

Landreth's Garden Seed
—Just received at—
Miller's Pharmacy.

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

Onion Sets, Beans, Peas
and Garden Seeds, new, original at
Miller's Pharmacy.

VOL. XVI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

No. 92

LOVE THAT LOITERS.

They will bring their hoarded kindness
When our ears are deaf to love,
When the grasses were above
And bewail their present blindness.

When we cannot heed regret
They will waste their shallow tears
As if such could pay arrears
Or discharge the living debt.

They must know we shall not crave
Sunshine in yon grim re-reat,
Gifts of life, however sweet,
Yet they keep them for the grave.

Though the grave has but despair,
And but hollow echoes wait
All who knock at that weird gate,
Still they pour their treasure there.

Let the enow shaft aspire,
We shall never read the lie,
Grief uprears the marble high,
But remorse can rear it higher.

They will come when we are dead,
When to our lips are dumb,
Then our laggard friends will come
And strew flowers overhead.

—Mrs. N. B. Morange in New York Advertiser.

MRS. CHAS. DEWEY DEAD.

Saturday afternoon at their home in this city, at 12:50 o'clock, Mrs. Mittie Steele Dewey, the estimable wife of our esteemed townsman Mr. Chas. Dewey, in the 40th year of her age, surrounded by her sorrowing loved and loving ones, soothed by their ministrations of unspeakably tender affection and sustained and comforted by the sweetunctions that flow in upon the Christian soul through the avenues of Christ's redemption, fell on sleep in Jesus.

Her illness, which was announced in these columns some days ago, had been alarming from the first, but she had buoyed her family and friends, while her attending physicians were assiduous and constant in their attentions, but the fell sergent of the glass and sythe, who is strict in his arrest, was relentless to the end.

Mrs. Dewey was born in October, 1852, and her girlhood home was in Fayetteville, where she was conducted by loved and where a wide circle of relatives survive her. She was a consistent and exemplary member of St. Paul M. E. Church in this city, where she has resided since her marriage.

In all relationships, social, domestic and spiritual, the life of Mrs. Dewey was characterized as at once kind, amiable and sincerely Christian. Her religion was a practical one, and she was a vigorous and active member of the church. She was ever ready for church work, because it was His work, whom she loved and served all her days. She was also unfailing in her attendance upon that highest act of divine worship, the Lord's Supper. And now surely hath He granted unto her the blessed immortality which He has promised to worthy participants of that Divine Marriage Feast. We may confidently hope that her worship this blessed Sabbath morning is among the ten thousand times ten thousand redeemed ones who have washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb and stand around the Throne of God, and look upon the beauty of His face, which is the joy of the elect.

Her departure was calm and peaceful, unattended by any mental anxiety or fear of the Valley. Her last words were those of comfort to her precious husband and they will linger to bless and comfort him through all his days, while he cares for the five little children that survive eleven that were born to their marriage.

The funeral was held from St. Paul Church Sunday afternoon.

Says Murray of Charles Dickens: "Nevermore will the bell ring at Christmas eve but that to me a note of sadness will mingle with their chiming; for he who taught the world the lesson of the festival, who, being it as a deity, preached as no pupil ever preached, a sermon of charity and love; the hands that touched the bellows England and made the whole merriment with Christmas chiming a cold and motionless forever!"

Resolutions of Respect.

Goldsboro Lodge No. 11, A. O. U. W., in lodge assembled, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to take from our midst our brother B. E. Smith, whose friendly presence we shall most sorely miss, therefore be it

Resolved, That this fraternal order, both individually and collectively, do sincerely mourn our departed brother; that we do extend our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family; that the usual badge of mourning be worn; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mourning family, as to THE ARGUS for publication.

C. L. Hoffmann,
H. C. Shannon,
J. H. Hill, Jr.,
Committee.

The Execution of our Criminal Laws.

Every man, woman and child in our State is vitally concerned in the faithful execution of laws enacted for the safety of their lives and property. This proposition is so self-evident that its mere statement carries conviction of its truthfulness to every mind of average intelligence. Every law for the suppression of crime, in all its forms, has a penalty attached for its violation. For our officers of law to fail to execute or enforce the penalties is to make our laws to this extent null and void.

