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Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

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VOL. XVII.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895.

NO. 7

CONVENTION CLOSED.

The Southern Baptists Make an End of Their Work in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The first business of the fourth and last days session of the Southern Baptist Convention after devotional exercises, was the report of the committee on time and place of next meeting. It was recommended that the convention of 1896 be held in the First Church, Chattanooga, beginning on the Friday before the second Sunday in May; that Rev. C. A. Stakely, of Washington, preach the national sermon, with Rev. C. Durham, of Raleigh, N. C., alternate. Rev. F. S. Yeager, of Chattanooga, explained the terms of the invitation—duly accredited delegates will be entertained at the homes of the people. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee upon so much of the report of the home mission board as related to work among the colored population, was made by Rev. A. J. S. Thomas, of South Carolina. It stated that some work had been done by the board among the negroes in Kentucky, Georgia and Texas and that in some respects the work had been satisfactory. "The board is anxious to do more for the negroes but there are so many peculiar and embarrassing problems that the work has been necessarily slow."

The committee emphasized these points:

1. The board will not undertake work among the negroes in any State unless the State boards of white Baptists are in sympathy and co-operate with it.

2. It will not undertake work in any State unless the members are agreed among themselves upon the work to be done.

3. The colored people should be encouraged to pay a part of the salary of every teacher and missionary laboring among them. The best thing that can be done for them is to encourage them to self support in their church building and mission work. An extensive work cannot be done among them as long as Cuba, New Mexico, Louisiana, Florida, and perhaps other States so sorely need all the help we can give.

4. The best work that can be done among the negroes is educating their ministers rather than evangelizing them.

5. The Southern Baptists are in sympathy with the efforts of generous hearted people North and South, who have given money to establish schools and colleges in the Southern States for the negroes.

6. The best way to reach the agreement reached by the joint committee at Fortress Monroe will bring the colored Baptist schools established by our Northern brethren, nearer to the hearts of Southern Baptists. We are assured that these schools have been a great blessing even without our active co-operation, and that with our hearty sympathy and co-operation they will accomplish far greater good.

7. In view of the continued need of the negroes and of the pressing needs of our mission fields at home and abroad, and in view of the liberality of our Northern brethren and the interest they have shown in the education of the negroes, we assure our brethren of the North that we shall be glad to see them contribute thousands for the education and evangelization of the negroes, and that in this good work they will have the co-operations, sympathy and help of our best and wisest brethren. For, while we are interested in this great work, and are fully persuaded of its importance, we are unable at present to do for it as its needs demand.

The Committee on Nominations reported names for membership of the several boards, and they were elected. Rev. Mr. Holt, from the committee on enrollment, reported that the membership of the convention consisted of 813 delegates on the financial basis and 402 representatives from district associations, total, 1,215. There were present 762 delegates of the first class, and 142 of the second class; total, 904.

A resolution submitted by Rev. A. J. Hall, of Norfolk, Va., at the request of the International Peace Congress, recommending the establishment of a high court of arbitration among the nations, was adopted.

Rev. M. M. Vann, colored, President of the American National Baptist Convention, was introduced as the man who occupied the highest position in his race, and that he would occupy but a minute of the time of the convention. When the minute was up Dr. Vann said he hated to let his audience go, for he seldom had such an opportunity. (Laughter.) He said

the colored people were intensely Christian and intensely Baptist, and that what they lacked in knowledge and sanctified intelligence they propose to make up in zeal.

The white Baptists, he believed, needed to exercise more zeal. Since the Emancipation proclamation, out of 4,000,000 colored people liberated then, a million and a half had been brought into the Baptist church, while out of 50,000,000 white people, and after 200 years of work, but a few more have united with the same church. Dr. Vann created a deep and favorable impression upon the convention, and was listened to for a quarter of an hour.

The fraternal messengers were appointed to the Baptist anniversary in session at Saratoga, in June, and the National Baptist Convention at Atlanta, Ga., in August.

HOPE OF POPULIST DEFECTION.

Gentlemen Who See Bright Skies.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Collector Rogers tendered his official bond to-day, secured by the Fidelity Deposit Company, of Baltimore, Md., in the sum of \$120,000, the last \$20,000 for disbursements. He left for home to-night. His commission has been made out. It will be issued as soon as the bond has been reached in its order of consideration and approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury. To-day certain vague intimations were repeated more definitely to the effect that Rogers was not Kope Elias' candidate in any sense whatever; that Kope was expected up to the last moment to declare himself a candidate. Those who make these intimations may know more than the rest of us but the general information and belief is that Kope Elias never intended to be a candidate.

