Delays Are Dangerous

Don't put off buying medicine for that hacking cough any longer, but get a bottle of Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and you will find it as others have, the finest medicine on earth for all lung troubles. Made only at

Miller's Pharmacy.

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

It is Not So.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is not a secret nostrum in any sense, its superiority over all other Cod Liver Oil preparations lies in the purity of ingredients used and the care in making it. For sale only at

Miller's Pharmacy

This ARGUS o'er the people's rights,
Doth an eternal vigil keep

No soothing strains of Maia's sun,
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep"

VOL. XVI. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY JANUARY 31, 1895. NO. 63

LIVING QUESTIONS.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE THROUGH THE COUNTRY ARE TALKING ABOUT.

Street Railways and Their Duty. Judge Gaynor's Decision that the Brooklyn Roads Must be Operated; Women for Reform in Philadelphia; Americans Not as Rich as Englishmen.

The opinion of Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn laying down the public obligations of the street-car companies has excited an unusual amount of comment. If the companies cannot get men to run the cars upon the terms they offer, in Judge Gaynor's opinion, They must either offer such terms as will secure men or give up the franchise to some one who can. The first and primary object of granting the franchise is to serve the public. The secondory obligation is to the stockholders of the corporations.

The New York *Tribune* says: "Judge Gaynor is exactly right in his statement of the duties of the Brooklyn street railway companies. In the mandamus issued by him yesterday he plainly declares that the corporations may not, like individuals, suspend business at pleasure, but that they hold public franchises and may not cease to perform their duty as public carriers for one hour through any motive of persona' gain. It is their business to get labor on such terms as they can and run their cars. If their men will not work at what they regard as reasonable wages, they must get others immediately and give satisfactory service, or else make the best bargain they can with the old employes. It will not do for them to plead that they cannot surrender to their workmen's demands. When they accepted a charter from the State and acquired from it its most sovereign right of eminent domain, they made subsidiary their right to make money, and took upon themselves as their first duty the work of giving adequate and constant accommodation to the public regardless of expense. Justice Gaynor says that, with the police of the city and 7,000 soldiers preserving order, he cannot believe that the company is not protected. 'The claim of violence,' he holds, "is not legaly made out.' Therefore, the railroad must show cause why it should not be compelled to run its cars."

THE WOMEN ARE AT WORK.

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "A correspondent suggests that if the women of Philadelphia should take up the fight for Pattison it would help the cause wonderfully. "They did good work in New York," he writes, 'and would help to defeat the combine here.' This suggestion is an evidence of the earnestness which pervades the community on the subject of cleaner government, but it deserves to be said in this connection, in justice to the women themselves that, they had taken up the fight for the reform which ex-Governor Pattison's candidacy typfied long before the nomination of that gentleman. In fact, they were the first to come out aggressively for cleaner streets, pure water and other substantial fruits of good government, and it would be less than justice, therefore, to doubt that the choice of such a standard-bearer has given them new zeal and devotion to a cause which means not less for the womanhood than for the manhood of Philadelphia—the cause of public health, of public morals and of public economics."

THE REFORM REVOLT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "In all the various battles in behalf of municipal reform, there never was one in which so many thoughtful persons have revolted against the dominant power of the city as in the present contest for Mayor. There have never been two consecutive battles for reform in this community in which the same men came to the front and bore the brunt of the battle, and in every battle the reformers have been confronted by men who were their associates in previous struggles for better government. The average reformer who bows to the sudden impulse for better government is often satisfied with the kicks and cuffs of a single campaign, and, there are many who after one heroic struggle fall back into the ranks of the party procession.

"Within a very few days there will be a deliverance by the reform organization in this city, made up chiefly or wholly of Republican business men, demanding municipal government on the exact lines of Governor Patterson's letter of acceptance. He has given the keynote for the contest against the contractors and jobbers who have managed to gain the mastery of the Republican organization. The people of Philadelphia are prepared for revolution, and every indication is that the flood-tide of reform will carry Robert E. Pattison into the chief magistracy of the city by an overwhelming majority."

COMPARATIVE WEALTH.

