

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

NO CURE, NO PAY.
Camber's Horse Foot Remedy will absolutely cure any disease of the foot or hoof, sores, galls and founder or money rot. For sale only at MILLER'S PHARMACY.

FOUNDER, GALLS, Soreness, or any disease of the foot or hoof, is cured by Camber's Remedy. For sale only at MILLER'S PHARMACY.

This ARGUS is the people's right. No scolding strains of Maia's sun. Both an eternal vigil keep. Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep!

VOL. XVI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY JUNE 7, 1894.

NO. 31

THE LAST TO FALL.

Where Twenty Heroes—The Last to Fall for the Lost Cause—Lie Buried Near Bentonsville: An Appeal for a Monument to Their Memory.

So rapid is the flight of time and so soon do events and issues crowd one another in these latter years, that it is perhaps forgotten by many, not known at all by thousands, and seldom thought of by any, that the last battle of the Confederacy was fought within gun-sound of Goldsboro; yet such is the fact.

The ARGUS has often referred to the Battle of Bentonsville, and has some relics of the fight, picked up on the field of conflict twenty-five years afterward.

We are enabled to give to our readers this morning a piece of original history of that noted battle. It is in the shape of a communication from our good friend and countryman Mr. Haywood Bizzell, familiar with all the incidents, to the Confederate Monumental Association of North Carolina. It speaks for itself and reads as follows:

The object of this communication is to bring to the notice of your Association a sacred spot of earth, where sleep in unmarked graves the silent dust of twenty of the brave men who sacrificed their lives on the altar of Southern Liberty.

- Capt. T. C. Taylor, Co. A. 1st N. C. Bat.
- Capt. J. W. Laramer, Co. I, 42nd Regt. Ala.
- Capt. J. A. Latham, Co. B, 10th Ga. Regt.
- J. R. Stringfield, Co. D. 6th Ga. Regt.
- Hardy Nance, Co. K. 1st N. C. Bat.
- J. H. Edwards, Co. B. 26th Tenn. Regt.
- T. J. Nail, Co. H, 27th Ga. Regt.
- F. Chambers, Co. B, 49th N. C. Regt.
- Jacob Sowers, Co. D. 1st N. C. Bat.
- Willie E. (or D.) Reed Co. D, 13th N. C. Bat.
- A. B. Watkins, Co. A. 34th Va. Regt.
- J. W. Glover, Co. F. 6th Ga. Regt.
- T. J. Dearing, Co. K, 23rd Ga. Regt.
- M. A. McPhauls, Co. C. 1st N. C. Bat.
- Duncan Brown, Co. A. 1st N. C. Bat.
- S. F. Smithson, Co. D. 32nd Tenn. Regt.
- L. B. Flack, Co. D. 50th N. C. Regt.
- R. W. Webb, Co. D. 45th Tenn. Regt.
- T. L. Smith, Co. F. 25th Ga. Regt.
- Wm. C. Fast, Co. F. 54th Va. Regt.

Through all these twenty-nine years since the war, Mr. Harper has watched over the last resting place of the bodies of those twenty brave men, who so gallantly died in defense of the South. It is enclosed with an ordinary rail fence with nothing durable to mark it or to distinguish it from any other spot of earth. Mr. Harper and his wife who have so faithfully guarded it, and so long, are nearing the end of life, she being 73, and he 91 years of age, and it does seem a matter of simple justice to the dead, before those aged people pass away who watched over them while they suffered, and buried them when they were dead, and who know more of their last moments than anyone else, that a suitable monument, properly inscribed, should be erected to designate the resting place of their bodies, and to perpetuate their memory.

Trusting that you will take steps at once to erect a stone monument to their memory, and

enclose their graves with an iron railing. I beg to subscribe myself, with much respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
M. H. BIZZELL,
Bizzell, N. C., June 2, '93.

HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE.

Successful Boring for its Foundation.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Senator Gorman has not been in his seat in the Senate since the day he delivered his recent speech on the Tariff bill. It was known that he was indisposed, but each day the announcement was made that rest was all he needed. Today, however, the Senator's brother is quoted as saying that Senator Gorman is a very sick man. Over work, he says, is the cause of his illness. In addition to the neuralgia from which he has been suffering for several years, he has suffered with some trouble with his kidneys. He is also said to be subject to fits of nervousness, which have brought on frequent attacks of insomnia, which also have been aggravated by his old enemy, neuralgia. In addition to the above causes, ever since the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland last year, Senator Gorman has been besieged at all hours by crowds of office-seekers who have literally worn him out.

