

The Messenger.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1901.

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS AND TORY POLICY.

Lord Rosebery has fine gifts in literature, but he is not a really successful statesman. When Prime Minister, he was something of a failure. Quite recently he issued a manifesto against his old party, the Liberals, and said it was practically gone. It is not in good shape, and Rosebery has no talents or power to put it in better shape. He is a poor leader, and is more successful as a grumbler than as an inspirer. The Tory government in England is seemingly in great force. Its conduct of affairs is approved by the British people, who seem well satisfied with the war upon the Boers and the course of the Tories in the East, and elsewhere. The Liberal party is now and has been weak ever since the great Gladstone retired from its leadership. Many of the ablest men among Liberals are handling Toryism freely and bravely. Morley, Bannerman, Harcourt, Bryce, George, Harrison and others use the freest and ablest speech in condemnation. The New York Evening Post, favorable to the Tories, says of the criticizing Lord:

"Rosebery's description of the Liberal plight has the ring of a prophecy which we expect from him. It is something for the sick man to be told so neatly what is the matter with him, even if no hope of cure is held out. In this detached attitude, however, this inability to rally his party to a watchword, or to offer it an inspiring and unifying command, we see Lord Rosebery's fatal disqualification for political leadership. He is an admirable critic. His literary sense is nice and sure. But he is not a fighting man."

According to Sir John Gordon Sprigg in an address at Cape Town, South Africa, before the Vigilance Committee, on the 16th instant, the British policy as to South Africa is well defined, and it is aimed to wipe out all republican influence henceforth and forever in that region of King Edward's vast dominions Sprigg favors, and says it will be done, the giving of the two conquered little Dutch republics a good, strong taste of military rule, which is now so popular in the republican party in the north now as to outlying provinces, of Uncle Sam. Mr. Sprigg thinks the war will end, not long hence, and he and the Cape Government fully approve of the Salisbury policy of conquest. He likes the idea of wiping out. But he says that when once conquered, the republics will be converted into crown colonies, and the Boers will be completely "submerged by heavy immigration." He says that "federation must not be hurried." Such is the British policy of aggression, of conquest, of obliteration, of submerging. But first rank military rule. If the Boers had but 50,000 fighters this condition would be long deferred.

Olive Schreiner, a writer known to all British readers, and a noble, true woman of excellent gifts, is a strong, hearty sympathizer with the Boers, and with high devotion did much to inform the world of their persecutions. She is now a prisoner, having been put in a wire netting reservation by the British in South Africa and there kept an isolated prisoner. Her married name is Mrs. Cronwright. She is descended (as we learn from a short sketch in the Chicago Record-Herald,) from Boer ancestors and she showed her blood in the book she wrote and published in the defense of her people just before President Kruger declared war on Great Britain. This book was entitled: "An English South African View of the Situation," and contained some very free expressions of opinion on the injustice of British rule or attempted rule in South Africa."

TOWNE ON THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

Hon. Charles A. Towne, is a man of decided ability. He was nominated last year for vice president on the Bryan ticket by the populists and free silver republicans. He is now talking about democratic prospects while in New York. He sees no hope for his friend Bryan in 1904, and says Mr. Bryan will lead a third party. This is not probable. Mr. Bryan is a true, honorable, able man. He now advises all democrats in Ohio to stand by the party nominees. That is just like him. Towne thinks Hill popular in the west among a large element of the democracy. He is reported by the New York Tribune as saying:

"The free silver question is absolutely dead in the west so long as present prosperous conditions continue. Our position on free silver in 1896 and 1900 was misunderstood. We were not demanding more markets and profit for the silver mines, but more money for the country to keep up prices. God, in His wise providence, has provided a vast increase in the supply of gold, and today there is more money in the country than there would have been if the gold supply had remained stationary and the mints had been opened to the free coinage of silver. So long as the present condition continues or the supply of gold continues to increase there

can be no successful or serious demand for the free coinage of silver."

