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JOS. E. ROBINSON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Argus seeks to be a reliable paper for the people and the family Democratic, and bearing to discuss no issue wherein the people's rights are at stake. Progressive, abreast of the age, we shall always endeavor to keep our editorial and local columns up to the day and hour. Our circulation is rapidly increasing, and we hope to soon have the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

A. E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

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FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:

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For Secretary of State:

OCTAVIUS COKE, of Wake.

For Treasurer:

DONALD BAIN, of Wake.

For Auditor:

R. M. FURMAN, of Bancombe.

For Superint'd Public Instruction: J. C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston.

For Attorney-General: FRANK I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.

For Judge of the Twelfth District: GEORGE A. SHUFORD.

For electors at large: CHARLES B. AYCOCK, ROBERT B. GLENN.

LABOR ETHICS.

In the army of workmen at Homestead we are told, there are many expert sharpshooters, men who have learned to use the rifle; for game is comparatively plentiful in the neighboring mountains, and the workmen are not so poor but that they can enjoy a day's sport occasionally. In fact the employees of the Homestead works are not at all a poor class of men; and it is fortunate for them and for the cause of labor in general that they are not. Like the farmers of Concord and Lexington, they have entered into the present fight as much for the sake of principle as because of the money interest at stake. Like the men of the Revolution again, they are willing to fight because they know how—a fact of immeasurable importance in the morale of any body of men.

The result of that ability to protect themselves, deplorable as was the necessity for its use, is worth all it has cost. As a first consequence we look to the disbanding everywhere of the lawless army of Pinkerton guards. Several States have already forbidden their importation from other commonwealths, but that is not enough. The Federal Government must forbid their very existence as an organization; otherwise it would be quite easy for the Carnegie Company, the Reading Railroad, the Standard Oil Company, or any other great corporation to recruit

its standing army of mercenaries without leaving the borders of any particular State. Statutes such as have been passed in New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Massachusetts, against the introduction of Pinkerton guards from other sections do not prevent Mr. Pinkerton from locating a garrison in any of those States; they only limit his powers of mischief to some extent. The United States must deal with the treacherous usurpation of its powers by organized ruffianism.

We have considered thus far only the practical side of the present situation, for that is the side which confronts the friends of justice and the rights of labor. Practically the Carnegie Company has declared war on its late employees; it has used armed forces to overcome them; and it has been defeated. The workmen have met the illegal invaders as any community would be justified in meeting an assault by banditti or wild Indians. So long as the possibility of another invasion exists, so long the defenders will be warranted in waging exterminating war against their assailants. "Amid arms the laws are silent," so says the law itself. The moral aspect of the case is lost sight of in the immediate question of meeting illegal force with just resistance, but morally the workmen are also in the right. The quarrel is not essentially so much one of rates of wages as of rights of existence. Manager Erick has determined to break up the iron-workers' union. As he said in his ultimatum; "If this contract at \$23 is not signed by June 24, midnight, we will not deal with the union any more. We will employ each man separately, and will pay no attention to the union".

The issuing of this ultimatum was but the first step in his avowed determination to destroy the Amalgamated Association of workmen. Nobody will deny that labor unions sometimes work hardship to individuals, but such instances are rare, and the benefit to workmen at large far exceeds any possible injury to private rights. One may concede the abstract right of a State to leave the Union, without denying the higher right of the Union to prevent secession forcibly; because the secession of one or more members would have brought ruin to all. The workman's union is his capital. Without its protection he is at the mercy of his employer.

The theory that "a man may do what he likes with his own" is not tenable in this era of great industrial enterprises. Thirty years ago a man might do what he liked with his own horse, with his own child, with his own "cuffy"; but a better civilization has taught him that he no longer holds that "right." It is conceivable that a billionaire, or a body of them, might to-day become owners of a whole city. Does any sane person contend that in such case they would be justified in burning down that city, provided they chose to indulge in the pastime?

The men who "own" the Homestead steel works owe something to the laws under which they have waxed rich and insolent. The protective tariff has certainly been kind to them. Under its fostering influence they have been enabled to divide many millions among themselves. They may have a legal right to shut down their mills, to "let the works crumble and waste away into the river with the rains," as their friend Pinkerton declares; but the people of Homestead can stand that if the Carnegie Company can. What they cannot stand, and what the people of the whole country will support them in resisting, is the trampling on their rights by a horde of mercenaries at the dictation of arrogant capital. They have won their Lexington. They can wait, even if it takes seven years, for their Yorktown.

STATE NEWS

Raleigh Chronicle: The electric lights, in all save the business part, are being removed and in a few days the "tombstone" gaslights will undertake to make darkness visible. There will be a howl later on.

Greensboro Patriot: On yesterday while the vanguard of the wire-pullers assembled in knots about the hotels, preparatory to the meeting of the Republican Convention to-day, some of the leaders of the People's party (so-called) were noticed shaking hands among them one gentleman prominently spoken of as a candidate for a State office.