That he is a very sick man is admitted by all his friends. The wholesale discharge of clerks for which Secretary Lamont has been so long preparing, took place in the War Department to-day, nearly three hundred employes receiving notice that their services were no longer required. Many of them were also notified that they would receive pay until various times in June on account of regular leaves of absence. Nearly 100 vacancies had already been created in the record and pension offices, and the total contemplated reduction of force numbering 500 is about accomplished, although it is expected that twenty-five or thirty more vacancies will be reported by the end of the fiscal year. Of the discharges to-day, twelve were from the Secretary's office and two hundred from that of the records and pensions. The adjutant general lost thirty and the surgeon general nineteen. The reductions are all recommended in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill now under consideration by Congress. The Secretary will next turn his attention to sending back to their regiments about half the regular army officers now on duty in the departments. To-day's discharge amounts to one-sixth of the entire force of the Department.

Capt. Evans, of the Lighthouse board, Treasury Department, today received a telegram from J. F. Rettig, superintendent of construction of the Light house board, announcing that he had carried out his orders with entire success. This brief telegram meant that the borings the light house board has been making off the dangerous coast of Hatteras, N. C., have been successful. A solid bottom has been found and a lighthouse can now be erected. An appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose is now available and a solid bottom having been found, the work will be prosecuted as fast as possible.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Post Office at Goldsboro, Wayne county, N. C., May 31, 1894.

- A—Ange, Charlie, Arrington, Faity.
- B—Burdun, Peggy, Brooks, Thos., Briant, Rachel.
- C—Carber, N. A., Coffield, Joanna.
- D—Dannell, Miss A. M., Dundee, Ben.
- F—Fordham, D. T., Flowers, E. F., Faison, Mrs. Henry.
- H—Holmes, Walter, Hill, Ann Liza, Herring, Edward.
- J—Joiner, Mrs. Winia.
- K—Kase, Jas. D.
- L—Lannean, B. M.
- M—Moses, Neatly, Merritt, Logan, Moore, Ihan.
- O—Overman, Cora.
- P—Porter, Sarah.
- R—Ricks, Carrie.
- S—Southernland, Lina, Smith, A. R., Smith, Lewis, Smith, Mary J., Smith, Miss, care Harriet Rose.
- T—Taiton, W. R., Thompson, Jno., Taylor, Rev. Ivey, Tadlock, Martha.
- W—Wells, Nettie.

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

J. W. BRYAN, P. M.

Drink P. G.

The most popular drink. As a thirst quencher it has no equal.

J. R. GRIFFIN'S,
Under Opera House.

HERE'S A PRETTY HOWDY DO.

The Kansas negro, Taylor, who was nominated by Cleveland to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, has been confirmed by a Democratic Senate. The vote was 34 to 15. This is a big fat office. It is a place where that negro will have more jurisdiction over white Democrats than one hundred Justices of the Peace would have in North Carolina. And yet such machine Democrats as Ransom and Jarvis have howled "nigger!" to try to terrify the white voters of the State. Oh, ye hypocrites, away with you! No longer can you hide your own wickedness and frighten the people from reform by your hypocrisy—caution.

The above is from yesterday's issue of the *Caucasian*. It is from the pen of its editor, Mr. Marion Butler. It, therefore, speaks his sentiments, and, as he is the supreme dictator of the People's party, it goes forth as one of the precepts of that party, and bears the free construction that among the "reforms" it favors for North Carolina is the return to negro Justices of the Peace in this Commonwealth. What else does the above "whoop" of the *Caucasian* mean? And we all know what means a return to negro Justices of the Peace in North Carolina.

And in its zeal for the furtherance of its "reform" movement, the *Caucasian* draws a parallel between the office of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia and that of Justice of the Peace in North Carolina, with the odds in favor of the former at a rate of a hundred to one, thus naively seeking, in the interest of "reform," to under-estimate the importance of a Justice of the Peace in North Carolina and to augment the importance of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

But let not the people—let not the honest yeomanry of North Carolina—God bless them!—and we are talking to the white men of North Carolina—let them not be deceived and led off after strange principles and untried parties by the utterances of designing, unstable men, whose aim is office.

What are the relative duties of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia and those of the Justice of the Peace in North Carolina?

As it is true, as stated by the *Caucasian*, that the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia "will have more jurisdiction over white Democrats than one hundred negro Justices of the Peace would have in North Carolina?" Not at all. He has simply to record the deeds of the District; he has simply to obey the mandates of the Probate Judge; he has jurisdiction over no one save his own hired help in transcribing deeds.

