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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

All the steamship companies at Southampton have complied with the stockmen's demands and work has again begun on the docks. The election in Brazil for delegates to the constitutional assembly passed off very quietly. Robert Ray Hamilton was drowned a few days ago. The President will return to Washington city before Congress adjourns. The Governor of Virginia has commuted the sentence of Nannie Woods, convicted of arson, to imprisonment for life. An explosion in a mine in Prussia yesterday killed twenty-five men. Travellers confirm the report that the Germans have issued an edict allowing slave trade in German Zanzibar. The Berlin Post says the German Government never intended to evaluate slavery in her African possessions. Political disturbances are still going on in Constantinople. The International Commercial Congress was opened in Paris yesterday. The cholera here made its appearance in Aleppo. The Shipowners' Federation of London will affiliate with the Officers' Federation. The latest news from Southampton is that a hitch has occurred in the settlement of the difficulties. Fifteen rioters were arrested yesterday. It is found that the census takers omitted nearly 30 per cent. of the population of New York city. Serious trouble with the strikers in New South Wales is anticipated. The Brazil elections were greatly in favor of the Government. An Austrian man-of-war with a crew of sixty-nine men and four officers has foundered in the Black Sea. The tobacco warehouses of Louisville and Cincinnati will consolidate, forming an immense concern. The conference on the tariff bill held an informal meeting last night. It is thought that the bill as it passed the Senate will be finally adopted. Speaker Reed has determined to abandon the fight against the Blaine reciprocity measures in the bill.

PISTOL GRAPHS.

Fish are known to live miles below the surface of the ocean.

The Richmond Christian Advocate reports in one circuit, five churches, 533 professions.

McDowell Democratic convention endorsed Vance for the Senate. Hurray! Roll on the ball.

The New York Tribune's book critic speaks favorably of two new novels, "A South Sea Love" and "The Baroness Blank."

Bad water, it is said, is causing Philadelphia to be a great sufferer from typhoid fever—greater than any American city.

Lord Wolsey was once a "shop keeper," or as we would call it in this country, a store keeper, before he entered the British army.

The platform of Radicalism in 1892 will be shaped by Reed's recent campaign and success—more taxes and heavier burdens.

At Reading, Penn., Rev. Martin Luther Fritch was convicted of stealing various articles from a hardware store. A big sensation has been caused.

Vance and Hampton will go back to the Senate without a doubt, we think. It looks as if Gov. Gordon will enter the Senate again from Georgia. Vance and Gordon are Presbyterians.

Representative Kennedy has received scores of letters thanking him for his abuse of Boss Quay. Tom Reed needed the scoring worse, but Kennedy likes Caesar of the House.

General Apathy and General Rascality were the real factors in Fat Tom's victory. The New York Evening Post shows by the figures that the Democratic canvass was utterly neglected.

Mr. J. E. Bowen, in Lippincott's Magazine, pays a very handsome tribute to Paul Hamilton Hayne and gives these lines intended for the dead poet:

"His mouldering dust can never hear
The tenderest footsteps drawing near
But far beyond our finite view
His spirit walks the boundless blue."

What a contrast! Reed's biggest Maine audience consisted of but 1,500. Mills had 15,000 farmers to hear him at a town of but 1,000 inhabitants in Illinois. They came in from all the country around to hear the able Texan discuss taxation and the oppression of the laboring classes.

Here is the very vigorous and pointed language, and we think truthful also, that Mr. Joseph A. Brown, of the famous wholesale importing house in Boston of Brown, Durrell & Co., said:

"Tom Reed is a fraud and McKinley is a fraud, and the McKinley bill is the greatest outrage ever perpetrated on the people of the United States. I have voted the Republican ticket all my life, but I tell you the man who made up the new tariff bill and the men who have voted for it are frauds."

Another very sick Republican. There will be tens of thousands like him by November next.

