agreement of the popular belief and professional judgment ever before happened. Just now, when the new year—that is the spring—is overhauling the body and trying to arouse it to drive out disease, it is well to know what to do in order to help the good work along. When the nerves count up the gains and losses of the winter, most every one is sure to find that he stands in need of a spring medicine to tone him up, to make richer and purer blood, and to make his nerves sound and vigorous. The marvelous ability of rapidly reconstructing worn-out tissues of purifying the blood, and of strengthening tired nerves has won for Paine's celery compound the written endorsement of thousands of careful physicians.

It is a fact much commented on that men and women of national reputation and prominence, educated people who are useful what they employ when sick, have of their own accord sent letters describing fully their permanent recovery from rheumatism, heart weakness, sleeplessness, debility, kidney troubles and from diseases of the stomach and liver. In all these cases of recovery from serious disorders and the general feeble health that comes directly from a bad state of blood and impaired nerves, Paine's celery compound has always removed disease and established health again. It begins to give its great help immediately. This is how it has made men and women come to speak of it as "the remedy that makes people well." This significant phrase has been repeated so often from mouth to mouth that it is now everywhere inseparably associated with Paine's celery compound, not only by the physicians who daily prescribe it, but by the thousands of ailing people, young and old, who go to it for aid and comfort. Take it now.

The Delaware Dead Lock. DOVER, Del., April 9—Every member of the Legislature was present when the 106th ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day. The dead lock entered upon its 13th week to-day and the lines are as strictly drawn now as they were when the contest began, notwithstanding the death of Governor Marvil last night, which it was thought would hasten a solution of the question.

NOTICE. I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Wisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 322, and one will be sent you free. It seems that Rev. Dr. Morrison will not be at Trinity college as published.