The Chicago *Herald* says: "According to the census returns the realized wealth existing in the United States in 1890 was $65,037,091,197, or $1,036 per capita, against $43,642,000,000 in 1880, or $870 per capita. The total for 1890 includes the estimated value of vacant national lands and Indian reservations, amounting to $941,031,378, which was not included in the returns for 1880. For purposes of comparison this sum should be deducted from the 1890 total, making the per capita wealth in that year about $1,021.

The valuation is that of property actually in the country without regard to the place of ownership. As a matter of fact a considerable amount of the property existing here is either owned by foreigners or subject to claims held by them. The exact amount of such property cannot be stated. It has been variously estimated from $2,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000, with the possibilities in favor of the lower figure. The wealth owned in the country, exclusive of vacant lands and Indian reservations, may therefore be placed at about $63,000,000,000, or $1,000 per capita in 1890.

A comparison of our wealth owned by our own people with that of England and France has been attempted as follows:

	Wealth.	Per capita.
United States	$63,000,000,000	$1,000
Great Britain	50,000,000,000	1,338
France	40,000,000,000	1,081

REFORM IN THE NAVY.

The New York *World* says: "The question of the reorganization of the navy is at last definitely before Congress. The joint commission appointed to investigate personnel of the navy made a report in December and submitted a bill embodying its conclusions. This bill in its main features has been reported favorably by the committees of both houses. It has been approved by a large majority of naval officers and by all who believe that the United States should correct the folly, which exists in the navy of no other country, of providing first-class ships and excellent material in the force and leaving the personnel of the executive branch inadequate to its responsibilities in case of war."

The New York *Herald* says; "Secretary Herbert's remarks at the Board of Trade banqnet concerning the need for a strong navy by the United States come at a very happy moment just when congress is slightly hesitating whether or not to build more battle ships. We do not need such a force as Great Britain keeps constantly in service, but we ought to have the nuclens of such a fleet, and we can keep up with our naval needs only by building a certain amount of new war vessels every year. It would be a mistake, however, to provide for the increase of our material without providing equally well for the personnel. It is highly important, therefore that Congress should pass the navy reorganization bill at once."

A SURRENDER BY THE STATE.

The Richmond *Times* says: "The so-called compromise with the Alexander Island gamblers is a mere surrender by the State. This was to have been expected, as all the ability of our admirable attorney general is not sufficient to make a wise and just judge, give a judgment against the plain statute law, and the gamblers had the law on their side. The Legislature did such damage that the court could not undo it. The whole business is an offense, and as such a nuisance Monte Carlo, with its roulet tables, is not a more flagrant and outrageous violation of the sense immorality and right of the Virginia people than are the St. Asaph and Alexander Island 'roulet' horse games and their local and 'foreign boards,' as the book-makers' plays are called. The infamy lies with the Legislature, and those who authorized Virginia to be made the dumping ground for the abandoned men and women, who roost in Washington and come daily over the Potomac to revel in those orgies which nowhere north of the Potomac are now tolerated.

GOOD AND BAD FARMING.

The Wilmington *Star*, in an article on good and bad farming, uses the following illustrious in favor of untensified farming which is simply another name for good farming: "We read a statement a few days ago where a Mississippi planter got thirty bales of cotton from thirty acres of land. He kept an account of his cotton field and found that it cost him 2½ cents a pound to produce these thirty bales. He could afford to sell the cotton for five cents a pound and then make a reasonable profit on it. He cleared about $300 on his thirty acres, not counting the seed, even at the low price of cotton at 5 cents a pound.

"But to come nearer home for an illustration. A young farmer named Douglas in Mecklenburg county, concluded last yeer that he would do some experimenting in intensified farming. In 1893 he planted thirteen acres, in cotton; cultivated in the usual way, and got six bales of cotton from the thirteen acres. Last year he concluded to see what a change of method wonld do and laid off three acres of these thirteen, cultivated these after the intensified method, and harvested four bales of cotton from the three acres.