The enforcement of law against offenders is not so much to express on the part of the State a revengeful spirit against those offending as it is to deter others from the commission of like offenses, and thus secure the peace of society and the safety of her citizens in their enjoyment of life and property.

In this connection it may be asked: Are our criminal laws now as fully and faithfully executed against offenders as they were in the times before our late war? This writer believes not. Is there not in the minds of many of our people an increasing tolerance of crime or a consequent indifference as to punishment of criminals? How often is it the fact in the history of our courts that after the taking of the life of a fellow mortal by another, the guilty go unpunished through the influence of money or influential friends? Our laws are just and proper, but persons who sit in judgment in such cases are generally selected by the defendant not so much to mete out justice as to give a verdict of "not guilty."

The "general welfare" of our State, public sentiment receives such with indifference or with approbation the verdict of the jury, and a murderer is turned loose upon society. What is the result? Public sentiment is debauched and human life is made cheaper.

We too easily forget the crime committed, the menace to public morals and personal safety, while a sickly and misplaced sympathy for the malefactor or cordoned off the offense, and the "living dog" becomes of more value in the public eye and thought than the "dead lion."

Is the taking of human life under the form of law for any other purpose than the trend of public sentiment in this day and generation? Is it now considered a relic of barbaric times and customs to hang a man for the murder of another? If so, let the laws be changed and stop the trend of trial by jury in capital cases where the result of conviction is death at the gallows. True, now and then a verdict is rendered against the prisoner at the bar and the poor fellow expiates his high crime against the peace and dignity of the State upon the gallows; but with rare exceptions it is either a negro or some grudgeless Anglo-Saxon who has but few if any friends at court. This writer believes he is neither boldhearted nor vindictive, nor does he believe that any law, human or divine, has or ever will entirely suppress crime; yet he does believe that the best means to restrain evil doers and lessen crime is by a rigid enforcement of existing laws.

The frequent lynchings throughout our country, so disgraceful to our boasted civilization, and subversive of law and order, are the legitimate results of failure on the part of juries to convict, or undue influence exercised to obtain Executive clemency. In this connection your correspondent is pleased to note the bill before the Legislature to grade the crime of murder, and presented by the able member from Wayne, Mr. W. R. Allen. In the present state of public sentiment there is no doubt but that this bill will secure more convictions than the law now existing. It is a notorious fact that juries often refuse to convict because of the penalty annexed to the crime charged against the prisoner. This bill will relieve this difficulty, and while it may never be truthfully said that no guilty man will go unpunished, yet doubtless more criminals will be convicted and Executive clemency less frequently invoked.

M.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

The People who are in Fault.—By the corporation laws of many States the people have the power to elect and re-elect their representatives to the legislature, and thus far they have shown no intelligent desire to revise these laws that what is clearly their will shall not be thwarted by their own staves.

The Khedive of Egypt is a shrewd and ambitious young man who thinks that he could get along better if his guardian, John Bull, Esq., was not so fussy in his controlling office. But J. B. has different views, and if his protegee does not mind what he is about he may get a spanking which will make him see stars.

The Hog Market.—For the first time in many years pork is quoted at more than \$19 a barrel, and there is naturally a great deal of excitement in this particular market. In fact, hogs have not commanded so much popular attention since Bismarck made war on this American product. Pork and beans have now reached the dignity of a luxury.—Kansas City Times.

At present one of the most popular works of literature among Democratic workers is the official Blue Book containing a complete list of the 180,000 United States. A year hence it may be found whether civil service prevails or not, that the person of that name to the majority who will be disappointed will be like Dead Sea fruit.

The national quarantine bill passed the House without a call of the roll and there is but little doubt that it will become a law. Just how effective it may prove to be we shall know better hereafter. At least the law will give some sort of coherence to the effort to exclude the cholera during the coming summer. The entire nation is interested in this, for once it makes a lodgment on our shores it will pay little heed to State lines and less to conflicting local quarantine regulations.

The scheme to have the general Government appropriate \$1,000,000 to pay the cost of a militia display at the Chicago exposition is urged on the ground that the display would astonish foreigners and cause them to state, when they get home, that this country is just awfully ready and able to lick the whole world on sight. There is only one trouble about this. The foreigners do not look upon upstarters and feathers with the awe they inspire here. They might even laugh in decision at said upstarters' and feathers.