That puts it very square. There is no use the kick against the pricks. The republicans demoralize silver in 1873—twenty-eight years ago—and about killed the silver of the constitution. The effort to return to it by legislation has failed. Goldbuggery was stronger than bimetalism. The inevitable has followed. In 1904, a fight for its restoration would only invite another defeat. Let the real democrats pull together, abide their time, work for the good of the country, and when the hour strikes for a return to the money of the fathers of the constitution, as soon or late it will come, then let the fight be bravely pushed. Towne says: "All the indications in the west now point to a reactionary platform three years hence and an eastern man as the platform of the nominee. Such a result, as I said, may cause Mr. Bryan to lead a third ticket." Mr. Bryan is a democrat. Silver does not alone form a platform or create a party. He is too true and too wise to be a kicker.

ONE BOOK TABLE.

"Side Lights on Management World Systems of Railways," by Major Pangbourne. This seems to be a text-book. The author has written other books, one called "Side Lights in Russia." The other is on India. Price, \$1. Pages 245 and neatly bound. Published at Baltimore by J. G. Pangbone. "Jocelyn Cheshire," by Sarah Beaumont Kennedy. Pages 338. Price \$1.50. York. This is a novel the scene of which is located in North Carolina in revolutionary days. The Charlotte Presbyterian writes of it favorably. Among other things, it says:

"The names, the scenes, the history are all peculiar to this state, and in no history can you find a more graphic account of the Tories and the bitter relations existing between them. The scene is laid in Hillsboro, for even in that ancient time the town was old."

"The Philosophy of Mental Healing," by Leander E. Whipple. Published by the Metaphysical Publishing Co., 121 west 42nd street, New York city, 1901.

"The Education of Teachers," by W. H. Payne, chancellor of the University of Nashville and president of the Peabody Normal College, Richmond, Va. B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. This is a neatly bound volume of 272 pages. The author sets forth his views as to teachers and what teaching is. Its aim appears to be to elevate and strengthen the teacher. It will be read with interest and perhaps profit by professional teachers and aspirants.

The Best Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Troubles. "I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakesfield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form." For sale by R. R. Bellamy, druggist.

LITERARY HOTCH-POTCH.

The south should taboo "The Crisis," the last book of the American Winston Churchill, who was born in Missouri, we think, as was Mark Twain. But like Mark and George Cable and Walter Page he is so completely metamorphosed he is practically a Yankee of the bluest blood and the "most strictest sect." His last book is an insult to the confederate heroes, judging from criticisms made, for we have never read a line by this greatly puffing writer, and whose course is unworthy of any man ever born under a southern sky. He introduces Lincoln, the author of that wild and inexcusable usurpation and unconstitutional act—issuing the "Emancipation Proclamation." When such bitter south haters as Seward and Stanton protested, Lincoln said it was an absolute necessity as there was a crisis in the northern waging of war. He shocked his cabinet, who gave protests, by declaring that he wished to free the negroes that they might kill every old man, woman, child in the south. Barbaric and infernal indeed! Secretary Wells of Connecticut let "the cat out of the wallet." Lincoln's name and memory should be execrated all over the south, by every detest man and woman and by unborn generations. He is a hero in "The Crisis," as Sherman, the house burner and city destroyer, (look at Atlanta and Columbia) and Sheridan, the mill burner and crop demolisher, (both modern Goths) and thus the old war of lies and slander and wrongs will be kept hot. The Macon (Ga.) News has seen the Churchill book and among other things says of it: "Winston Churchill's latest novel, 'The Crisis,' is a defense of the republican party for arousing the north to war. It justifies the wiping out of slavery by blood, and shows the republican contempt for the compact between the states."

We have never read a book by Representative Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. His "History of France" is doubtless a book of merit—full of fire and facts, and as brilliant as vigorous. It was much praised by some capable critics in the north. He is to abandon law, and enter the lecture field. He will be apt to make a success in this new arena. It is announced that he has received flattering offers. He wants \$500 a night. Steep but he may get it. He is writing a biography of the greatest modern Napoleon, the Italian. He is said to have made money at the bar, but he finds he work irksome. The Atlanta Daily News says, and it seems to be a just and judicious suggestion:

"It is said that he entertains some doubt as to his success as a lecturer because he is only willing to say what he thinks. The time has come for lecturing with a definite purpose rather than dealing in glittering generalities, which merely entertain. The public will take nothing without entertainment, but it relishes something seriously intended to instruct, when mixed with a diversion."

