

ALWAYS FRESH
Pleasant
more for your money
than any other prep-
aration of Cod Liver
Oil on the market, is
what you get in Mil-
ler's Emulsion Cod
Liver Oil.

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

MILLER'S EMULSION
Cod Liver Oil has
received highest
praise from those
suffering from Lung
Tubercle, Bronchitis and
Consumption. Only at
Miller's Pharmacy

This ARGUS is for the people's rights,
Both an eternal vigil keep
No soothing strains of Maia's sun,
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep.

VOL. XVI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY OCTOBER 25, 1894.

NO. 50

WHAT POPLISM DOES.

We call attention to an address from the business men of Denver, which is published in this issue.

It comes from five thousand representative citizens of Colorado's capital, Democrats, Republicans and late Populists. It shows how Populism has cursed and blighted Colorado and gives a startling statement of the shrinkage of values which has resulted from the wild ride of Governor White and his fellow crooks.

Only four years ago, Colorado ranked next to New York in the borrowing power of her property. Now things have come to such a pass that one dollar cannot be borrowed to move five dollars' worth of gold ore to the smelter.

The Denver merchants, in their address, state distinctly that the reduced price of silver is not responsible for this state of affairs, and that the 25 per cent. decline in the price of silver has been more than made up in the increased output of gold and other products.

The trouble is due to the withering influence of Populism, and the Philadelphia Times puts this apt inquiry: "If the effects of Populism have been so baleful as to reduce the credit of a State, the borrowing power of whose property once ranked next to New York, to a condition of actual paralysis, what guarantee has Georgia or North Carolina or Illinois or any other State, North, South, East or West, of immunity from a like destruction of credit and prosperity in the case of Populist success?"

North Carolina cannot afford to give cause for the slightest suspicion that she is tending towards Populism. The election of a single Populist to any office would be a real misfortune to the state.

ANOTHER HEARD FROM

The Raleigh News and Observer of yesterday publishes the following open card, which explains itself. It is the more interesting and significant and impressive in that it comes from one of the most prominent and influential Populists of Wake county—who did not consent to and cannot stand, will not submit to the machine measures of Boss Butler in his effort, through fusion, to elevate Republicans to office in North Carolina and himself to a seat in the U. S. Senate: To Whom it May Concern:

I hear with regret, that some unscrupulous person or persons are circulating the report that I have "sold out to the Democratic party." To this I must say these parties have drawn on their own evil imagination. No one of my personal friends of the Democratic party, have ever by word, act, or intimation sought to purchase my vote, or influence me in the course of a purpose pursued in the coming election.

I am glad to say that I think they have a higher regard for my feelings, than the persons, (the authors of the report) who are posing as the friends of the people. It affords me pleasure to think that whatever may be thought of others to the contrary, and if my refusal to support a seducer, a defaulter, an embezzler and ballot box manipulator by treason, then I must plead guilty; and if it is the principles of the people's party to elevate such men to places of honor, trust and responsibility, then I must renounce my allegiance to the party, and would advise every other good member to do likewise.

Geo. L. Tonnesfeld.

Racket Store.

East Centre street,
Fuchler & Kott's Stand.
Where we keep everything at very low prices suitable to the low price of cotton.
We buy for cash and before buy cheap. We sell for cash and therefore sell at small profits.

MILINERY & TOYS A SPECIALTY
Give us a call and we will treat you right.

B. Gohn & Co.

RUIIN IN POPLIST RULE.

A Statement by the Denver Business men's League.

DENVER, Oct. 17.—The Business Men's League of Denver, the leading commercial and trade organization of this city, composed of Democrats, Republicans and former Populists, numbering 5,000 in all, has issued the following address, portraying the effect of Populist rule in this State:

"Populist rule in Colorado has been like a devastating forest fire. By destroying our credit, which is the life of commerce, it has temporarily paralyzed the life of the State. The value of property is less than \$200,000,000 of value in this State. Colorado's credit was so high that the borrowing power of her property ranked in the last census next to that of New York. This borrowing power, the mainspring of our splendid progress, has been temporarily paralyzed by the accidental ascendancy of a party which stands for reputation and fiatism, is not a true friend to hard silver money.