It is learned that 30,000 tons of the Farmers' Alliance fertilizer, made at Durham, were sold last season.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

DEMOCRATS PLEASUED WITH THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

There will be much scratching by the Negroes—The Whale, a New Democratic Campaign Paper—Work at the Wrightsville Encampment to Begin this Week—Republican Executive Committee.

MESSENGER BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16.

The Republican county convention yesterday is not a source of pure delight to that party. There will be a lot of scratching, for negroes say they intend to "scratch" Meacham, the candidate for the Senate, and Purnell, one of the candidates for the House. The Democrats are well pleased at the result of the convention as well as at the feeling which follows it. Meacham has been a red-hot Democrat, and once said no Republican should ever sleep in his house. Yet your correspondent was assured yesterday he solicited the nomination. It is said he will in a day or two accept the nomination, withdrawing from his canvass for Congress. His election to any office is an impossibility, it appears.

The rain fell all to-day and put a stop to nearly all kinds of work. From appearances it will be a long rain, just the thing the farmers dread at this season.

The weather has been just right for the development of all that there is in the "top crop" of cotton and on stiff land this will be a pretty good crop.

At 9 o'clock last night the break in the water works supply pipe was repaired and the city was again supplied, to the great satisfaction of everybody.

A weekly paper, the Whale, is to appear here soon, in the interests of local Democracy, and it is whispered that it will be particularly lively.

If the weather permits, active work at the permanent camp at Wrightsville, will begin this week. A number of contracts have been awarded by the Quartermaster General. The first one to be carried out will be that for the grading.

The handsome residence of Mr. Bruce Wright is nearly completed. It is a two-story cottage, in the Queen Ann style.

The Supreme court will meet on the 26th and 27th to examine applicants for license to practice law. And proceed on Monday following with the call of appeals from the several districts. Seventeen applicants have already been registered. The number will doubtless be increased twenty-five is the average for each class.

The colored people are conducting a camp-meeting about a quarter of a mile east of the city. The meeting has been in progress about two weeks, and if shouting and loud singing are any evidence of the fact, great interest is manifested. The meetings are regularly attended by large crowds of colored people and continue till a late hour every night.

News was received here to-day that four gentlemen in Winston had bought 500 acres of land near the town, for the purpose of organizing a land company, with a capital of \$250,000.

It has been decided to plant ocheite mulberry trees for shade at the permanent camp. Two hundred will be set out, in well-manured soil. They grow rapidly and afford a most agreeable shade. Some grass is to be planted on the parade ground, some thirty acres.

What are known as the upland plow have made their appearance here. They are found in the grass fields and are a very fine game bird.

The new Republican State Executive committee held its first meeting this afternoon, John B. Eaves its chairman presiding. F. G. Walser, of Greensboro, was elected secretary. A resolution introduced by J. J. Mott was adopted, appointing a committee of three to see that every Republican voter on the State shall have an opportunity to register and in case there was a failure to register, to ascertain the cause of the failure and the name of the registrar. It was announced that the purpose of this was to see whether there was a necessity of having the Force bill passed by Congress in December, and also whether that bill is needed in North Carolina. The introducer of the resolution asserted that if the State election law was enforced, the Force bill would be a necessity.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Anti-Lottery Bill Passed—The Kennedy Speech—The Whole Matter Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—[SENATE]—The Senate devoted an hour to bills on the calendar unobjectioned to. The first bill on the calendar was the Senate bill authorizing the librarian of Congress to purchase, at not exceeding \$30,000, the Townsend Library of National, State and individual records concerning the origin, progress and consequences of the late civil war. This bill occupied the entire hour and was then passed.

The Senate bill appropriating \$10,000 for the improvement of the road to the National Cemetery near Pensacola, Fla., was also passed.

The conference report on the Railroad Land Forfeiture bill was resumed and Senator Morgan continued his argument against it. The conference report was agreed to.

The House anti-Lottery bill was then taken from the calendar and passed without a word of discussion, and the Senate took up the House bill to repeal the timber culture laws.