A CONSOLIDATION EXPOSITION.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Atlanta, Nashville and Baltimore are hard at work preparing for their expositions. The first takes place this fall, the second next year and the third in 1897. This leaves 1898 open for Richmond if she will avail herself of it, to have a grand interstate or international exposition at that time. But 1898 will, we fear, be, too soon after the Baltimore exposition to enable us to reap the best possible fruits of such an enterprise. For this reason we have argued that it would be better perhaps for Richmond to reserve her exposition until 1900, and then have one that would surpass all previous efforts in the South. Then, too, we might celebrate the advent of the new century and the consolidation of Richmond and Manchester. We trust that annexation will occur much sooner than $1900, but nevertheless, we could use the exposition to glorify the event and also the first appearance of "Bigger Richmond" in the census reports."

Levy for Taxes.

This is to give notice that I have levied on real and personal property of the parties named below, who have failed to pay their taxes for 1894, and will sell such property at public outcry at the court house door in Goldsboro, on Monday, February 4, 1895, at 12 o'clock m.

Nathan Atkinson	$1 90
James Ashford,	1 84
Simon Brewer	2 41
Benjamin Brown	1 95
Luther Britt	2 25
William Burden, jr	1 84
William Burden, sr	2 08
Isham Barbery	1 84
Wiley Barnes	1 93
Raiford Best	7
M E Brogden	13 09
Albert Bradley	1 84
Miss M Burr	8 09
M K Crawford	35 86
Thomas Capps	1 88
Lucinda Capps	5 84
J B Capps	46
William Crawford	1 84
John Cox	2 12
John Davis	1 84
Albert Day	2 08
John Ellis	1 84
Isham Exum	1 84
Wiley Faison	1 84
J E Flowers	1 93
A A Green	2 00
Bennett Grey	1 84
M H Howell	2 19
H-T Howell	4 58
Jno B Howell	2 76
Taylor Howell	1 80
Dan Howell	1 84
Henry Hill	50
R W Hines	1 92
Frank Hooks	1 84
Jethro Holt	2 29
D Louis Dowell	24
A J Hall	1 84
Henry Hinton	1 84
J H Johnson	1 84
Troy Johnson	1 84
M T Kennedy	2 29
J B Kennedy	65
J R Kennedy	11 21
J B Kennedy and John Toler	2 20
Isaiah Langley	1 93
Oscar Lee	1 84
Bill Lane	1 84
Henry Moses	1 84
Gaston Parnell	2 87
John Pate	4 36
Outlaw Powell	1 84
Pearson & Howell	2 15
Jesse Pearce	2 50
J W Rose	11 70
E L Reid	5 19
Stephen Rouse	1 84
Charley A Reid	3 92
Ransom Sasser	1 84
T H Sasser	1 10
Rufus Smith	1 84
Lynn Smith	2 38
William Smith	1 84
John Smith	1 84
J W Sampson	4 09
Joseph H Stevens	1 84
J T Sampson	9 38
C M Suggs	9 74
N D Southerland	10 31
Jesse T Stafford	2 31
J R Smith	18 59
Wm Singleton	2 20
A H Toler	34 06
John Tiner	3 02
D M Whitley	3 04
" " for Pate heirs	4 63
Cicero A Whitley	14 34
Isaac Whitley	1 84
Jesse Henry	1 84
Kit Williams	2 22
Marshal Wallace	2 25
J W Williams	4 02
Mrs Whitehead	31

W. U. GRANTHAM,
Tax Collector Fork Township.
January 2, 1895.

Tarboro *Southerner*: Last Friday night Hosea Fleming and Bulo Cobb, two colored youths of Tarboro, engaged in an altercation, the result of which will be the depriving Tarboro of two citizens and their girl of two lovers. For Hosea is now in danger of his life and Bulo not willing to take any risks as to his life, left for parts unknown in a few minutes after the fight occured.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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THE PROCEEDINGS AT FUSION HEADQUARTERS.

WEDNESDAY.

SENATE.

In the Senate the chief bills were:

To protect the public against spurious kerosene.

To prevent preferences by insolvent corporations.

Ta make May 30 a legal holi-

To validate deeds executed by corporations.