If there is a danger that the mistake of personal discussions will arise at the beginning of Cleveland's administration it is only the dark side that Democrats may believe. There will be no lack of good and honest men who will object to the destruction of Democratic harmony. It will be sad if every Democrat who services have made him prominent here, he is one of a faction and overlooking with plots against another faction, Democrats should remember what they have accomplished in union.

They Will Adopt It.—There is a rumor that Sorosis is to take a stand against the hoop skirt festival and that several of the talented members are preparing to assail it with speeches humorous, argumentative, scientific, artistic and sanitary. We cannot tell how much the fashionable world will be influenced by these speeches; but we have not a doubt that it does spite riden and reason, fashion favors the hoop skirt, the ladies of Sorosis will succumb to it and show by their shape that they have adopted it and that they know how to move gracefully within it. Do we hear the word "Never!" Alas, 'tis but a word.—New York Sun.

In delaying for six months to appoint a successor to Associate Justice Bradley, President Harrison has set himself an example of deliberation in selecting Justices of the Supreme Court which he may with propriety follow at the present juncture. The Supreme Court is securely Republican. The death of a Democrat Justice would seem to enjoin the selection of a Democratic successor as a fair recognition of the principle of minority representation, more particularly as the minority of 1888 has been turned into the majority of 1892; and fair play is a jewel. The President would consult his own dignity by leaving to the choice of the people as his successor the task of filling the place made vacant by the death of Associate Justice Lamar.

Points Political and Comments that are Sagacious for Present Contemplation and Future Guidance.

Patronize Home Industries.—Nothing is harder to bear than injustice.

The people of the South are learning the virtue of frugality.

Perhaps they're called crossings because their condition is enough to make people cross.

A difference between a knife blade losing its temper and a woman, is that the former is duller and the latter more cutting.

A learner on skates is apt to feel hurt at his repeated collisions with the floor, but he should remember amid his injuries that he struck it first.

The only advantage there is in a person's touching a buzz saw to find out if it's going is that he's never likely to be frost-bitten in his fingers.

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Woman's Influence.

Woman's Influence.—Woman has become a very important factor of our modern civilization. Without her urging and enthusiastic presence half the wheels of progress would come to a standstill and the other half would probably begin to turn the wrong way. She is the inspiring impulse which keeps our various charities in motion; she has a place in the management of every hospital; she is the chief dependence of our country in all its mission work. Without her our churches would disintegrate and public worship change to public indifference.

WHERE THE ROUGH ROAD TURNS.

Where the rough road turns and the valley sweet
Smiles soft with its bloom and bloom
We'll forget the thorns that have pierced the feet
And the nights with their grief and gloom;
And the skies will smile and the stars will beam
And we'll lay us down in the light to dream.

We shall lay us down in the bloom and light
With a prayer and a tear for rest.
As tired children who creep at night
To the love of a mother's breast;
And for all the grief of the stormy past
Rest shall be sweeter at last—at last.

Sweeter because of the weary way
And the darkness night and long,
While the darkness drifts to the perfect day
With its splendor of light and song,
The light that shall bless us and kiss us and love us
And sprinkle the roses of heaven above us.

—Frank L. Stanton.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE.

Death of the Famous Republican Statesman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Blaine died at 11 o'clock this morning. He passed a restless night, and this morning he was very weak. Shortly before 9 o'clock a change for the worse occurred, and both physicians were hastily summoned and remained at the bedside until he died. His death was quiet and peaceful, and he retained consciousness until a few minutes before death. His entire family, Mrs. Dodge and the trained nurses were at the bedside.

Dr. Wyatt said Mr. Blaine's death was due to sheer exhaustion. He was unwilling to make a statement regarding the exact disease of Mr. Blaine until he received the consent of the family. The news of Mr. Blaine's death spread like wildfire. Crowds gathered on the corner, and visitors flocked to the house where the announcement of his death was made, at once entered and remained with the family for some time. Word was sent to the President immediately after his death. At 11:25 President Harrison, accompanied by Private Secretary Halford and Lieut. Parker, walked over to the Blaine mansion. The President showed marked signs of grief. Postmaster General Waanmaker followed the footsteps of the President.