"The property of Denver was assessed for \$100,000,000, and worth three times that sum when the Populists came into power. Notwithstanding the city's inevitably brilliant future, the average selling price of this property, pending the overthrow of Wateism, has shrunk two-thirds.

"Silver has declined only 25 per cent., or less than the average products of the other States. The other one-half of loss is due directly and wholly to the destruction of confidence by Populist misrule.

"So withering has this been that at the present moment, even a gold mine cannot borrow \$1 on \$5 worth of gold actually in sight with which to extract the ore and send it to the smelter. Lenders are anxious to reap the rich harvest offered, but hold aloof until the election in November decides whether we are to have anarchy or civilized government. Two hundred thousand farmers from the drought-stricken States, to the east of us, are anxious to come here and farm by irrigation, but under Populist rule we can borrow no more money with which to build irrigating canals. Manufacturing is most profitable here, but capital shuns populism as a pestilence.

"The people of Colorado are loyal to their contracts, and they are fighting up the camp-fires on every hill for a campaign, regardless of party, which is to overthrow populism and re-establish the credit of the State."

Where Do They Stand.

The Tariff Reform movement in Argentina has been stimulated by the action of the United States, and the Congress has now under consideration a bill making a general reduction in customs duties. The people of Argentina have found out that the tariff is a tax and they can see no advantage in the many paying higher prices for the benefit of the few.

Argentina imports very largely from the United States agricultural implements, pine lumber and refined petroleum. The chief of her exports that reach this country is wool, but our manufacturers have hitherto had to pay such a high duty upon it that they could not send back the manufactured goods in competition with those of Europe.

The Argentine Minister declares that under the new tariff he can now buy fine cloth here as advantageously as in Paris, and he predicts a great increase of commercial intercourse between the two countries as the result of breaking down the tariff barriers.

That such must be the natural effect of our new policy cannot reasonably be doubted by any logical mind. The truth may be obscured for a time, but it will force itself upon general recognition before another election comes around.

And yet Maj. Grant is trying to create a high tariff sentiment in his speeches in this country—Grant, the Populist candidate for the State Senate! Where do the Pops stand on this question?

The Cruiser Raleigh.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Henry O. Havemeyer and Secretary John E. Searles, of the American Sugar Refining company, came over from New York to-day and were arraigned this afternoon in the District Supreme court on indictments charging them with refusing to answer certain questions before the Senate Sugar Investigating committee. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 in each instance. A plea of "not guilty" was entered in each case, with leave to withdraw that plea and demur within fifteen days. After this proceeding the defendants left for New York. Broker Allen Lewis Seymour, of Seymour, Bros & Young, was arrested in New York to-day on a bench warrant and bailed in \$5,000 to answer a similar indictment.

Without issuing a dissent, Secretary Smith has allowed it to be understood that all employees of the Interior Department may go home to vote at the coming elections. There are a number of employees in the Interior Department who intend to avail themselves of this privilege. The Superintendent of the railway mail service has issued an order allowing all postal clerks to go and vote who can get away, without serious detriment to the service.

The naval inspection board, of which Commodore Selfridge is president, returned to Washington to-day from Hampton Roads, after spending two days in a thorough test of the new Government built cruiser Raleigh, built in the Norfolk navy yard, with the result which far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Until the formal report is made to Secretary Herbert the exact details of the test cannot be made public, but the members of the board are enthusiastic over the performance of the vessel and assert that the Raleigh conclusively demonstrated the fact the Government can build vessels equal in every respect and superior to some constructed at private establishments. On Monday the Raleigh was taken outside the Capes of the Chesapeake and manoeuvred in the Atlantic at full speed ahead and astern, her guns were fired and every effort was made to discover weaknesses without success. The vessel is a sister ship of the Cincinnati, but it is said to cost \$150,000 less than that vessel.