The bill to repeal the law imposing the merchant purchase tax was tabled.

An invitation to attend the fish, oyster and game fair at Newbern was read.

A request from Mrs. Little Devereux Blake, the well-known advocate of woman's sufferage, asking for permission to address the Senate was read. The request was granted.

The bill to make May 30 a legal holiday was taken up and passed, as did also that amending the charter of the Farmers' mutual fire Insurance Company.

The bill to make 6 per cent the legal rate of interest was discussed at great length. Moody offered an amendment providing that by special contract 8 per cent. may be charged, but making it a misdemeanor to charge more than 8 per cent; punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. This was voted down and a substitute for the bill prepared by Cook, of Warren, was adopted. Only 2 votes being cast against it.

HOUSE.

To provide for working convicts on Wilkes county's roads.

To change the method of drawing jurors so that the sheriff and clerk of court shall each September from the tax list select the names of persons for jurors, from which lists the jurors are to be drawn.

To provide for the collection and display of this Seate's resources at the Atlanta exposition.

To abolish the office of keeper of the capitol and create the office of superintendent of public buildings and grounds.

To establish a new county out of part of Robeson.

To reduce costs in criminal prosecutions.

To amend the laws in regard to the adoption of certain school books.

To restore to the tax lists all lands on which taxes have not been paid for three years.

To provide for the maintenance of the agricultural and mechanical college.

To reduce pay of the clerks and doorkeepers of the legislature from $5 to $4.

At noon the Senate entered and the joint session canvassed yesterday's vote for U. S. Senators. Official announcement was made that Pritchard had received 116 votes, Butler 117. Overman and Mason 45 each. Butler and Pritchard were announced duly elected.

The election contest of Abbott against Daniels from Pamlico was taken up. Ewart submitting a majority report in favor of Abbot, Republican, while McClammy for the minority submitted a report in favor of Daniels, Democrat. There was a debate of over two hours. The majority report was adopted.

THURSDAY.

SENATE.

Bills introduced to-day:

To award the public printing and binding to the lowest bidder.

To prevent any but chartered insurance companies from doing business in North Carolina.

To incorporate the bank of Greenville.

To improve the public roads of the State by convict labor.

To incorporate the town of Guilford College.

Lindsay was given permission to withdraw his resolution asking for an investigation, of the case of Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington, on which the committee had reported adversely.

Bills passed repealing the New Hanover stock law and incorporating the bank of Edenton.

HOUSE.

At the house session a petition asking for the establishment of a State reformatory for youthful criminals was presented,

The committee on railways made an unfavorable report on a bill requiring railways to honor at any time the unused part of excursion tickets.

The principal new bills were: To extend to a number of counties the convict road law.

To equalize taxation.

To make the school tax 22 cents.

To encourage the study of civil government in the public schools.

To repeal the stock law in Edgecombe,

To abolish days of grace.

To limit the punishment of larceny in petty cases.

The severe sickness of Representative Campbell of Cherokee and Williams of Warren was announced.

The report of the elections committee in the Granville case was taken up, Ewart submitted a majority report in favor of Gross, Fusionist, the contestant, while Reinhart submitted a minority report in favor of Lyon, the sitting member. After a three hour's debate the majority report seating Crews was adopted, 59 to 38, a strict party vote, Democrats voting for Lyon. Crews was then sworn in.

FRIDAY.

SENATE.

In the Senate the chief bills introduced were:

To allow the farmers of the State to ship partridges and other game out of the State.

To amend the act incorporating the Atlantic, Yanceyville & Danville railway.

To regulate hours of labor in cotton mills.

Senator Green, of Halifax was sworn in.

A bill passed regarding trial of title to public office, requiring contestant and contestee each to give a $200 bond.

There was considerable discussion of the result regarding the investigation of charges made by Mrs. Patti D. B. Arrington. It was tabled.

During the disscussion Senator Caver caused a sensation by stating that in a suit of his judge Seymour had had been intimidated by a layman and thereby Caver had lost nearly half his property.

