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### HIDDEN SINS.

For every sin that comes before the light  
And leaves an outward blemish on the  
soul,  
How many, darker, cover it up,  
And burrow, blind and silent, like the  
mole.  
And like the mole, too, with its busy  
feet  
That dig and dig a never-ending cave,  
Our hidden sins gnaw through the soul,  
And meet  
And feast upon each in its grave.  
A buried sin is like a covered sore  
That spreads and festers 'neath a  
painted face,  
And no man's art can heal it evermore.  
But only His—the Surgeon's—promised  
grace.  
Who hides a sin is like the hunter who  
Once warned a foxen adder with his  
breath,  
And when he pined it near his heart it  
flew  
With poisoned fangs and stung that  
heart to death,  
A sculptor once a granite statue made,  
One sided only just to fit its place;  
The unseen side was monstrous; so  
The men who  
Their evil acts behind a smiling face,  
O blind! O foolish! thus our sins to hide;  
And once our pleading hearts the  
gall to sin,  
O coward! who must eat the myrrh,  
That Pride  
May smile like Virtue with a lying lip.  
A sin admitted is nigh halftoned;  
And while the fault is red and freshly  
done,  
If we but drop our eyes and think,—'tis  
owned.—  
'Tis half forgiven, half the crown is won.  
But if we heedless let it creep and rot,  
Then pile a mountain on its grave, and  
turn.  
With smiles to all the world,—that  
taunted spot  
Beineth the mound will never cease  
to burn.  
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

### The Interest in Foot-Ball.

There are two reasons at least for the great popular interest in college foot-ball, as manifested by the crowds that witnessed the championship game in New York yesterday and the important and interesting game at Manhattan. In all ages of the world men and women have admired physical strength and prowess. The form of the contests or games most enjoyed has varied at different periods and in different countries, but their has been always the same, and it may be hoped that forever will come a time when manly athletic competition, in some form or another, will not be popular.  
But there is a particular reason just now why so much public interest is concentrated in foot-ball that formerly was divided among other sports. It is the only short, sharp and decisive game that is still pursued purely as a game and has not yet fallen in the hands of professionals. There is, therefore, entire confidence that a game of foot-ball will be a "square" win in which the best team will win. This is no longer felt about baseball or many of the sports in which professional's engage, and it is seldom felt now about racing. And the many who like to risk their favor if not their money upon a trial of skill or strength or speed with the assurance that they will not be tricked, find what they want in college foot ball.  
There is, no doubt, an element of brute force about the game as now played that is not entirely admirable; but it is also a test of discipline, endurance and tempo such as few modern games afford and as long as it is kept under right control and the mercenary spirit is kept out of it there is no reason why its influence need be otherwise than wholesome.—*Phila Times.*

### Sugar Planters.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—(Gen. Wm. Porcher Miles, President of the Ascension Branch of the Sugar Planter's Association, has written the following letter to President-elect Cleveland:  
DEAR SIR:—Accept the congratulations of the sugar planters of Louisiana almost all of them Democrats—on your election and the triumph of reform in the Government. We hope for reformation of the tariff on just and fair principles, something like the Mills bill, so generally acceptable to the Democratic party, in which no industry will be either hampered or oppressed, and yet sufficient revenues be raised for the economic administration of the Government. With our best wishes for the success of your administration, and our firm belief that it will prove as pure and patriotic and statesmanlike in the future as it has been in the past. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WM. PORCHER MILES.  
Raleigh News Observer: Hon. R. B. Glenn, who is in the city and who made such a gallant fight for the Democracy in the campaign has with him a beautiful gold headed cane which was presented to him by the Democrats of Burke county in token of their appreciation of his good work.

### THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN.

Let Their Will be Obeyed—Some Reasons why an Extra Session of Congress should be called early After Cleveland's Inauguration.  
Cor. Birmingham (Ala.) News.]  
Since 1876 the issue more earnestly pressed than any other by the National Democracy has been "Tariff Reform"; indeed, those words have been the war cry of the party for nearly twenty years. Whatever may have been the tariff plank in each successive platform its substance has been tariff reform, until that demand has become the crystallized principle of Democratic faith.  
The fruits of partial victory have been practically lost, and the will of a large majority of the people, as expressed in four successive elections, has been thwarted by a Republican Senate and Republican President, and not until now have they achieved a complete triumph by securing full control of both the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government. Not until now has the Democratic party been in a position to redeem its pledges to the people, made and reiterated through five consecutive Presidential campaigns. Why should the fulfillment of these promises and the execution of the trust so recently and so fully confided to the party be unnecessarily delayed? If "Republican protection," as embodied in the McKinley law passed by the fifty-first Congress, was a thing fit and proper to be denounced by the Chicago convention as "a fraud—the culminating atrocity of class legislation," it surely cannot be a fit thing for the Democratic party to dally or temporize with in the face of the pledged repeal of that odious law, as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.  
The argument that the call of an extra session of Congress for the special purpose of reforming the tariff will create such a state of distrust and uncertainty in the business affairs and conditions of the country as to produce and precipitate stagnation and trouble, is hardly tenable. It has been fully realized throughout the length and breadth of the United States, and the world for that matter, for at least sixteen years, that when the Democratic party secured full control of this Government, there would necessarily be a reformation of the tariff along the lines of conservative reduction and fair equalization, and because of this conviction and because of this purpose, more than any other perhaps, the voters of this country, by a majority of more than half a million, determined on the 8th of this month, to commit the administration of its affairs to the Democratic party. It is as well known now as it will be twelve months hence that there must be a material change of our tariff laws. The only question of concern is: What will this change be, and when will it take effect? It will scarcely be contended that uncertainty on these points will tend to quiet any unrest or nervousness that may be felt by interested parties; on the contrary, the opposite result will follow, and a long continuance of doubt as to what the changes will be and when they become operative might, and probably would, occasion more disquiet and lead to more business disturbances than the work of an extra session of Congress on the tariff laws. The sooner all doubts concerning these matters are put to rest by law, the better it will be for the country in all departments of business enterprise and activity.  
The Democratic party is pledged to wage no war of extermination or destruction on any of the business interests of the country, and the people know it. This pledge has been abundantly emphasized by Mr. Cleveland. Had he not given assurance in so many words, his sterling honesty and great statesmanship, tested and proved by four years of able and patriotic administration, would be a sufficient guarantee that no legislation, disastrous or harmful to the country, would meet his approval.  
It seems to us that an extra session of Congress called in May or June, for the special purpose of revising the tariff and passing a bill to take effect January 1, 1894, earlier or later as prudence might dictate—would be good party policy and wise statesmanship. The preliminary work, such as organization of all necessary committees, etc., of the Fifty-third Congress could be speedily done and the national Legislature get down to earnest action at once. This fact alone would strongly impress the country with the belief that Mr. Cleveland's will be strictly a business administration, and inspire the confidence of the people that the Democratic party will be faithful to its trusts and attend to