Then and Now.

A couple weeks ago the editor of the Maxton Blade, a colored man, gave some very good reasons why the colored men of North Carolina should not support the fusion between the Republican and the Populist party. The great mistake (?) that President Cleveland has made is that he has never consulted Buck as to how to run the country—and Buck evidently feels slighted and is trying to even up with Grover by cutting out his administration and kicking out of the Democratic party. But Buck exploded the main issue of the Populists, viz: "Free silver." He told his hearers that "for the United States to adopt free silver would not do any good unless the whole world should come down to silver money; that to effect this monetary congress of the nations was necessary." This is the Democratic position exactly.

He told his hearers "that the Democratic party does not have a thing to do with the low price of cotton, that the price is fixed in Liverpool, and that the United States and the Democratic party combined cannot change it." In fact, Buck made such a speech that he should start a fourth party to accommodate his ideas of political economy; for he explodes completely and by name all the pet theories of the Populists; he admits the existing causes of Democracy; he curses the "infernal Yankees"; he counsels, in the very next breath, brotherly love, peace, &c., and over all and above all he rants at Cleveland unfairly, unjustly, and venomously charges him with being the author of the people's woes.

Yes, Buck should start a new party. We have long wondered what Buck is good for,—every one has a mission in life, you know; and Buck has been such a failure in everything he has thus far tried; and is such a failure now as an exponent of Populist theories, that probably he is about to hit upon his true mission in life, in the very gloaming of his long and checkered career—viz the organization of a Fourth Party, which in honor of its founder might be properly styled the "Kitchen Party."

As to the general tenor of Buck's speech here yesterday, in its bearings upon the political parties and political issues of the day, it reminded one very forcibly of the old adage of the snake trail:—

"It wiggled in and wiggled out, And left the matter hot in doubt. Whether the snake that made the track Was going North or coming back."

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Whether the snake that made the track Was going North or coming back."

EDUCATIONAL.

Reformation of the Public School System demanded by the Teachers and School Officers of Wayne and Lenoir Counties.

At a joint meeting of the teachers' Associations of Wayne and Lenoir counties, held at Seven Springs October 6, 1894, and after a discussion of the present needs of the public schools of North Carolina, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. The committee submitted the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the needs of the public schools of North Carolina demand the following reforms:

1. Intelligent supervision. County Superintendents should be paid sufficient salaries to attract competent men to undertake the duties of this office and to justify their giving their whole time to the public schools. Their duties should be not only to examine applicants for positions to teach, but to visit the schools and instruct the teachers.

2. Six months' continuous session for every public school. 3. The abolition of the present system of school committees and to have seven school committees for each township who shall select for all the schools in the township only such teachers as the County Superintendent shall command.

4. To abolish the third grade certificate, and to permit no teacher to hold a second grade certificate longer than two years. If at the expiration of that time a teacher cannot secure a first grade certificate he should receive no certificate at all.

5. To provide an institute of one week or longer for the teachers of every county at least once every two years. To require all public school teachers to attend all institutes, and to issue no first grade certificates for two years, to teachers that fail to attend the institute.

6. To fix the legal minimum salary of a first grade at \$35 a month, the minimum legal salary of an agricultural section at \$25 a month, and the maximum legal salary of a second grade teacher at \$30 a month.

7. In order to secure those necessary reforms more money is needed, and therefore the General Assembly should increase the public school tax so that a public school may be maintained for six months in every district for the manner described in the above resolutions.

8. To amend the law so that communities of one or more contiguous school districts, or a township, or a county, or a municipal corporation, may more easily vote upon the question of an increase of local tax for the support of public schools, and to allow communities to levy a local tax for public schools of as much as three mills on property and 90 cents a poll, in addition to the general tax.

Resolved further, That a copy these resolutions be sent to the school Superintendent of every county with the request that they be communicated to the teachers and their co-operation asked to secure these reforms at the hands of the next General Assembly.