Senator Plumb, who reported the bill back from the committee on Public Lands, moved an amendment in the nature of a substitute. This substitute was itself amended at the suggestion of several Senators and was then passed and a conference asked with the House on the disagreeing votes and Senators Plumb, Pettigrew and Waltham were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then took up from the calendar the Senate bill to establish the United States Land court and to provide for a settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories. The bill having been read, was laid aside until to-morrow, and the Senate, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, the private bill passed for the relief of Admiral S. P. Cooper.

On motion of Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, the Senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Knoxville, Tenn.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Enloe's resolution relative to the Kennedy speech.

The pending question was on the point of order against the resolution raised by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio.

The Speaker in rendering his decision said that there could be no doubt that the legislative proceeding of the two co-ordinate branches of the Legislature would be very much impeded if improper reflections were allowed by members of one body upon the members of the other. This was so plain, so well established, that it seemed unnecessary to say a word in regard to it. It was founded on that principle which caused the members of the House to speak of each other by phrase rather than by name. It was intended, as far as possible, to keep personal feeling out of legislation, and the chair was only glad, not only for the advantage of the relations between the House and the Senate, but for the advantage of the relations among members of the House that this question should be passed upon in such manner as would make an impression upon all. The chair therefore overruled the point of order.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution referring the Enloe resolution, together with Mr. Kennedy's speech to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to that committee to examine the speech and the rules and practice regulating debate, and report its findings to the House within three days. The debate on the subject lasted over two hours and was participated by Messrs. Blount, Enloe, McMillen, Candler of Massachusetts, Dalzell, Bayne, Cannon, Hoopkins, Breckinridge, Adams of Illinois, Turner of Georgia, and Holman. There was some sharp sparring between Messrs. Enloe, McMillen and Cannon, the two Democratic members having brought into the discussion the occurrences of the day on which Mr. Cannon created a sensation when replying to Mr. McAdoo and two other Republican members exchanged epithets and blows, and Mr. Cannon resented the remarks.

Finally Mr. Enloe demanded the previous question upon his resolution which was so modified as to be an expression on the part of the House that it "disapproves and condemns" Mr. Kennedy's speech and the direction to the public printer to expunge it from the permanent Congressional Record. The House refused—yeas, 83; nays, 114—to order the previous question.

Mr. Bayne again offered his resolution referring the whole matter to the Judiciary committee. The clause requiring the committee to report within three days was stricken out on point of order raised by Mr. Enloe. The previous question on Mr. Bayne's resolution was ordered. The resolution was adopted and accordingly the matter was referred to the committee on Judiciary.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following conferees on the tariff bill: Messrs. McKinley, Burrows, Bayne, Dingley, Mills, McMillen and Flower. The House then adjourned.

THE ALHAMBRA ABLAZE.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES CONTINUING IN SWITZERLAND.

Southampton Labor Troubles Still Unsettled—An Austrian Man-of-War Unloaded—Cholera in Aleppo—Fatal Mine Explosion—Germany Countenancing the Slave Trade in Africa.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Fire broke out at 10 o'clock last night in the palace of Alhambra in Granada, and, despite the efforts made to extinguish it, it is still burning. The fire originated in the Alberca court yard and soon spread to the galleries. Great damage has been done.

ROJANEIRO, Sept. 16.—The elections for members of constitutional assembly passed off quietly. Among the candidates returned are Ministers Bocayura, Glycerio and Vandenholz.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 16.—The labor leaders here threaten to call out the railway engineers and firemen and resort to more extreme measures if they fail to obtain a conference with their employers within forty-eight hours. The government is purchasing all the rifle ammunition possible in order to prevent its misuse.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—An explosion occurred to-day in the Mayback pit at Sault-Wendel, Rhenish Prussia, by which twenty-five miners were killed. Other men in the pit to the number of 325 were rescued.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 16.—Travelers from the coast confirm the report of the issue of a decree by the Germans at Bagamoyo, authorizing traffic in slaves. The decree was signed by the German Commandant and was posted at Bagamoyo and Darassalam. Slave dealers expelled from Zanzibar have established themselves at Bagamoyo and are doing a thriving business. It is reported that the Sultan has telegraphed to Europe for assistance.