Reading no new novels we give but little consideration to the craze for novel writing. About ten new novels appear every day in the year, we suppose. There is a novel out that will interest many people in the south. It is called "Henry Bourland," and is said to be a vivid picture of this great section. It is a picture of negro rule in the south by the United States government that fastened it upon the great white race of Southland. It shows to the terrible greed of the sharks after the war had ended. So anti-southern is a daily as the Chicago Record-Herald in a notice of the book has this:

"The inevitable destruction of the old-time south under the regime set up in the reconstruction period is the theme of Albert Elmer Hancock's novel. The story brings out splendidly the oft-iterated fact that while the civil war was the end of the tragedy for the north, it was but the beginning for the south. * * * Wherefore it is possible to look the truth in the face and speak of it as one sees it without impugning the good motives of any party or class. The edge of bitterness has worn off, and a writer may, if he sees the events of reconstruction in a light not creditable to the statesmanship of the north, say so without fear or favor or the imputation of sectionalism. * * * "Henry Bourland" is an endeavor to express sympathetically the adverse conditions that rendered it impossible for wealthy planters to retain their ideals and traditions as social forces."

Whether the novel is of any value or no we cannot undertake to say. It may have merit or it may be chaffy and inartistic.

Abraham Cowley, who was contemporary with Milton, (who was born in 1608), though ten years his senior, was a youth of extraordinary precocity. At ten years of age he composed an epic romance of "Pyramus and Thisbe," the famous old story. There is scarcely in all literature a parallel to this in the way of premature development. Think of a lad of ten writing such lines as follow. Pyramus is dead, and is found by Thisbe, who, tearing her golden hair, it is said of her: "She blames all-powerful Jove, and strives to take His bleeding body from the moistened ground. She kisses his pale face till she doth wake. It red with kissing, and then seeks to wake His parting soul with mournful words. His wound With tears that her sweet voice con-found."

And yet posterity, even his own contemporaries did not write him a great poet, although when he died he was in his 48th year. He was very clever none the less, a writer of fine parts, but now his poems are only read by the literary student. How many gifted men died neglected or have been forgotten. The great, all-devouring man of Oblivion has swallowed many a singer of sweetness and rich endowment, and played havoc with the memory of many a man of high powers. How evanescent is fame, save with the immortal few—"the dead and sceptered sovereigns who still rule us from their urns" as Byron so finely says.

Heartburn

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Bowel Tablets, and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by R. R. Bellamy, druggist.

TWO POINTS CONNECTED WITH THE BIBLE.

There is ready for the printer a Bible with new marginal readings—a work of revision and correction. It has been prepared by a committee appointed in 1896 by the General Convention of the Episcopal church. The work is completed and the result is said to be that a faithful effort has been made to give an intelligible meaning to every part of the Bible. The fine English—so unapproached in its rhythmic effects, in its beautiful, commanding wording—is not touched save in a few places to make plainer the meaning of the word, the teaching of the Holy Spirit. Instruction has been the chief end sought. The report says:

"With regard to textual questions in the books of the Old Testament, a certain number of renderings have been introduced in case where a different reading appeared to give needed help for the understanding of an otherwise obscure passage. These are distinguished from merely alternative renderings of the present text by the word 'prescribed' in the margin. * * * regard to various readings in the Greek Testament the commission has been careful to avoid committing the Church to the acceptance of any particular view of disputed matter of textual criticism."

The secular newspapers have had something to say lately about keeping the Lord's Day becomingly. Some urge it as an economic matter—a day of rest, of recuperation of wasted energies. Recently, in New York City, a golf crank was tried for violating the Sabbath with his game. He was acquitted. Gotham is too given over to much worse sins to punish a player of golf for daring to "have a good time" on the seventh day. People all around this land violate God's sacred law just as contemptuously every Sunday as that golf expert did. Sabbath observance is comparatively forgotten, ex-

inct. A few pious people here and there, are rigid and consistent in their observance of the law of Jehovah, "to keep it holy." But it is much oftener "honored in the breach than in the observance." And it grows worse with the lapse of time. In ten years it will be so generally disregarded in this country that it will have become Europeanized and the Sabbath will hardly be even "a day of rest" at all. It will be like it has been in New Orleans. In 1888, we were in that city. Its circuses, theatres and saloons were all running at full speed and with colored lights. You cannot keep the Day of the Lord "holy" as commanded by making it a Day of fun and frolic, of visiting and parading, of excursions and drinking. Very lax views upon this question prevail in the south as elsewhere. Here is a southern paper, the Jacksonville Times-Union, that writes of Sabbath observance in this wise:

"Men under the law should have a right to do as they please, provided in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of others. Ecclesiastical sports in an American city would do outrage to the feelings of the majority of the people—to a class who, as a rule, obey the laws best, and best meet their obligations as citizens. * * * A day of rest, not a day of gloom. Gloom is not doing harm. The harmless enjoyment is. If the ideas of some good people could be carried out, the Sabbath would become a day whose advent would be dreaded—not looked forward to with pleasure. * * * Many, perhaps most, persons have to work hard six days in seven. What- ever life furnished them outside of toil, they must get on the day of rest. * * * It is just such views as have helped to undermine faith in God, have served to obliterate the Christian Sabbath, and to turn it into a day of worldly pleasure reveries and sin."

During last May an infant child of our neighbors was snatched from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. It is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail. —Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwaller, Ohio. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, druggist.

A SENSATIONAL PRAYER

Made at the Opening of the Virginia Constitutional Convention

Richmond, Va., July 18.—The session of the constitutional convention lasted forty minutes today and was marked by the most sensational event of the session so far. The Rev. George H. Spooner, of Trinity Methodist church, was introduced by President Goode to offer prayer. After asking the guidance of heaven upon the members of the convention, and their labors, Dr. Spooner said: "We do not consider the action of the Ohio board as unusual, but rather the carrying out of their duties as such a body. It is the duty of that board to offer its services whenever labor troubles start that effect the industries of that state. In view of this fact, Mr. Garland could not see where the troubles were more liable to settlement now than before. 'I cannot see what there is in this question to arbitrate,' he said. 'The question cannot be settled except by the complete back-down of one side or the other on a matter of principle.' * * * The situation throughout this district remains practically as announced early in the day. In the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg, the evident intention of the company to attempt the reopening of the Dewees wool plant at McKeesport is the only incident so far calculated to cause uneasiness. Notices were posted today calling on the employees to come to work and announcing a purpose to start up. The men claim to be confident that enough men cannot be secured to operate the mill and say no opposition will be made to any who may wish to go in. The police authorities, though, going on the principle that in time of peace is the best time to prepare for war, have taken every precaution, and feel prepared to cope with any trouble that may arise. * * * The present strike comes to a close at Wellsville, Ohio, where a public mass meeting was held this afternoon for the purpose of presenting both sides of the controversy to the men employed in the big plant. A number of speeches were made. The principal one being that of President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association. Another meeting will be held tomorrow. A dispatch tonight from Monnessee, says: 'In spite of all efforts to the contrary the tin mill here is still running full and as far as present appearances indicate, it promises not to be affected in the slightest by the strike. The 800 employees are satisfied with the voluntary advance made by the combine, and will continue to work along non-union lines. Of the 500 striking steel hoop men, many have left for their homes, as they are of the opinion the contest is to be long and bitter. The hoop mill is closed down, with the exception of about twenty men who are making some needed repairs.' * * * Trustee Gibson was circulating among the strikers at the different plants at Pittsburg today. He said there were six independent mills in and about the city that would give employment to all the strikers. The following mills, he said, had notified the Amalgamated Association that they were in need of men and could take care of all the strikers: The Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, McKee's Rock Iron mill, Zug mills, Silgo mill,

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

Causes a Loss of \$250,000—Only One Person Injured

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 18.—With a crash that aroused residents for blocks around, the four story Luce building, at the corner of Monroe and Ottawa streets, collapsed at 2 o'clock this morning, doing damage estimated at \$250,000. Half an hour after the building was leveled, fire broke out in the great heap of debris and caused considerable damage before it was extinguished. The building was constructed in 1858 and had been long regarded as unsafe. Recent interior improvements had necessitated removing some of the supporting walls and this is believed to have caused accident. Friedman Brothers, druggists and department store and C. Bilkey's crockery and glass-ware store, located in the building, were completely wrecked. The only person injured was Lieutenant John Connor of the fire department who suffered probably fatal injuries.