The bill to regulate the fowarding of freight by railways also caused some debate. It made roads in case of improper delayf, liable for twice the value of the goods in transit. An amendment was adopted making the penalty $10 a day. The bill then passed.

HOUSE.

In the House the principal new bills were:

To compel fire insurance companies to pay the full value of the face of a policy.

To provide for the election of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics by the Legislature on joint ballot.

To afford better protection from fire at the insane asylum and to furnish and equip the female department of the same.

To permit the adulteration of candy.

To establish a law for the sale of liquor in North Carolina.

To regulate the hours of labor in factories, making it 9 hours, no children under 15 to be employed.

There was a long debate, extremely partisan and at times heated on the new rules of the House. This was particularly on the rule which allows the vote of a majority of all the members elected to suspend the rules so as to vote twice on a bill the same day.

Heretofore a two-thirds vote has been required, now by votes only. Finally the rules were adopted by strictly party votes, Democrats voting no.

The committee on elections was given authority to suppoona witnesses and to send sub-committees to Edgecombe and Halifax counties, to take testimony.

SATURDAY.

SENATE.

The principal new bills in the Senate were:

To give the Farmers' Alliance the same privileges regarding insurance as are possessed by other benevolent societies.

To incorporate the Charlotte and Mecklenburg railway company.

To require examinations of all teachers in public schools.

To regulate the appropriation to the State University.

To regulate the employment of labor.

Bill passed allowing an increase in taxation for Charlotte's public schools.

Bill to provide for instruction in vocal music in the public schools of the State was tabled.

There was a long debate on a bill regarding eligibility of school committeemen, this being on Moody's amendment that one member be a lady. This was lost, 18 to 24, and then the bill was tabled.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day the chief new bills were as follows:

To restore Mitchell county to 9th Congressional district.

To provide for the distribution of all the school funds by the State board of education among all the counties upon the basis of school population.

To perpetuate court records.

To allow punitive and not actual damages of railroad accidents.

[CONTINUED ON 4th PAGE.]

THE NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

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AN EXPLANATION OF THE MEASURE.

Something in the Line of This Currency, in Order to Give the Treasury a Breathing Spell, Is Suggested and May Be Adopted: Senator Smith Wants a Monetary Commission and Senator Jones Introduces His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1895.

The developments in the financial situation yesterday included the introduction by Senator Jones of the bill which he has been preparing for some time, and also the presentation by Senator Smith of his financial scheme. Mr. Smith's plan, in brief, is the creation of a non-partisan monetary commission of twelve members, four to be appointed by the President from civil life, four by the President of the Senate, and four by the Speaker of the House, not more than two of each of these groups of four to be from the same political party. This commission is directed to investigate the currency question so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious system of currency upon a permanent basis. It is authorized to report its conclusions to Congress not later than December, 1895. Another important section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to pay current deficiencies in the revenue, to issue from time to time, as he may deem necessary, coupon or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars at not to exceed 3 per cent. redeemable after ten years in gold; these bonds to be of denominations not less than $50 nor more than $1,000.

Senator Smith presented his bill in a brief, plain, and practical speech, in which he said he realized the utter lack of hope for enacting any general financial legislation, but he thought such a proposition as he had advanced might be agreed to, and he expressed the hope that no Senator would stand in the way of any plan of relief that would bring prosperity again to the land.

DETAILS OF SENATOR JONES' BILL.

Senator Jones' bill contains the following propositoins:

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $500,000,000 in bonds, in denominations of $20 and $50, and multiples of those sums, at 3 per cent interest, principal and interest payable in coin, to mature in thirty years, and redeemable after twenty years, the proceeds of the bonds to defray current expenses of the government and for the redemption of legal tender notes.

Authorizing national banks to issue circulation up to the par value of their bonds, and reducing the tax on such circulation to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Preventing the retirement of any part of the national bank circulation without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Requiring national banks seeking to retire their notes to deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury, if desired by him, gold equal to the amount of the notes to be retired.

Providing that one-half of the lawful reserve on account of deposits, now required to be kept by national banks, may consist of bonds of the United States issued under this act, the same to be estimated at their par value.

Retiring all national bank notes under $10, and providing against the further issue of such small notes.