H. T. JONES, Chm.,
L. D. HOWELL, Sec'y.,
E. P. MANGUM,
T. B. PARKER,
J. S. KINSEY,
N. B. WHITFIELD.

Another Train Robbery.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Oct. 19.—The west-bound Texas & Pacific through express train for California, leaving here at 9:40 this morning, was robbed about noon near Gordon, seventy miles west of here. The robbers secured about \$20,000 from the Pacific express Company, and but for their inability to open the safe of the Texas & Pacific Coal Company, containing \$20,000 in gold, would have made a better haul. Four men did the work. They came upon a section gang about noon, covered them with Winchester rifles and forced them to spread the rails and flag the on-coming train. The engineer and fireman were then lined up with the section gang and guarded, while two men entered the car and covered the messenger, who was the first aware of their presence. Messenger Marshall was ordered to open the safe containing the money of the Texas and Pacific Coal Company. Telling them he could not do this they seized a pick and ruined the combination, remarking, "if we can't get the money those d—miners at Thurber shant."

The robbers fled southward and no trace of them has yet been secured. Rewards aggregating \$1,000 have been offered for their arrest. The money secured was taken from the railway safe.

DON'T FOOL WITH QUACKS.

As the Wilmington Star says, there is no section of the United States to-day where the people as a whole are more prosperous than they are in the South, and we might go so far as to say that there is no section in which they are as prosperous. Prosperity does not consist altogether in having money or the equivalent of money to one's credit, for the man who has the comforts of life around him, lives well, owes no man anything that he cannot pay, lives in his own house and on his own land, and is always sure of enough to eat and wear, and of being able to maintain and feel his independence is to all intents and purposes on the top rung of prosperity. If he did not have seventy-five cents in his pocket. He is like the man who has a gold mine on his land from which he can take whenever he needs it as much gold as he needs to meet his wants. We have known just such men in North Carolina, men who worked farms on gold mines, and used the mine as a sort of a savings bank to draw from if they should happen to need more money than the farm yielded.

But the South is more than ordinarily prosperous this year, because she has abundant crops, the largest cotton crop and corn crop ever produced, the cotton crop rather too large, if anything, but the corn crop none too large, for there will be use and demand for all of it. And this corn was grown on the same farms that produced this enormous crop of cotton.

Cotton is down in price, it is true, but corn is up and the probabilities are that on the whole, the gain from the corn will more than offset the loss from the fall in cotton. The all cotton grower may feel somewhat blue at the outlook for him, but his neighbor who exercised wise discretion and raised his foodstuffs, with some to spare, does not need to feel so blue, nor blue at all. But they have all learned by the results of this year's labor the mighty possibilities of the South as an agricultural section, and so have others learned it a fact which will prove of incalculable value to the South, for it dissipates the delusion that so many labored under, that the South was little else than a great cotton field and adapted only to the raising of cotton.

The solid condition of the South as a section is being recognized generally and is being freely commented upon by trade and other journals in the North, and this of itself will add to the prosperity of the South for it will have a great influence on turning capital and investments here. There is one feature of the condition which they all dwell upon and that is that during all the late financial upheavals and business collapse the South held her own and showed the fewest financial failures and scarcely any business collapses, which shows plainly that while the South might have less capital within command than some other sections, she did business on a more substantial basis. Another feature which they comment upon favorably is the fact that the relations between the employers and the employed in the South are so good that strikes are of very rare occurrence and never of a general character, that the labor agitator and anarchistic firebrands have made but little headway in this section, which encourages capital to come and stay.

Watching the signs of the times as we do, noting the progress the South is making in the various branches of human industry, and the recognition this receives from those who not many years ago could not be persuaded that there were such latent possibilities in this section, it is our firm and honest belief that there is no section of this country to-day where the people as a whole are so prosperous or where the prospect for the coming years is as bright and encouraging.