### ONE OF THESE DAYS.

One of these days, my lady whispereth,  
A day made beautiful with summer's  
breath,  
Our feet will cease from these divided  
ways,  
Our lives shall leave the distance and the  
haze,  
And flower together in a mingling wreath  
No pain shall part us then, no grief arise,  
No doubt dissolve the glory of our gaze;  
Earth shall be heaven for us twain, she  
saith,  
One of these days.  
Ah, love, my love! Athwart how many  
Mays  
The old hope lures us with its long de-  
lays  
How many winters' waste our fainting  
faith,  
I wonder will it come this side of death,  
With any of the old sun in its rays,  
One of these days.  
—John Payne.  
Legislators—Then And Now.  
Cor. State Chronicle.  
RALPH NOV. 26, 1892.  
As the Legislature of North Carolina is soon to assemble in our capital city, I have thought it might interest some of your readers to take them back some fifty or sixty years ago and give them a glimpse of the legislature of olden times.  
It must be borne in mind that, while the state of North Carolina embraced just as much territory then as now, there was no railroad built to the capital city. The members of the general assembly were therefore compelled to rely on the old stage lines from Warrenton, Newbern, Fayetteville and Hillsboro, or on private conveyances to get to Raleigh. It must also be remembered that some of these stages reached Raleigh only two or three times a week, and no newspaper was printed in Raleigh or North Carolina oftener than once a week. The telegraph had not been heard of, and it was no new thing to read in heavy headlines the words "Fifteen days later news from Europe."  
Many of the members of the general assembly from remote counties had recourse to their own saddle horses. It was an age of fine blooded stock, and as most of these members were selected from the young and ambitious men of the state there was much rivalry as to who should ride the best looking or fastest horse to Raleigh.  
This was well understood at Raleigh. There was no lively here to care for so large a number of horses, and the farmers in the vicinity came in with propositions to provide for them during the session. It was generally stipulated that the horses should be brought into town every Saturday that the owners might see that full justice was being done them. The "Locust Tavern," which stood where the residence of Mrs. Geo. W. Swenson now stands, the corner of Salisbury and Hillsboro streets, was the usual place of meeting, and the Saturday session was cut short that the young members might inspect their favorite steeds. Then came the cantering and trotting up and down the streets by the country-keepers, followed by the bantering of the owners, and many a spirited horse race was witnessed each Saturday, whose riders' names as were borne on the journals of the two houses of the general assembly. Of course much of the business of town was suspended in order to give tradesmen and mechanics an opportunity to attend the "Legislative Races."  
The members of the general assembly of those days were simply "Equites" and no constituent ever presumed to place "Honorable" before his senator's or commoner's name. I remember that once in the ante-bellum days I consulted a gentleman who had been speaker of the house of commons as to whether he was not entitled to the prefix "Honorable." "No, sir," said he (and he was a man of which the whole state is proud) "only governors, members of congress, the president of the United States and cabinet officers are entitled to that honor. All others are simply 'Equites'."  
With 1840 came the "Fire Wagon," (as our Cherokee Indians term the steam car) drawn by the historic "Whirlwind" and "Spittfire," of the Raleigh and Gaston rail-road, and the blooded horses of the members gave way to the steam engine, and the members of the general assembly of 1893 who care to recall these races on Hillsboro street will find in place of the clattering hoofs of former days the whirr of the electric car of today.  
JOHN B. NEATHERY,  
Princeton's Head Proctor Dead.  
PRINCETON, N. J. Nov. 26.—Matthew Goldie, for twenty years head proctor of Princeton college died suddenly in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. He will be buried Monday afternoon in Princeton cemetery. He was 49 years of age, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and took part in the great Indian mutiny with the Madras artillery and served through the civil war. He came to Princeton in 1870.