Emin Pasha has reached Wrangenebo. He found that the Arabs had deserted the district.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Post says: The Sultan's decree prohibiting the slave traffic does not operate in German territory, where, under the existing treaties, a German commissioner exercises public powers. Germany never had any intention of unqualifiedly abolishing all forms of slavery. The Reichstag agreed that measures against slave traffic and man hunting should be taken only by degrees, with due regard to the existing order of things.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 16.—Large crowds of dock laborers assembled outside the dock gates this morning waiting to resume work. The Union and Royal mail steamship companies, which were the last to hold out against the demands of the men, this morning posted placards on their docks announcing that increased wages would be granted all round.

The rupture in the arrangements agreed upon by the men and their employers is threatened, owing to the men belonging to the Union Steamship Company's steamer Moor refusing to go to sea because the boatswain is a non-unionist. Fifteen rioters have been committed for trial. The Union Steamship company's men will resume to-morrow.

The mayor of Southampton is prostrated with congestion of the brain. The troops will be withdrawn to-morrow.

BERNE, Sept. 16.—Reports from Bellinzona state that quiet prevails there. Firing has been heard in the direction of Balleva, but the Federal troops have been forbidden to go beyond the outskirts of Bellinzona. M. Respin, Conservative member of the Ticino Cantonal Council, had an interview with President Buchonnet in this city to-day. He demanded the impeachment of the Rebel officials and the reinstatement of the former Government. A battalion of troops has been dispatched to Tessera to aid in the dispersing of several bands of armed men, which have assembled there. Additional reinforcements will probably be required. Conservative shops at Lugano, which have been closed for several days, are now open again and are decorated with flags.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 16.—The elections are now known to be in favor of the Government. Very few opposition candidates have been returned. The President has been elected at Ceara; otherwise, complete order has prevailed. The poll is a light one.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Shipowners Federation have promised the delegates representing seven thousand ship captains and officers that they will affiliate with their federation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—Cholera has made its appearance in Aleppo. The presidents of the ecclesiastical and secular councils of the Armenian Patriarchate have resigned.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Austrian war ship Taurus, with her crew of sixty-nine men and four officers has foundered in the Black Sea.

The Census of New York City Incomplete.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The sanitary police this afternoon completed the census of the second ward of this city. It shows a total of 1,156 residents of the ward instead of 922 as reported by the census men. This is an excess of nearly 30 per cent over Porter's figures. The health commission, after considering this, adopted a resolution setting forth that the evidence pointed clearly to the conclusion that the census of this city, as announced, is both inaccurate and incomplete, and calls upon the Mayor to order a new census to be taken of all the inhabitants of the city.

Telegraph spars.

Hon. J. J. Hemphill, of South Carolina, and Hon. John Wheeler, of Alabama, have both been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of their districts.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Blaine Carries the Day With Reciprocity—Need Will Make no Fight Against It—An Early Adjournment of Congress Expected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Those beligerent Republican members who were threatening a few weeks ago to utterly demolish the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill are now as docile as lambs, and there are no indications that they will make any except a perfunctory fight against them. The Senate will undoubtedly have its way in the conference committee, and it is quite probable that the bill, when sent to the President, will be substantially as it stands to-day. Speaker Reed and those Republican members who agree with him that the reciprocity feature of the bill, as proposed by Mr. Blaine and perfected by the Senate, is a delusion and a snare, have decided to take their medicine with as much grace as possible. A week or two ago the Speaker was making preparations to organize a fight in the House against the reciprocity amendments.

The situation has changed now, and the Speaker will accept the bill as sent over from the Senate. A canvass of the House has developed the fact that more than three-fourths of the Republican members are outspoken in favor of reciprocity. Hence it would be useless for Speaker Reed to antagonize the pet scheme of his enemy, Mr. Blaine.