There are some who may not feel as well off as they would like to be, who have been taught to believe that prosperity and wealth can be created and distributed by legislative enactment, and by methods that were never dreamed of since the first settlement of America until the past few years, when a new school of statesmen, which escaped the lunatic asylums, came to the front in politics. These are all the South has to fear, the only obstacle that may come between her and increasing prosperity. Other States have tried these kind of statesmen and have paid the penalty. Colorado tried them, and the result has been a depreciation of \$300,000,000 in the values of the State. Kansas tried them and the result has been the withdrawal of millions of dollars from that State. Oregon

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his subjects perceiving that they could not content him better in anything than in this, wherewith he was so much delighted, they took a pattern of the said harquebuse to make others by it, and the effect thereof was such, that before our departure, which was five months and an half after, there was six hundred of them made in the country; nay I will say more, that afterwards, namely, the last time that the Viceroi Don Alphonso de Noronha sent me thither with a present to the King of Bongo, which happened in the year 1550, those of Japan affirmed that in the same time, being the chief of that kingdom, there were above thirty thousand; whereas finding myself to be much amazed, for that this invention should multiply in such sort, certain merchants of good credit assured me that in the whole island of Japan there were above three hundred thousand harquebuses and that they alone had transported of them in the way of trade to the country of the Lebusos, at six several times, to the number of five and twenty hundred; so that by the means of that one, which Zeimoto presented to the Nautaquim, in acknowledgment of the honor and good offices that he had done him, as I have declared before, the country was filled with such abundance of them, as at this day there is not so small an hamlet but hath an hundred at the least, for as for cities and great towns, they have them by thousands, whereby one may perceive what the inclination of this people is, and how much more they are naturally addicted to the wars, wherein they take more delight than any other nation that we know."

THE RISE OF JAPAN.

Amid the confused and contradictory despatches from the East, a few well-established facts stand out as of the greatest importance, not only to the two countries directly concerned, but to the whole civilized world as well. Japan has proved that her soldiers and sailors are practically invincible against anything like an equal force of Chinese. The Japanese army is drilled and equipped as well as that of any European nation, while the navy is manned by brave sailors and officered by graduates of the best school in the world, our own Annapolis Academy. Corea is practically now in the hands of Japan; and it is only a question of what terms of submission will be granted to China if it be true, as reported, that she has already sued for peace.

It has been thus far a fight of the swordfish and the whale; but now the great powers of Europe, magnanimous sharks that they are, begin to protest and cry out that the whale must not be dismembered, or, at least, unless they get some of the fattest slices. It is uncertain how Japan may take any advice from the great powers. Only one of them, Russia, is a very close neighbor whose anger might be dangerous. England will bluster, as usual. She blustered tremendously when the Japanese vessel of war sunk the transport ship "Kow-Shung" which was flying the British flag; but Japan did not blemish a bit at the lion's roar. In fact there is no reason why she should not be a match for the big bully of the world, if it came to hard blows.

The wonderful advancement of Japan in a military direction is equalled by her progress in commercial and political life. No people in the world are so apt to imbibe new ideas and improve upon them. It is only a generation since they abandoned the feudal system which had prevailed for centuries. To-day they have a representative form of government and all the civilized appurtenances thereof. When Commodore Peary came, an uninvited guest, to the port of Yeddo, the Japanese saw a modern man-of-war for the first time, and they made such good use of their eyes, that when the next one came it met a fairly good copy of the first, thoroughly equipped and armed, with even some improvements in minor matters of detail.

As long as three hundred years before the visit of Peary, Ferdinand Mendez Pinto told us wonderful cases of Japanese imitateness, and was set down as a liar, forthwith, by people less ingenious or painstaking. One of his comrades presented the Nautaquim, or Prince of the Island of Tanixyman, with a "harquebuse" and showed him how to make ammunition for it. Pinto tells the result, in a sentence whose distinguishing literary merit is not that of conciseness:—

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BAKING
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A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. — Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St. N. Y.

Cotton Storage.