### REV. SAM SMALL.

The Georgia Evangelist.  
This renowned and popular lecturer, whose reputation is world-wide, who is "The Master of Assemblies," says the Boston Globe, will appear in the Messenger Opera House next Friday evening and will deliver his famous and thrilling lecture entitled, "From Bar room to Pulpit," the story of his rescue as related by himself.  
His speech is easy, fluent and rippling with laughter as a mountain brook. Wherever humor or pathos appears it comes with a master's touch. And all through it runs, like a golden thread, a genial spirit, which is lit up by the myriad of quaint illustrations and allusions, sparkling phrases and wonderful aptness so peculiar to this evangelist who, as a preacher, has made a national reputation in six months' time.  
"Sam is 35 years of age. He is a newspaper man by training and experience and his 'Old St' papers are known the country over. He is converted by Sam Jones. He is a bright man. His practical advice is presented in good English, and made relatable by apt and sometimes witty reference. He is in earnest Christian and his life is true to his professions."—Philadelphia News.  
"It is the grandest, most powerful, most beautiful, and most convincing argument ever made in the cause of temperance and the Christian religion."—Birmingham Age.  
"As Mr. Small tells it, the story of his rescue is one of the most eloquent and effective sermons in our language."—Indianapolis Journal.  
"He is a man who grows with acquaintance, and the more you see him and listen to his words, the greater is the force of your conviction that he is a good, great man, and that everything he says comes from the depths of his heart, his judgment and his conscience."—Cincinnati Telegram.  
"It was a magnificent effort, characteristic of Sam Small; wonderful in power and pathos, and during its delivery the hushed silence of the audience told how impressed the stirring words were going to their hearts."—Cincinnati Times-Star.  
"It is a most absorbing, thrilling and triumphant story of redemption from drink."—St. Paul Globe.  
"There are few orations extant comparable with it in eloquence, pathos and soul-stirring details."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.  
"The story of his past life and conversion, as told by himself in his marvellously graphic and fascinating way, sounds like a story told by some oriental dreamer with all the embellishments with which Eastern inventiveness adorns and decorates its wildest visions and quaintest fabrications. Yet his are words of soberness and truth when telling this story, and as the picture, with its dark background, but lighted all over with the golden beams of a regenerated heart and heroic life, was drawn in the presence of 6,000 people one night in this city, its intense realism, its vivid contrasts, its shadows and its glorious lights held them spell-bound from the first word until long after the echo of the last word had died away amid the arches of the roof of the big Casino Rink."—Chicago Tribune.  
"One of the most impressive and pathetic sermons on intemperance, and its awful effects on mankind, ever delivered in this city, and it was the personal experience of a man whose culture, knowledge and experience entitle his words to the deepest consideration."—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.  
The new management of the Opera House desires to give everybody a chance to hear this great man in his greatest lecture, therefore the price of admission has been put down to 35 cents, gallery, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Now on sale at Miller's Pharmacy.  
Over 900 Cases of Typhoid Fever.  
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon 179 new cases of typhoid fever were reported to Chief Sanitary Officer Francis. That official estimates that by night fall there will be thirty additional cases reported, making a total of 200 new cases to-day. With that estimated total for to-day, the total number of new cases of typhoid fever reported this week reaches the alarming aggregate of 927. This means beyond all further doubt that the insidious disease is spreading more rapidly and indications now are that Monday morning there will be startling reports.