The impression that the Tariff bill will have an easy passage through the conference committee has revived the talk of adjourning before October 1, and many members of both Houses now predict that if the Tariff bill is disposed of within a week, which seems likely, adjournment will be had on Saturday, the 27th inst.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The conferees on the Tariff bill had an informal meeting to-night at the residence of Senator Aldrich. No action was taken, the evening being spent in a general discussion and exchange of views. In view of the delay in selecting conferees on the part of the House, it is believed now that the bill will not be reported by conferees to the Senate before Monday next.

Yesterday's Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Brooklyn Jockey Club's fall meeting began at Gravesend track with very dirty weather and a muddy track.

First race, all ages, sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, five furlongs—Volunteer II won, Baby Beach second, Ballarat third; time, 1:02.

Second race, handicap sweepstakes, \$1,000 added, mile and a sixteenth—Diablo won, Sluggard second, Miss Belle third; time, 1:52.

Third race, prospect stakes, 2 year olds, \$2,500 added, six furlongs—Rusel won, Gascon second, Homer third; time, 1:17.

Fourth race, oriental handicap, for 3 year olds, \$5,000 added, mile and a quarter—Eurus won, Ear second, Castaway II third; time, 2:31.

Fifth race, selling sweepstakes, maiden 2 year olds, \$1,000 added, full five furlongs—Kirkov won, Ella T second, Lakona third; time, 1:45.

Sixth race, selling sweepstakes, maiden 2 year olds, \$1,000 added, five furlongs—Victress, fly, won, Benjamin second, John M third; time, 1:35.

Seventh race, selling sweepstakes, 3 year olds, \$1,000 added, mile and a sixteenth—Kempland won, Glenmound second; no time taken.

Tobacco Warehouses Consolidating.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Further progress was made to-day toward the consolidation of the Cincinnati and Louisville tobacco warehouses. A meeting was held attended by representatives from both cities and their attorneys, and while there was some discussion over the form of the contract and of its charter, there was a substantial agreement and the Louisville parties have gone home to secure the signatures of their houses. The papers will then come back for signature by the Cincinnati men. The title agreed upon is the Western Tobacco Warehouse company. There will be issued \$1,000,000 in bonds, secured by personal and real mortgages at 6 per cent, \$2,000,000 of preferred stock at 8 per cent, and \$2,000,000 common stock. H. Glover, of Louisville, is to be president and the vice presidency will be offered to S. H. Brooks, of Cincinnati. The warehousemen are reported as being willing to take about \$2,000,000 of the stock. It will require \$3,000,000 to buy in the property and this will leave two million for a working capital.

The President at Cresson Springs.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 16.—The President's mail this morning was light. Although he transacted considerable business it was mainly of routine and unimportant character. Mr. George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania railroad arrived here this morning in Vice President Thomson's elegant private car and placed it at President Harrison's disposal during his stay at Cresson. It will be used in making short trips to many points of interest in this vicinity. The early adjournment of Congress will shorten the President's vacation in the mountains, as it is his purpose to be in Washington during the closing of the session.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—The Democratic convention met here to-day. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Luzern B. Morris; Lieutenant-governor, Joseph W. Alsop; Secretary of state, J. J. Phelan; Treasurer, Maurice A. Sanger; Comptroller, Nicholas Staub.

Winston Daily: The meeting at the Centenary M. E. Church is still progressing with marked interest manifested. There has been thirty-three conversions up to date.

THE PIEDMONT.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE NORTHERN AND PIEDMONT COUNTIES.

Will the Tobacco Crop Assure Permanent Prosperity? The Great Influence for Good Which the Moravian Settlements Have Had Upon Their Neighbors—A Victoria Regia Regis Grown in Open Air.