To a reporter Dr. Johnston said: "I was called this morning to the Blaine residence about 9:30 o'clock, and found Mr. Blaine in a very exhausted condition. He had grown weaker during the early morning hours, and about 8:30 o'clock the nurse noticed that his breathing was more difficult and his pulse more feeble than it had been. Dr. Hyatt was also sent for and arrived there about 10 o'clock. After my arrival, Mr. Blaine continued to grow weaker very rapidly, his pulse becoming more feeble. He died at 11 o'clock. He was perfectly conscious up to within a few minutes of his death, and recognized all those around him. He died without suffering."

The President had been warned of Blaine's approaching end through the press bulletins, which informed him Blaine could not live through the day. A few minutes later he received the announcement of his death. The Cabinet was immediately notified. Secretary Foster, of the State Department, was at home preparing to leave town. When he was notified by telephone of Blaine's death, he postponed his trip.

The President issued a proclamation announcing the death of Blaine, and directing that on the day of the funeral all Executive Departments at Washington be closed; that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-staff, and for thirty days the Department of State be draped in mourning.

At 1:30 p. m. it was stated by friends of the family that the funeral arrangements had been so far determined upon that the services would be held Monday forenoon, and the remains would be at least temporarily interred here in Washington city. Whether the funeral will be public or private, or whether the final resting place will be here or at some chosen spot in Maine, or elsewhere, is not at this hour definitely settled.

In answer to a direct question, "Did Mr. Blaine die of Bright's disease?" Dr. Johnston said, "While there has been during the last several months evidence of chronic disease of the kidneys being a from which is commonly known as Bright's disease, yet this was not the sole cause of death. There were

OTHER COMPLICATIONS WHICH TENDED TO EXHAUST HIM AND TO HASTEN THE END.

The issues which he has had from time to time were due to heart exhaustion; that is, feebleness and irregularity of action of the heart accompanied by difficult breathing." During yesterday morning of importance occurred, Mr. Blaine simply lay there in a feeble condition, taking but very little nourishment; indeed, he has taken but very little nourishment since his serious attack of December 10th, and this has consisted almost wholly of milk. At no time has he had any difficulty with his stomach, and he has been able to digest whatever food was given him. Throughout his long illness he has been able to recognize members of his family and physicians. While he has not conversed to any extent even with his family for some time past, he has always been able to indicate his wants very clearly. To questions which have been asked him, he has always replied intelligently, but in monosyllables. Dr. Johnston further said that there had been really no hope of Mr. Blaine's ultimate recovery since that Sunday in December, but up to within the last two or three weeks strong hope had been entertained that his life might be prolonged. Since that time, however, there has been no hope. No effort has been made to sustain life by the use of stimulants and practically nothing has been done except to give him his nourishment. If the family will consent to it, the program of the disease, as circumstantial as the importance of the case and the influence of the patient call for. It was further ascertained from physicians that there was nothing dramatic or sensational in Mr. Blaine's last moments. There were no last words, he simply faded away.

A Pointer.

There is a practical as well as a political recognition of the value of tariff reform on the part of the astute people of New England in the effort of its capitalists to obtain control of the coal properties in Nova Scotia. They are so well satisfied that our customs taxation of raw materials will be abandoned that they are substantially betting their money on and iron ore assured to them, the abandoned furnaces in the east might relight their fires.

The abolition of coal tariffs on the part of the United States and of Canada would not be the on-sided transaction which it is opposed of such legislation affect to believe. The loss of a market for soft coal in New England, it should result, would be made good by the gain of new markets in Europe and Canada; whose natural source of supply is from the coal-bearing regions in the United States adjacent to the lakes.

It is a pleasure to note the alacrity with which forecasting business men are preparing to adjust their business to the promises set forth in the Democratic platform, upon the faith of which that party has been brought back to power. With the tariff reform, the Navigation laws repealed, and a readjustment of the policy of the government with a view to the encouragement rather than the embarrassment of the business of the whole country, nothing could prevent the United States from taking the first place among the nations in the race for industrial and commercial supremacy.—Phila. Record.

Wilmington Star on Interest.

Referring to the recent debate in the Senate on the question of interest the Wilmington Star says that "Senator Little, of Anson, struck the kernel of the question when he said he would be willing to vote for the proposed change in the law if it would ensure the people more money at a lower rate of interest than they are paying, but it couldn't do that, for the volume of money cannot be increased by decreasing the rate of interest. A statement so patent on its face that every one ought to see it."