Aginaldo's Offer to Bryan

Lincoln, Neb., July 18.—In a statement for the Press today, W. J. Bryan gives his version of the story that Aginaldo promised him financial assistance in his campaign of a year ago. Mr. Bryan says it was while he was in New York that two Filipinos sent a request to confer with him. He declined to meet them and sent a messenger to explain that he did not think it proper to hold a conference. The Filipinos said Aginaldo was willing to issue a proclamation promising to lay down arms, in case of Mr. Bryan's election. Mr. Bryan was willing to contribute to the democratic campaign fund, but Mr. Bryan refused to consider such a proposition, and did not require them to furnish any evidence of their right to represent Aginaldo.

STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE

UNEXPECTED REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE AMALGAMATED MEN.

THE LAST HOOP PLANT TO CLOSE

The Duncansville Mill Men Ask for Admission to the Organization—The Strikers Thus Made Masters of the Situation—The Situation Otherwise Unchanged—Independent Mills Employing the Strikers—Storm-Center of the Strike at Wellsville.

Pittsburg, July 18.—The most important news regarding the steel workers' strike today was the action of the men employed in the Duncansville plant of the American Steel Hoop Company. A telegram was received by President Shaffer from the men in the morning asking if they should strike. The message was a surprise for the Amalgamated people, as they were not looking for this news so soon. President Shaffer answered telling the men not to come out unless they were organized. If organized, they should strike, for they were needed.

In the afternoon another telegram was received from Duncansville, asking that an organizer be sent to them at once. In compliance with this request, Vice President John Pierce started for Duncansville this evening to complete the organization. A meeting is expected to be held tonight. The Duncansville plant is the last of the hoop plants to remain at work, and the Amalgamated Association officials say if they are successful in closing this plant they will be masters of the situation as far as the steel hoop company is concerned at least.

No report has been received as yet from the organizers who went to Vandergrift to do missionary work at the big plant at that point. It may be several days before definite results will follow. The action of the Ohio board of arbitration in offering to bring about settlement of the strike created some talk today in steel circles.

M. M. Garland, former president of the Amalgamated Association, and at present collector of the port, said that he did not consider the action of the Ohio board as unusual, but rather the carrying out of their duties as such a body. It is the duty of that board to offer its services whenever labor troubles start that effect the industries of that state. In view of this fact, Mr. Garland could not see where the troubles were more liable to settlement now than before. "I cannot see what there is in this question to arbitrate," he said. "The question cannot be settled except by the complete back-down of one side or the other on a matter of principle."

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Keystone mill and the Monongahela Coal and Iron Company. The men, he said, would take these positions. Amalgamated Secretary John Williams received a letter from Vice President W. C. Davis, of the Chicago district today, announcing that the men employed by the Federal Steel Company had on assessed one day's pay for the strike fund. The amount is to be sent every pay-day while the strike is on, and Secretary Williams says as there are fully 8,000 men employed by the big steel concern at its Chicago, Joliet and Milwaukee works, the contribution will amount to about \$22,000 every two weeks. The Chronicle Telegraph says: "The strike has effected the sheet steel trade more seriously than was supposed at first and it is impossible to place an order for delivery within three months. The independent manufacturers are crowded with orders and are obtaining high prices for their product. Sales have been made at \$73 a ton, an advance of \$6 a ton over the price ruling for No. 28 gauge before the strike, and \$11 a ton over the price recently announced by the American Sheet Steel Company. Consequently, an unable to get deliveries on orders placed with the combine and are endeavoring to secure their supply elsewhere."

Wellsville, O., July 18.—The storm centre of the great strike was today moved from Pittsburg to this little Columbian county village. Today the Wellsville plant of the American Sheet Steel Company was not in shape to run full, and the report that men would be imported from Vandergrift, Pa., and other points to work at the mills caused President T. J. Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, to rush here from Pittsburg to give courage to the striking mill men. The Amalgamated officials were smothered by the crowd which greeted them here. A procession of several thousand people followed them to the city hall, where President Shaffer was the principal speaker. The crowd was orderly, and Mr. Shaffer's remarks were temperate and conservative and he advised strongly against drink and violence. The situation at the Wellsville plant today was perhaps not satisfactory to the friends of labor. Ter men who had come out with the strikers at first returned and it was feared that they would induce others to go in.