How is it with the office of Justice of the Peace in North Carolina? It is the mud sill upon which rests the foundation of our free institutions. It is an office of the gravest importance and of far-reaching responsibility. A Justice of the Peace in North Carolina can try and finally determine the rights of citizens to property, can inquire into the commission of crimes, and may cite any one to appear before him to answer to any criminal charge. He is the foundation of the judicial system, and upon his efficiency thoroughly depends the just administration of the law.

One hundred negro Justices in North Carolina would mean one for every county, and the writ of a Justice extends to the boundaries of his county, so that with one hundred negro Justices every citizen of the State would be subject to their supervision and largely to their direction.

WE GO FORWARD.

The ARGUS received a call yesterday from Mr. Bennett Dobbin, of the *Southern States Magazine*, which will shortly publish an elaborate and attractive article on the advantages and attractions of the country along the Atlantic Coast Line with a view to attracting some of the very desirable class of home seekers and investors who are coming Southward in large numbers.

The work is being done at the instigation of the Atlantic Coast Line, which will distribute large numbers of this special edition throughout the North and West.

This portion of North Carolina has been so persistently

neglected by emigrants from the North, and every spasmodic effort to call attention to it has proven such an abortion, that our people have rather despaired of accomplishing anything. It is pleasant, therefore, to know that a systematic and substantial campaign has been inaugurated by the Atlantic Coast Line to advertise this section as it should be, and that such a fine and influential magazine as *The Southern States* has been called to assist in this work.

The *Southern States Magazine* is published by the Edwards Bros., of Baltimore, than whom no two men have done more for the advancement of the South. Their paper, *The Manufacturers' Record*, is the finest trade journal in America and is devoted entirely to Southern progress.

The *Southern States* is not a cheap pamphlet, but an elegantly gotten up magazine that is taken all the way to the South. It has an immense circulation through the North and North-West. It is devoted entirely to the promotion of Southern immigration and development, and contains, in every number, highly interesting and entertaining articles from the pens of the brightest writers in the South.

IT PAYS TO HUSTLE.

Mr. James A. Westbrook, the famous berry grower, came up from Mt. Olive yesterday, wearing his customary modest manner and kindly smile. His errand was to transfer to the Bank of Wayne an accumulation of checks which swelled his spacious pocket and represented thousands. The success of this man in the berry business is the talk of this part of the country; indeed, his fame has long since reached New York. The fancy grocers and big hotels look for his fruit among the commission merchants and pay an extra price to get it.

It is reported on good authority that he has made over \$12,000 net cash this season thus far, and is still shipping at a good profit. This on thirty acres of bearing vines.

Mr. Westbrook attributes his success this season, when nearly everyone else failed, to the fact that his place is largely planted in the Lady Thomson, a berry that seems to better fill all the requirements for an early and lasting shipper than any other. After such a severe and cold snap as we had in April, most varieties would rust, but the Thomson seems not to have minded it. Then it was not injured by the drought in May and while the crop has been about half, the vines have borne large fine fruit right through the season, and as late as Monday last it sold in New York for 14 cents.

SUNDAY READING.

Made up of Divers Clippings.

The heart of God through his creation stirs.
We thrill to feel it, trembling as the flowers.
That die to live again, his messengers,
To keep faith firm in these sad heats of ours.
—Celia Thaxter.

Prudence is the virtue of the senses. It is the outer action of the inner life. **

Do not cheat thy heart and tell her
"Grief will pass away,
Hope for fairer times in future,
"And forget to-day."
Tell her, if you will, that sorrow
Need not come in vain;
Tell her that the lesson taught her
Far outweighs the pain.

Heat her not with the cold comfort,
"Soon she will forget."
Bitter truth, alas! but matter
Rather for regret
Bid her not "seek other pleasures,
Turn to other things."
Rather nurse her aged sorrow
Till the captive sings.
Rather bid her go forth bravely,
"And the stranger greet;
Not as foe with spear and buckler,
But as dear friends meet;
Bid her with a strong clasp hold her,
By her dusky wings,
Lifting for the murmured blessing
Sorrow always brings.
—Adelaide Proctor.

INTER-STATE CONGRESS.