### SHARED.

BY LUCY LARCOM.  
I said in the meadow path,  
I say it on the mountain stairs—  
The best things any mortal had  
Are those which every mortal shares.  
The air we breathe, the sky, the breeze,  
The light without us and within—  
Life with its unlocked treasures,  
God's riches—are for all to win.  
The grass is softer to my tread  
For rest it yields unnumbered feet;  
Sweeter to me the wild rose red,  
Because she makes the whole world  
sweet,  
Int' your heavenly loveliness  
For we meet not O'leann peaks!  
And me in every guest you bless  
Who reverently your mystery seeks.  
And up the radiant peeped way  
That opens into worlds unknown  
It will be life's delight to say:  
"Heaven is not heaven for me alone."  
Rich through my brethren's property—  
Such wealth were hideous, I am blest  
Only in what they share with me,  
In what I share with all the rest.  
IT SHOULD BE DONE.  
THE ARGUS agrees fully with this plain, honest and timely protest of the Raleigh State Chronicle in regard to the duty of the hour incumbent upon the patient and too long forbearing farmers of North Carolina towards their pseudo-friends and unfriendly leaders Marion Butler and S. Otho Wilson.  
The Chronicle says: "The president of the North Carolina Alliance was one of the electors-at-large of the Third party. A fundamental principle of the Alliance is that it is non-partisan. It was organized upon this idea, and many good men joined it because they believed it to be purely and simply an agricultural organization. These men can no longer afford to be silent when a political intriguer like Marion Butler is committing the alliance not only to politics, but making it a part of a secret political society. It is a duty these men owe to themselves and to the agricultural interest of North Carolina to openly declare that Marion Butler has forfeited his claim to the office he holds by his partanship, and to openly repudiate his authority to sanction with the names of the farmers of the State the action of the recent convention at Memphis. It was the sanction of the names of many prominent agriculturists throughout the South for what it did. Shall Marion Butler and S. Otho Wilson quote the assent of North Carolina farmers in defense of their course? Shall they continue to claim the defense of such an honorable shield? Let the farmers take some action and disown such men. It is a duty they owe the State."  
The Peaceful Warriors.  
The speech of King Humbert in opening the Italian Parliament is in accord with that of the German Emperor. Both monarchs profess themselves the devoted friends of peace and concord, and in order to secure peace they find it necessary to maintain their war establishments, even at the expense of additional burdens on their overtaxed people.  
Chancellor Von Caprivi's speech yesterday, in presenting the army bill, is rather more significant than the Emperor's own, in that he more openly declares the policy of armed vigilance against France and Russia, taking occasion to recall the circumstances of the rupture of twenty years ago in a way that will not mollify the antagonism of the French. It is a reminder that Germany has got Alsace and Lorraine and means to keep them, it being well understood that France means some day to try to get them back.  
It will be a wonder if these great armies can be maintained among these peaceful neighbors on the Continent for many years more without coming together.—*Phila. Times.*  
Some idea of the pension business may be gathered from figure furnished by the New York Sun's Washington correspondent. Twenty years ago there were but 238,411 names on the Government roll; now there are nearly 1,000,000. In 1871 the disbursement for pensions amounted to only \$34,448,895, decreasing steadily, year after year, until 1878 when the Arrears Bill was passed and the new system of increasing pensions came into vogue. It will take about \$180,000,000 to pay off Uncle Sam's debt of gratitude this year. There is consolation, however, in the reflection that the money will remain in the country and circulate for the most part among those who need it. It is better than than going to feed alien or absentee bondholders.

### ALWAYS EXPRESSIVE.

If there is any one man who can always be trusted to say and do the right thing at the right time that man is President-elect Grover Cleveland. Now, as the Philadelphia Times says, while fully nine-tenths of the people who voted for Grover Cleveland for President neither desire nor expect any official favors from him, a small fraction of his supporters, as is always the case after the election of a new President, assumes that the chief duty of a President-elect is to part the spoils of victory. They rush in upon him in all hours of the day and night and persist in pressing themselves for offices which he cannot fill for months to come.  
When it is remembered that President-elect Cleveland has the gravest problems of statesmanship to grapple with; that he must confront a bankrupt Treasury with fixed or unavoidable expenditures in excess of the revenues, and that he must inaugurate a new economic policy without shock to the business interests of the country, the delicacy, indeed in cency, of distracting him by the ceaseless importunities of spoilsmen may be appreciated. Mr. Cleveland proposes to perform his full duty to the country first and to consider the question of offices afterwards. Before leaving for a week or so of rest in some secluded hunting fields of the South, he prepared and gave out for publication the following statement that should be carefully considered by all office expectants:  
"I desire to give as much publicity as possible to the statement that I do not propose to consider applications for office prior to my inauguration and I shall avoid all interviews on that subject. Those who under any pretense gain an opportunity to present their applications orally and those who burden me at this time with written applications cannot possibly do anything which would so interfere with their chances of success. Certainly between now and March I ought to have some time to devote to other matters than receiving callers and considering subjects which should be postponed."  
The foregoing explicit and emphatic notice from President-elect Cleveland will be disappointing to several hundred thousands who voted for him at the late election; but it will be specially gratifying to six millions or more patriotic voters who supported him because they want honest government. The only positions to be decided before the 4th of March next are the several Cabinet portfolios, and they will be filled, after careful consultation with those who are best qualified for sincere and intelligent counsel, to harmonize with the personal views of the President. In addition to the selection of a Cabinet, that will require the most careful study and dispassionate judgment, the policy of the new administration will demand the offices of the most patient and enlightened statesmanship, and to that end the whole energies of the new President will be devoted.  
When Mr. Cleveland shall have been inaugurated and the preliminary work of establishing a new governmental policy completed, the many necessary changes in the public offices will be considered; but then, as now, the most important will be least likely to command the favor of the President. The civil service laws will be honestly enforced and, while new appointments will be Democratic, personal fitness and merit will ever outweigh party services which are not supplemented with the character and capabilities needed in public trusts. The victory of 1892 was not a spoilsman's victory of the people who want tariff reform, electoral reform, pension reform, and civil service reform; and it should be as well understood now as hereafter that Mr. Cleveland will be a willing worker to accomplish every reform demanded by the people in his triumphant election.  
"When God gives us the clearest sight, He does not touch our eyes with love but sorrow."