Burlington Herald: On Mr. Jim Teague's farm, about a mile from town, have been found indications that point to rich deposits of gold ore. Mr. James Jones, an old miner, is at the head of the project, and has leased the property for a term of years. The shaft has been sunk about sixteen feet, and several gold-bearing quartz have been taken out. This is thought to be what will prove a rich find.

Morganton Herald: A great deal more hay will be made in Burke this year than ever before. Mr. J. A. Lackey has a field of timothy on his farm near Morganton, containing twelve acres, from which he cut a crop of hay that was a stunner. The timothy heads were from 8 to 12 inches in length. Our farmers are learning that there is as much money in raising hay and cattle as in anything else their farms can produce.

Wilmington Star: The Comptroller of the Currency has declared another 15 per cent. dividend for the depositors of the First National Bank, which suspended last November. When this is paid it will make 30 per cent. received by depositors, more already than a great many expected to get. Mr. W. S. O'B. Robinson, receiver of the bank, will pay out this dividend as soon as the checks can be made out, and in a few days the bank employees expect a rush.

Rocky Mount Argonaut: We learn that hundreds of men in Nash, who expected to support the Third party, have abandoned the concern, since the nomination made last Saturday. This is but the beginning. Where is the man who would vote for Luce Loyd for the Legislature in preference to Nick Boddie? Of course they are ashamed of the nomination, and will not vote the ticket, but come back and support the grand old party through which alone they can hope for the relief they need and ought to have.

Raleigh News-Observer: The suggestion that the cornerstone of the proposed Confederate monument be laid during the Raleigh Centennial meets with general favor, and indeed it seems to us that it would be eminently appropriate. It is entirely practicable and even in case the funds for the entire monument are not raised by that time, there is no reason why the corner stone should not be laid then. It is determined upon and the fact is given general publicity we doubt not that large bodies of troops from Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and other Southern States, and certainly the entire State Guard of North Carolina would come to honor the occasion. It could be made a great day in the South.

Mountain-Fed Beef



City Market. FINEST BEEF In the City Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Sausage AND ONLY THE FINEST AT Sam Cohen & Son's CITY MARKET.

For Rent. A two story 6 room dwelling—new—on East Centre street. Apply to MRS. E. A. COGDELL, June 25, '92. tf.

Norfolk, Newbern & Washington DIRECT LINE.

TRY-WEEKLY TRIPS.

In order to make more convenient and economical use of the vessels now employed in the North Carolina service, and thus to

Better Serve the Interests of Shippers, the Clyde Line and Old Dominion Steamship Company have concluded to merge their respective lines between Newbern, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., into one line, thus giving passengers and truck shippers three trips each week, between Newbern and Norfolk via Washington.

NO ADVANCE IN RATES. On and after Monday, July 4, 1892, until further notice, the

Steamer Newbern, Capt. Southgate

Steamer Enola, Capt. Boyd,

—AND—

Steamer Albemarle, Capt. Rhodes

Will sail from Norfolk, Va., for Newbern direct, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 4 a. m., making connection with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and the Water Lines on Neuse and Trent rivers. Returning, will sail from Newbern for Norfolk, Va., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 (noon) making connection at Norfolk with The Old Bay Line, for Baltimore, The Clyde Line, for Philadelphia, The Old Dominion Steamship Co., for New York, The Merchants' and Miners' Line for Providence and Boston, and The Water Lines for Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., thus giving an all water route to all Northern and Eastern points.

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Passengers will find a good table, comfortable rooms, and every courtesy and attention will be paid them by the officers.

Order all goods, care of N. N. & W. Direct Line, Norfolk, Va.

S. H. GRAY, Agent, New Bern, N. C.

July 2, d-tf.

WHEN TO BUY!

When you can get goods at the following Low, Cut Prices:

Coffee 16¢ to 25 cents, Sugar 5 cents, Vinegar 25 cts per gallon, Rice 5 cts lb., starch 5 cts lb., Good 3 cts lb., 1 lb Baking Powder 10 cts, 24 hundred Matches 10 cts.

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Tinware of all kinds going cheap. Come and see my new Glaisware, Berry Sets, etc. Plates 25 cts, Knives and Forks 50 cts set. Pants Cloth 10 cts yd. Calico 3 to 7 cts yd. Yd Domestic 5c.

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Children's Shoes 29¢ to \$1.15 per pair Ladies' Shoes 85¢ to \$2.50, Men's 95¢ to \$3.00 per pair. Trunks and Valises at almost any price. 24 Envelopes 5 cts, Socks 5 cts.

BOYS' PANTS 20 Cts.

Wire Buckle Suspenders 20 cts, Men's Pants from 50¢ to \$3.50 per pair, Hats, Men's and Boys', from 10 cents to \$1.25. Stockings 5 cents, Lamps 15 cents to \$1.25.

Call and see and be convinced.

F. B. Edmundson.

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Respectfully, D. A. GRANTHAM, mar.24