How long a time Wilmington has waited to pierce our interior valleys with railroads, and bring to our shores the products which have made Richmond and Petersburg and Norfolk considerable cities. Look over the files of the old papers in the Wilmington Library and you will see there fore-shadowed, about 1832, what has now been accomplished half a century later. The warnings that McLoring gave about lower Carolina and Virginia tapping our valleys for their own emolument was not heeded, and we would not now have reached this commercial climax had it not been thrust upon us by a sort of *vis a tergo* which the success of the tobacco counties brought to bear upon us. It is not a new thing now, but it is one which our stay-at-home merchants do not properly appreciate, that the accelerating growth of the towns in the tobacco regions has opened new prospects which our commercial city ought to cultivate assiduously. We ought to be able to give them a foreign market for their products, and send them in return, sugar, molasses, salt, coffee, and English crockery and hardware, and all such articles which they now look to Richmond and Norfolk for. These towns are taking care of themselves in a very wise and judicious way, for both in Henderson and Winston-Salem there are evidences that the attention to the predominating staple has only opened their eyes to the necessity of keeping as much money at home as possible, by making their own wagons and agricultural implements, etc. Henderson is not so located that we might expect to divert her trade, but Winston-Salem, whose ambitious arms are reaching out to grasp the trade of Roanoke, by repaying the Virginians for the fast grip they have ever had upon our granaries and tobacco barns. It is to Winston-Salem that we should extend our friendly efforts expecting a commercial capture. That we could be mutually helpful with our great outlet by ocean to foreign countries is evidenced by our shorter and more expeditious line to foreign markets, which is illustrated by the fact that you can take the cars at 7 a. m., at Winston being in Wilmington at 6 p. m.

Thirteen years ago this writer visited the section above mentioned and the transformation from a dull country town to a prosperous city is seen in the large number of tobacco and other factories, and the commodious public school houses, substantial and beautiful churches, paved streets, a general average of good houses and vehicles which to an eastern man is really a most conspicuous feature. These items carry with it naturally the vast appreciation of real estate, not upon a speculative basis, but for the booming real estate broker with his seductive pictorial advertisement has hardly broken the ice, but the demand is for room for more factories, more dwellings, a large new hotel, these crowding the negro shanties out, removing their leprous spots, and substituting therefor the beautiful touch of the architect and builder. But the seduction which causes the holder to part with his old shanties at an advance of from \$400 to \$3,000 per acre only awakes him to the poor sense of his trade, and he sees its value immensely multiplied in a few months, and as he watches the municipal suburb become the heart of business bustle. How a Wilmingtonian would rejoice to see "Slab-Bottom" so transformed.

But is all this prosperity based upon the production of tobacco permanent? Will not all this immense wealth based upon supplying the world with a luxury, some day come to an abrupt end, and bring an evil day of stagnation with impoverished lands and abandoned factories? The world has witnessed only one complete abandonment of the tobacco habit. Some of your readers are old enough to remember the silver snuff-box, wherein lay buried the precious tonks, how all friendly greetings were supplemented by the pinch of "Macaboy," the flourish of the red bandana, the lusty trumpeting of the nasal pipes, so that even the service in the house of God was not too sacred to prevent the owners from relieving their turbid probosces of the fragrant irritant. This dirty habit, which the blandishments and arts of polite society came near fastening on our generation is a thing of the past, while the juicy quid, and the flippant cigarette which stain old folks used to associate with the airy nothingness of the lazy Spaniard, or the vivid freak of the French exquisite, has been entailed upon the whole world. So it seems that while there are fashions in tobacco, tobacco the world will have, and tobacco North Carolina can give, and the making and preparing of the weed in all its devious fashions can hardly outwit and outrun the sagacious men who are now the rulers of the world's markets.

When the future historian of North Carolina comes to study the agencies which have wrought out her peculiar civilization, no chapter can be more interesting than the part which Salem and the Moravian communities have acted in the grand drama. The writer does not claim to have enough knowledge of the history of the Ultras Fratrum to sketch their progress nor is this necessary. Suffice it to say that the Lords Proprietors knew of their qualities, adjudged them to be ecclesiastically sound, and with a wisdom more far reaching than most of their acts towards their other colonies would indicate, granted a hundred

[Continued on fifth page.]