GOLDSBORO GOSSIP.

Entertainment by Oxford Orphanage Pupils—Tobacco Market

(Correspondence to the Messenger.) Goldsboro, N. C., July 18. The Oxford orphan asylum class were greeted here last night by an immense audience on their appearance at the opera house. They were presented by Colonel A. C. Davis in fitting remarks profuse with thanks to the citizens of Goldsboro for their generous presence. The public schools of the city, among other decided improvements, will put in a heater thus securing a uniform heat throughout the buildings. Mr. D. H. Wallace, the recently duly installed traveling representative of the Goldsboro Buggy Company, left today on his initial trip.

Mr. J. L. Park, of this city, who played with the Bethel, N. C., team yesterday at New Bern has returned and speaks in glowing terms of the Bethel team's reception at the hands of the New Bern folk. Mr. Park says they were met at the cars with banners, escorted into the city and feasted during their stay. By an error, the New Bern papers credit the Bethel team to Goldsboro. Goldsboro was only represented in the person of Mr. J. L. Park. Father Quinn is quite well at his home here. His condition is thought to be improved this evening. Goldsboro as a tobacco market will take on new life this season. A number of new buyers have already arrived and every warehouse in the city will be open during the season. Our warehousemen each have secured a good auctioneer and their runners are already out among the growers of this and adjoining counties. Many barns are now being cured. The weather the past two days has been just excellent for growing crops. Following a rainy spell a few days cloudy and warm is always a blessing to the farmer. I am informed that work is progressing very satisfactorily at the Forest Park casino in the north end of the city. The Goldsboro Rifles, Company D, Second regiment, go into camp at Wrightsville Monday. As an attendance of 75 per cent is absolutely necessary it is desired that employers arrange to let members of the company to their employ go with the company. Messrs. N. B. Broughton and J. M. Broughton of Raleigh, were in the city last evening. Mr. Gabriel Holmes, of the Rucker & Whitten Tobacco Company, is spending his vacation in the north end of his brother, Mr. Thos. H. Holmes. Governor Aycock's recent utterances on the lynching question is being freely discussed pro and con by people in this section. Mayor Hood is in receipt of a letter from the Louisville Medical college offering a beneficiary scholarship to some worthy Wayne county young man. Mr. Hood has the certificate.

SUPPOSED TRIPLE MURDER

Mystery Surrounding a Deserted Flat Boat Near Memphis

Memphis, Tenn., July 18.—Chief of Police Richards today received a letter from a firm of buyers of Loconia, Ark. in regard to a supposed robbery followed by a double or triple murder. Two flat boats landed near there a few days ago and since that time the parties have disappeared. Negroes reported the affair and a posse visited the scene. They found every thing torn up and in a state to arouse suspicion of murder and robbery. The scene is at an isolated place. This morning a photograph of the boats, with three men and a woman and a baby were discovered near the scene. A trunk which had been broken open with a hatchet was found in the swamp. Papers bearing the name of F. M. Vogus, Meiz, West Virginia, were also found. Good Hains in the Corn Belt Kansas City, July 18.—Further good rains following those of yesterday fell after midnight last night and during today in many parts in the southwest. Still more is predicted for tonight. The area covered was principally in southwestern Missouri, central and southern Kansas and in the central part of the Indian and Oklahoma country. The rains have increased the prospects of half a crop of corn and will help pasture. However, but little rain is reported in northern and western Kansas and some points are still suffering a drought that extends back from four to eight weeks.

Best For The South. Wood's Turnip Seeds. Wood's Seeds are grown and selected with special reference to their adaptability to our Southern soil and climate. Best results and satisfaction everywhere. If your merchant does not sell Wood's Seeds write for Special Price-List. Circular giving prices and information about Turnip Seeds, Crimson Clover, Late Seed Potatoes, German Millet, Buckwheat and all Seasonable Seeds, mailed on request. T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va. WOOD'S FALL CATALOGUE issued in August, tells all about Crimson Clover, Winter Vetches, Rape, Root Proof and Winter Oats, Seed Wheat, Grasses, and Clover Seeds. Vegetable Seeds for Fall Planting. Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. Catalogue mailed free. Write for it.