In Behalf of Industries and Immigration.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 31.—The second day's session of the Southern Inter-State Immigration and Industrial Congress has been full of speech making, and has dispatched a considerable amount of work besides. After the morning session was begun the regular order was the report of the Committee on Resolutions and the following report was adopted:

We, the Sub-committee on Resolutions, after a careful consideration of the several plans presented deem it highly desirable that some uniform method of action be adopted and recommend the following:

First—That wherever county and State organizations have not already been formed they be at once perfected, and that the offices of such county organizations constitute a State Board of Immigration.

Second—That the officers duly authorized in such State Convention shall report results of their efforts at least twice a year to the Secretary of the Southern Immigration Congress.

Third—That the Southern Immigration Congress urge the cooperation of all roads, State and county officers, and the citizens, at large in the furtherance of the plan proposed.

Fourth—That this Southern Immigration Congress earnestly recommend to the Congress of the United States the establishment of a permanent exposition at the National Capitol, in which the products and resources of the several States of the Union may be fitly and properly displayed, and we urge upon the Legislatures of the various States an appropriation of money to establish and maintain this most practical method of bringing to public attention the resources of our common country.

Fifth—That the Congress of the United States is earnestly requested to make such appropriations as may be needed to carry into effect the recommendations of this Congress.

Sixth—That this Congress appoint a committee of five of its members to devise some practical plan to lay before the better class of immigrants from Europe the manifold advantages of the South and direct this immigration to the Southern States, which committee shall report to the next meeting of this Congress.

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this Congress that the exhibition of the products of the farms, mines and forests of the Southern States in the Northern, New England and Northwestern States and foreign countries is an excellent mode of advertising; therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse the work of the Executive Committee of this association and their efforts to make exhibits in the Northern, New England and Northwestern States, and in the Dominion of Canada, and earnestly request Southern editors, landed corporations, emigration associations, boards of trade, railway lines and progressive business men of the South to cooperate with the Executive Committee in enlarging this mode of advertising by establishing a train of cars in which will be exhibited the products of the South, said train of cars to be carried to every section of said Northern, New England and Northwestern States, and to the Dominion of Canada, and that similar advertising shall be done in foreign countries as soon as practicable, the details of the exhibit being left to the executive committee, as it is composed of one representative from each Southern State.

Resolved, That a committee of five, with Gov. Northern, of Georgia, as Chairman, be appointed to confer with officers of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association in regard to rates on Southern products.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Congress one of the conditions which has greatly retarded the material developments of the States here represented and which serves to discourage immigration is the deplorable condition of our public roads, and that this Congress urge upon the Legislatures of the several States the great importance of adopting better methods of building and maintaining our public roads under intelligent engineering supervision. Be it

Resolved, That this Congress urge most earnestly the movement towards direct trade, both in the matter of exports and imports between the ports on the South Atlantic and Europe, which has already been successfully inaugurated by loading large steamers with grain and Western products from the South Atlan

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Carlisle's Part in the Preparation of the Sugar Schedule in the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—It is stated on the best authority that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have been in entire and perfect harmony in all their actions in regard to the Tariff bill. Secretary Carlisle's part in the preparation of the sugar schedule in that bill is officially stated as follows: Senator Jones called upon and informed him that the sub-committee had agreed upon the sugar schedule, and requested that he put it in proper form. This the Secretary did, the paragraph prepared being one of a few lines, and providing that after January 1, 1895, there shall be levied and collected on all sugars a duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem*, and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color there shall be levied and collected a duty of 45 per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the said duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem*. This amendment was sent to Senator Jones, in response to a request of Senator Jones, Secretary Carlisle visited the Capitol and was informed that other changes were under consideration; and being requested to do so, made some interlineations in the amendment, so that it read:

On and after July 1, 1895, there shall be levied and collected on all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juices or of beet juice, melacha, concentrated molasses or molasses and concentrated molasses, a duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem*, and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color there shall be levied and collected a duty of 45 per cent *ad valorem*. As already stated, Secretary Carlisle prepared the original amendment in accordance with the compromise that has been reached by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee, and the alterations made in the amendment at the Capitol were to meet the views of the committee. The committee then decided that a provision should be incorporated providing that the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty should not be affected by the schedule. The book containing the treaties was obtained by Secretary Carlisle from the room of the Foreign Committee and he wrote the proviso which preserves the Hawaiian treaty. All this is in the handwriting of Secretary Carlisle.

This event transpired on Saturday, May 5. That night it occurred to the Secretary that the first paragraph of the schedule providing for the repeal of the bounty, fixed the date of the repeal for July 1, 1894, while the duty on sugars was not to be operative until January 1, 1895. Knowing it to be the intention of the committee to issue a print of the amended bill on Monday, the Secretary on Sunday morning took a coupe and called at the house of Senator Jones for the purpose of directing attention to the discrepancy.