Retiring all legal tender notes of less than $10, and issuing in their stead silver certificates, payable in silver.

Authorizing the unlimited coinage of silver bullion, the owner to receive standard silver dollars in amount equal to the value of the bullion in London on the day the deposit is made.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE MEASURE.

The bill having been read in full, Mr. Jones made a brief statement. He read figures showing that within ten months after the sale of the first fifty millions of bonds, the gold reserve ran down to sixty-nine millions, showing a net loss of 65,000,000. For the second lot of 50,000,000 of bonds there had been received 53,000,000 in gold and 5,000,000 in gold certificates, making a total gold reserve of 120,000,000. But five days ago, on inquiry at the Treasury Department, he found that over 50,000,000 of gold had been drawn out since the last sale of bonds; so that it took ten months to withdraw 65,000,000 of gold after the first sale of bonds, it took only two months to withdraw 50,000,000 since the last sale. That was an indication of an accelerated movement in the withdrawal of gold, which would necessitate increased and rapid sales of bonds for the purpose of keeping gold in the Treasury. So long as the obligations of the government stood out which had to be redeemed in gold it was clear that there could be no relief from the present situation. Therefore it was that his bill provided for the retirement of the greenbacks and the sherman notes. He was willing, as a matter of fair adjustment and settlement, to aggree to an issue of bonds, provided always that it was coupled with a sensible, manly, and substantial recognition of silver. Under no other conditions was he willing to vote for any issue of bonds.

THE ISSUE OF SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Jones, referring to the provision in his bill, prohibiting greenbacks and national bank notes below, the denomination of $10, said that the total amount of such currency now in circulation was $310,000,000, and that all this would have to be replaced by silver certificates. He was in favor of the broadest silver legislation. He would be in favor of a much more radical measure than the one proposed by him. But all Senators knew that it was utterly impossible for the extreme silver men putting their peculiar views into force at this time. And he believed that they would make a mistake if they insisted on a more extreme and more radical measure than the one he proposed. He believed that enactment of the bill into a law would be a great stride forward in the interest of silver and would bring great relief to the masses of the people and should commend itself to the good judgment of Senators.

Mr. Stewart opposed the bond issue portion of the bill, because the bonds, he said would be used by the national banks for the purpose of getting out circulation on them, and would thus give them a gratuity of $13,000,000 a year.

Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Stewart—as one of the extreme silver men—whether, if all, allusion to bonds and to national banks were struck out of the bill would he support it.

Mr. Stewart replied that if the bill were stripped of everything except the silver provisions there would be some gain in it. It was not to his mind, but it would be better than no bill.

The gradual reduction of the gold reserve has not up to this time given rise to any authorized statement that a third bond issue will soon be made, but a Cabinet official said yesterday afternoon that another proposal inviting bids for bonds would certainly be issued in the absence of action by Congress.

At what point the gold reserve would be allowed to decline before the third bond issue would be made was a matter of discretion solely, and must naturally be decided by circumstances.

Columbus *News*: A good many farmers in this section are going to try raising tobacco this year. It has already been demonstrated that our land will make a good grade of tobacco, and it beats cotton as a money crop.

Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. Reeves Faircloth, one of the old and justyl esteemed citizens of our county, died on January 15th.

——A great many people about Waycross are beginning the culture of tube roses as there is good money in them, it is not improbable that in a short time it will become an important product of this market. The farmers in the Waycross section are planting a great deal less cotton and instead will cultivate corn, peas and potatoes. They wish to become more self-sustaining.

Washington *Progress*: It is with the deepest sense of sympathy and regret that we announce the sad death of Mr. A. A. Judson, which occured on Friday night last. On Thursday afternoon about nightfall he went to throw a belt with a board at the Washington plaining mill, where he had been employed for sometime, and the board caught in the belt some way and flew back striking him in the abdomen. No one saw it, and as he did not return as soon as he was expected, someone went to look for him and found him lying in a helpless condition. He was taken home to his widowed mother. At first it was not known whether the wound was of a serious nature or not. Dr. P. A. Nicholson, was summoned, and he called in his brother, Dr. S. T. Nicholson, in consultion. In twenty-four hours after the accident he died from internal hemorrhage. He was about 17 years of age, and a very industrious young man. He was conscious up until a few moment before his death. We extend our deepest spmpathy to his bereaved mother and brother.