The Star further says: "The law of this State as it now stands seems to be about as near the happy mean as there is any probability of getting until State banks are established and money becomes more plentiful. With the volume of currency which these banks and the National banks would supply our people in city and country could get all the money they needed at six per cent. interest and perhaps less."

Raleigh News Observer: "A joint Democratic caucus of Senators and representatives was held in the Hall of the House last night to consider the public printing question. After some discussion, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Printing to investigate and ascertain what reductions are expedient in the public printing expenses, and report."

STATE NEWS.

Winston Sentinel: Many wells about town have gone dry during the past few weeks. The cause assigned is the severe freezing weather.

Asheville Observer: Internal revenue collections for the Fifth North Carolina district Saturday were \$14,126.10.

Clinton Democrat: On Friday the thermometer went to eight degrees below zero. This puts all of Clinton's former records in the shade. If it had gone any lower the gentlemen who reported it was going to telephone to Sheel to see if the mercury had fallen that low.

Charlotte Observer: In the diversity of soil and its adaptability to the growth of all kinds of products, in the salubrity of climate and in its fortunate geographic position, this State is no whit inferior to the most favored portion of the West or the Golden Coast.

Newban Journal: Mr. J. B. Clarke began manufacturing trunks in this city last week. Yesterday he had three dozen of them, the first placed on the market, in front of his store, and they commenced selling at once. They are of several sizes and designs and are neat, bright and well made.

Wilson Mirror: The new enterprising Smoking Tobacco Factory is well under way. Carter and Henderson hold the purse strings, and Mr. Jones of Hickory has charge of the manufacturing department. You will see some mention of the "Star" Brand before long in better shape than this.

Wilmington Star: Nothing has been heard from the crew of the missing schooner Thomas Booz, which was found waterlogged at Cape Hatteras, and abandoned about three weeks ago, and the entire crew, it is now believed, have perished.—A telegram from Southport received in Wilmington yesterday stated that two small children of Mr. Wm. Potter were playing on the beach at Southport, making fires, when the clothing of the youngest child caught on fire and before the lams could be extinguished it was horribly burned. The child is not expected to survive the injuries it received.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 27.—The funeral services over the late L. Q. C. Lamar commenced this morning at 9:30, when a public meeting was held at the Opera House and eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent members of the bar in the State. The procession from the house to the Methodist church commenced at 11:30. Dr. Gardner, President of Emory College, who the dead Justice graduated, delivered the funeral sermon. Chief Justice Fuller and the Associate Justices were present at the service. Thousands of people gathered along the route taken by the funeral cortege and at the church it was impossible to get within fifty yards of the door. All the church bells were kept tolling during the ceremonies. The interment took place about 2:30 p. m. and afterward Chief Justice Fuller and the Washington party left for home.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in Post-Office at Goldsboro Wayne county, N. C. Jan. 17, '93.

B—W M Bizzell, Virgil Best, W H Baley, W H Brun, J H Bedell, W T Bafford, John Bryan, Della Burns.

C—Mory Cox, M T Colton, Milley Crawford.

D—Lola Davis, J I Daniel, Lilly Daly.

G—Morgan Gum, Will Grantham, Henry McDGowen.

H—Kate Halkins, Etta Laura Hoyt, J E Howell, Dorsey J. Hazan, Jessie B Hall, Moses W Hill.

J—Lonia Jones, Samen Jinks, M Johnson.

L—Mattilda Lane, Clarity Laster, Ida Laster, Della Lane.

M—W M McKennie, Ann Eliza More, W J McHerral, Stewart Tenan Martin.

P—H B Peters, 2.

S—Jamina Smith, Milley Sutton, Jessie Leabary, Ben Stephens, Jesse Smith.

S—V C Thompson, Willie Terron, Lucind Thompson.

W—Annie White, Reid Whitford, Mr Daniel West, Mr Henry Wayne.

PERSONS CALLING FOR THE ABOVE LETTERS WILL PLEASE SAY ADVERTISED AND GIVE DATE OF LIST.

The regulations require that one cent shall be paid on all advertised letters.

JOHN R. SMITH, F. M.

HELENA, MONT.

United States Senator today resented Sanders 27; Clark 18; Dixon 11; Collins 2, No choice.