### SUNDAY READING.

Made Up of Divers clippings.  
Young Life knows not when young Life was born.  
But takes it all for granted; neither Love, Warm in the heart, his credits, can remember.  
Love in the womb, but restless satisfied, Looking on her that brought him to the light;  
Or as men know not when they fall asleep  
Into delicious dreams, our other life, So know I not when I began to love,  
This is my sum of knowledge—that my love Grew with myself.  
For how should I have lived and not have loved?  
Can I shake off the sweetness from the flower,  
The color and the sweetness from the rose,  
And yet take the fragrance or set apart,  
Their motions and their brightness from the stars,  
And then point out the flower or the star,  
Or build a wall betwixt my life and my love,  
I live; what'er is fountain to the one,  
Is fountain to the other, where'er our God Unlinks the riddle of the one,  
There is no shadow or fold of mystery Swathing the other.  
—Tennyson.  
If you had lived, I would have come one day,  
Perchance through many a rough and thorny way,  
Come, just my head upon your breast to lay,  
To look into your eyes—with earnest brow,  
I would have said:  
"I wronged you once, that day, now so long past,  
You looked for strength that should stand firm and fast,  
I gave you weakness, but now come at last,  
With something better;" but alas! now, Since you are dead,  
—Hannah Parker Kimball.  
Since the smile of God first beamed upon the world, nothing has been more beautiful than the smile of the old man upon the child; a smile so pure, so tender, so disinterested, and which indicates in our lives the attainment of our highest perfection and of our most perfect similitude to God. The body droops with age, and perhaps the mind, but not the soul, whereby we love. Paternity is so superior to friendship, that the equal return which friend renders unto friend, and the wife to the husband, but it is not so. When we were children, we were loved more than we loved; and, having become old, we in our turn love more than we are loved. You should not complain of this. Your children go the road that you have gone yourself, the road of friendship, the road of love, ardent ways which permit them to not recompense that passion of gray hairs which we call paternity. It is the honor of man to find in his children the ingratitude which he exhibited towards his own parents, and thus to conclude, like God, by a disinterested sentiment.—Laocord.  
THE French Government has decided, after remarkably calm deliberation, to procreate the directors of the Panama Canal Company for enormous funds, in the management of that disastrous enterprise. And alleged culprit is M. Eiffel, of Tower fame, who is said to have received \$12,000,000 for work never done and machinery never furnished. This is probably a gross exaggeration, for even a Panama Canal swindler would not darke make such a tremendous haul. That there was gigantic swindling, however, is only too well known by the unlucky Frenchmen who invested their little savings in the big ditch. It is hard to believe that the aged De Lesseps was a party to the fraud, or ought to be a misguided enthusiast. His success in digging the Suez Canal led him to believe in the feasibility of a similar work at Panama. He did not take into account the great climatic differences between the dry desert of Arabia and the rain-swept jungles of the Central American isthmus. Over \$200,000,000 have been literally thrown away on the impossible work, and as many more will probably be lost in the same way, should the French Government attempt to finish it, as the suffering investors desire it to do. An interoceanic canal is possible at Nicaragua and probably nowhere else on the Isthmus. It should be built under American auspices and kept under American control, maintained and fortified as a part of our national boundary, which it certainly would be.  
The dusky strand of Death invowen here,  
With dear Love's tie, makes Love himself more dear.

### THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN.

the people's business. This done, Congress could proceed with the light before it, without haste, to formulate and pass a wise tariff measure, the provisions of which would become perfectly known and understood men by their own interests affected; the various interests that would be adjusted themselves to its workings, while yet operating under the present law; the change would be gradual, trade and traffic would be less disturbed than by the influence of months of suspense and anxiety, no business convulsions would be felt that were experienced upon the resumption of specie payment—and there were none there—the country would begin to realize the full benefits of this change long before a tariff bill could be passed by the next Congress in regular session, and the party would go again before the country in the Congressional elections of 1894, not as did the Republican party in 1890 with the burden of its guilt and iniquity fresh upon it, but its fidelity to the people tried and proven by fair test and practical experience.  
An extra session accomplishing, as it would, the results above suggested, would be a fitting response to the emphatic demand for early relief made by the over-burdened taxpayers on the 8th of November, 1892.  
The people have spoken, let their will be obeyed.  
Rats Aboard Ocean Ships.  
Many persons who have recently crossed the Atlantic in the Servia are bitterly complaining to the New York Herald of the great number and terrific audacity of the rats which infest that ship.  
This is a common complaint on board most of the Atlantic liners. Generally neither apology nor excuse is made for the existence of these horrible pests, but when anything at all is said in an explanatory way by a ship's officers, it is that the rats come aboard when the ships are lying at their docks in New York and Liverpool and to clear out one lot of them is only to make room for another.  
To a certain limited extent this is true; but by the proper use of traps the rats should be very much thinned out on every voyage before the ship was two days at sea, while those not caught could be made to keep down in the hold, and not invade the state-rooms and scurry over the faces of passengers as they lie in their berths.  
To say that there is no way to keep droves of rats out of passenger state-rooms is to admit that the ship-officers do not consider it to be a matter worthy of their attention. It is in keeping with that policy which is persistently pursued by some lines of considering the comfort of passengers of no consequence to the ship's commander.—*Rich. Dispatch.*  
Frick Gives Evidence.  
PITTSBURG, Nov. 23. United States Senators W. A. Peffer, of Kansas, and J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, composing the sub committee of the special Senate committee appointed to investigate the employment for private purposes of armed bodies of men in connection with labor troubles, began their inquiry today.  
Ex-Secretary of the Amalgamated Association Martin, who is now in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company, testified that the Sheriff was unable to give the copy of the Pinkertons for assistance. He said the methods of the Amalgamated Association in dealing with strikers was about as good as any.  
Charman Frick's testimony was mainly a repetition of that given before the Congressional committee in July. He said nearly all labor troubles were caused by foreigners. The company's experience taught them that no reliance could be placed on labor organizations and they refused to arbitrate the Homestead difficulty. The Sheriff of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Fayette counties were useless in time of labor troubles. He produced a copy of a letter sent to Robert A. Pinkerton, stating that it was not necessary to arm the 300 guards to be sent to Homestead. The cost of the strike in wages, he said, was about \$1,000,000. He surprised the committee by stating that there was no provision made for paying the Sheriff's deputies and the company had to advance the funds.

### Winston Sentinel.

One of Sheriff Teague's deputies sold his leaf tobacco at one of the warehouses this morning. The prices received ran from \$16.50 to \$32.50 per hundred, and were so satisfactory to the deputy that after the sale he said: "Hurray for Cleveland. I hope he will be elected again if the price of tobacco keeps up this way."