CAPT. I. N. LINK DEAD.

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HE PASSES AWAY AT GREENSBORO THIS MORNING.

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Destructive Fire at Hillsboro; The Temperance Agitation: Fusionists are Still Hungry for Office: Raleigh to Have a Ice Factory: Death of Wake's Famous Fat Baby: People Garnisheed for Taxes: Other Items of Interest.

ARGUS BUREAU,
RALEIGH, Jan. 26, 1895.

Captain I. N. Link, a prominent citizen and mayor of Durham, died at Greensboro this morning of heart disease. At the time death came he was sitting in a carriage at Greensboro awaiting the train for Morganton, where he was to be treated for mental derangement. The case was a particularly sad one. Mayor Link had only been married the week before for the second time and it is supposed that the excitement attendant upon his marriage unballanced his mind. He had been under treatment for several days at Durham and yesterday it was decided to send him to Morganton for treatment. He went to-day and to-morrow he comes back a corpse. The funeral will be held at Durham to morrow at 2 o'clock. A good many people left here to-day for Durham to attend the funeral.

Yesterday morning Wake county's famous fat baby died. The baby was only nine months old and weighed 66 pounds. The parents of of the child were Prof. and Mrs. Weatherly, of Oak Grove township. Neither are remarkable large and Mrs. Weatherly weighs only 103 pounds. Thursday night, the the child seemed in perfect health, but when the mother went to wake it in the morning it was dead. Death was caused by a congestive chill.

The revenue people here have several reasons to assign for the great increase lately in the number of illicit distilleries. They say that the increase is caused, not so much by the increased tax on whiskey as by the large corn crop. Corn is so plentiful that moonshining is now a very cheaper and profitable business.

The sheriff, as I told you yesterday, is garneesheeing delinquent tax payers. To-day many more people were garnisheed and a great stir has been raised thereby.

The frame work of the new Farina Flouring mills is up and the weather boarding being put up. The building will be 100 feet long and three stories high. The mills will have a daily copacity of 100 barrells of flour a day.

Raleigh is to have a new ice factory, also. Work on it began more than a week ago. but already the foundation is laid and it is an assured fact that the ice factory will be in operation by summer.

News was received here to-day of a destructive fire which occurred at Hillsboro this morning. Fire broke out there this morning at 4 o'clock in a dwelling. The wind was very high and fanned the blaze so that it spread to two other dwellings. All three houses were entirely destroyed.

Amoug Raleigh's industries which poople generally do not know about are two pants factories that have a capacity both of them, of 500 pairs a day.

On the anxious bench at present are editor Goslin and Barnes Brothers, who want the public printing, and Otho Wilson, Wake county's fusion boss, who wants to be railroad commissioner. Otho doesn't talk much but he is doing a great deal of lobbying.

Where that ardent local fusionist, J. C. L. Harris, will come in is yet an open question "Loge" has been taking a great deal of interest in the matter of having Raleigh gerrymandered and perhaps he would not mind being mayor of the city.

The temperance agitation here has raised a great stir among the saloon keepers, whom seem to be afraid that the bill will be passed.

It is said that reports sent out about the fusion caucus were erroneous in that it was stated, or implied, that the cancus had acted definitely fusionists. however, say that the caucus did nothing definite, that it, in fact, was not a caucus at all but just a simple meeting to talk things over and that no one was at all influenced by what the crucus did.

If this is so, and who knows? for fusionists tells it, things are not as clear and certain as they were a week ago. The Legisiature may go to extremes of devilment. There is no telling.

It is learned that the dwellings burned at Hillsboro, belonged to Mrs. Roseman, Dr. Lewis, and Dr. Hooker; The loss was two thousand dollars.

The little fellows are hustling around looking for places but they are to the Legislators are troublesome and yet could be gotten rid of.