Mr. Carlisle was satisfied that the discrepancy would be discovered after the bill was printed, but he naturally desired to save the committee from the criticism which would follow so palpable a blunder. Finding that Senator Jones had gone to the Capitol, he was informed that there and found Senators Jones, McPherson and Vest engaged in going over the bill.

That visit on Sunday morning, May 6, was the only visit made by Mr. Carlisle to the committee without an invitation, and the change alluded to is made in the original suggestion as made in connection with the formulation of the bill. With reference to giving a letter to Mr. Havemeyer, introducing that gentleman to Senator Mills, that was a mere matter of courtesy and routine. When Mr. Havemeyer presented himself at the Treasury Department he was informed that he should call upon those who were framing the bill.

Situation in Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Despite the general prostration in trade in America, it is chronicled by to-day's commercial reviews of the situation, published at the end of each week, that there is rather a better undertone observable in nearly every department of mercantile activity. In the cotton market this feeling has found expression in an advance of about twenty-five points over the lowest prices previously established. The impulse toward higher prices, has however, come in the main from Liverpool and is the result of an evident disposition on the part of the manufacturers in England and on the Continent to take advantage of the present low prices to re-

plenish their stocks, which are admittedly much reduced. For the two days ending last evening, the purchases of spot cotton in the Liverpool market has aggregated 33,000 bales. This increase of activity in the spot department, has, however, been unaccompanied by any development of fresh speculative interest, and it may be safely said that whatever of the improvement in value has been accomplished, has been entirely due to a recognition on the part of bona fide consumers of the staple of the strength of the statistical position, as it is from day to day becoming apparent.

The figures of the world's supply are now well over those of last season. The amount of cotton coming forward from India is much less than last year, and the quantity of cotton weekly brought into sight from the slender reserves upon the American plantations is also below the movement for last year. If spinners should continue to buy freely, it is evident that Mr. Neill's estimate of the world's visible supply on the 1st of October, will be as badly out of the way as was the case last year.

Under ordinary conditions, there is little doubt but cotton would be selling at prices far above those now ruling, as speculators would no doubt attempt to discount the probable situation towards the end of the season by purchases of futures on the present basis of prices. Speculation is of necessity almost invariably incidental to all business operations, no matter how conservative their character, but at present its potentiality as a factor is reduced within the narrowest possible limitations, and the feeling of depression and the prostration of business throughout the country make every one slow to assume new risks, however certainly they may promise a profitable issue. For this reason the cotton market remains, and seems likely to continue to rest, upon the solid basis of the demand from actual consumers.

In England and on the Continent in manufactured goods is undoubtedly sound and active, in America the extreme depths of depression seems to have been fathomed, and while an appreciation of this fact is not as yet general, careful observers cannot resist the conclusion that existing conditions are enforcing sound economic, wading out unsound business methods, reducing stock and production and leaving a vacuum which must sooner or later be filled in order that the necessities of even a normal demand may be met. The crop question is, of course, a pertinent one in its bearing upon the possibilities of the future. It is almost too early to affirm anything of it certainly. Reports with regard to the outlook are conflicting. There seems to be but little doubt that the cold and stormy weather of the past fortnight has in some cases checked the development of the plant, if it has not injured it.

The Government report to be issued on the 10th of June is awaited with interest, and if it does not confirm the general expectations of an increased acreage, and should take a gloomy view of the crop outlook, it will doubtless accentuate the disposition of spinners to freely avail themselves of present prices for the replenishment of their stock.

MUST SAMOA BE ENSLAVED?

A brief cablegram last week says that the "Samoa rebels" are defying the German authorities. God help the "rebels," who are the most kindly, generous, heroic, Christian gentlemen in all the world that civilization calls savage. They not only forgave their German oppressors in the great disaster of Apia Bay, five years ago, but they risked and in some cases sacrificed their lives to save those of their enemies.

They are a brave, truthful, manly people little contaminated as yet by contact with white men, and totally ignorant of the duplicity which characterizes some savage and all civilized races.

If left to their fate they will be first enslaved and then exterminated by the German invaders, with the connivance of England and the silent consent of the United States, which solemnly promised to guarantee their independence.

A word from Washington would be enough to avert this infamy. Will Secretary Gresham say it, and say it in terms which cannot be mistaken at Berlin or London?

Flattery is always odious.