Democrats of prominence, fresh from North Carolina, think that fully 5 per cent. of the Populists will return and 10 per cent. will abstain from voting and that Democracy will gain in other ways. Otho Wilso says that it will depend on what the issues are whether fusion holds next time. When asked what the Populist will do, if the Democrats nominate a free coinage man on a free coinage platform, and the Republicans take the opposite course, he claims that the people are tired of party allegiance and that the Democrats did not two years ago adopt a free coinage plank or nominate a free coinage candidate. This non-sequitur shows that Otho sees trouble ahead of his crowd. Otho thinks that no commission will be effectively regulated railways, but that they must be owned by the government, and yet he draws his salary as a commissioner with great regularity.

Representative Lockhart left last night.

Hon. Charles M. Cooke and wife will return home to-morrow. He is finishing up a hunt for materials for his sketch of the Fifty-fifth Regiment.

E. C. Beddingfield, and Otho Wilson, of the State railroad commission, are in attendance on the annual convention of railway commissioners, and expect Maj. J. W. Wilson, the remaining commissioner, on a later train.

Most of the North and South Carolina visitors have left, but some remain to finish sight-seeing.

The New Collector.

The dispatches this morning announce that the President yesterday appointed Mr. Samuel L. Rogers collector of internal revenue for this district to succeed the late Capt. M. E. Carter. The appointment is not a surprising one—it was quite like Mr. Cleveland to have made it. There is enough suggestion of the idea of civil service reform, promotion for merit, &c., to remind one of the man behind it.

Mr. Rogers is of Macon county and is a young man—he is in the 30s yet. When Mr. Kope Elias was appointed collector, two years ago, he appointed Mr. Rogers, then clerk of Macon Superior Court, his chief deputy, and he has held the position ever since, exercising the full functions of the collectorship twice in the meantime—once while Mr. Elias' case was held up in the Senate and again since the death of Capt. Carter. He is reputed a good business man and the appointment is no doubt an excellent one and one which will give satisfaction to the district and especially to those having business with the collector's office. There is a suggestion in it, too, of recognition of Kope, which will doubtless be very agreeable to that estimable gentleman and staunch friend of Mr. Cleveland—Charlotte Observer.

BRIGHT COTTON PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, May 14.—From information we have this evening we anticipate a higher cotton market at Liverpool to-morrow. We believe we have seen the lowest prices of this season and perhaps for many.

Stocks of wheat, leather, sugar, whisky and oil have each had their advance. Lumber is now taking a start in an upward direction, while American cotton, with more intrinsic value than any of these articles and more universally in use in the manufacturing world is low; and yet 90 per cent. of the cotton that enters into the manufacturing of goods in Europe and the United States is that of American growth against 65 to 70 per cent. in years previous to the current season.

We speak advisedly when we say that if the South will only stand squarely to its promises of reduced acreage for the coming crop there will be consumed next year of American 190,000 bales weekly instead of 180,000 now, and after the approaching season large crops as well as small ones will be taken care of by the consumers at prices satisfactory to the planter. Ten States are being relied upon to clothe the countries named above, 90 out of every 100 people in whom put cotton goods on their backs, and if they will hold fast to a small acreage for the crop of 1895-'96, the power to dictate the price will in a great measure be with the people who are to produce it.

ATWOOD, VIOLETT & Co.

National Silver League.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—It is likely that a call for a national silver league convention will be issued to meet in this city in March, 1896.

The matter is being agitated by the local silver men and they claim they are backed up by the silver men of the west, and particularly so by the white metal people of California, who claim to be disappointed at the methods adopted by Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, on his recent visit to California. The California Silver League finds fault with Gen. Warner for limiting his efforts to an attempt to secure the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The league contains a large number of Populists, and they do not think any financial platform would be complete unless it included a provision for an issue of greenbacks, and an explicit declaration against the National Banking system, and the issuance of any more government bonds. J. B. Follett, of St. Louis, is in communication with prominent silver men throughout the country, and if he receives assurance that such a convention is opportune he will issue a call for it to be held here on March 16th, 1896.

BETTER COTTON BALING.

The Department of State has done good service by instituting an inquiry into the methods of baling cotton in this and other countries. The advance sheets of reports from American consuls furnish much information on this subject and give hope of a reform which will add materially to the value of our cotton crop.

All these consular reports show that American cotton arrives in Europe in very bad condition and the fault lies in the way it is baled here.

All other kinds of cotton reach European ports in better shape than ours. Egypt, India, Turkey and South America are far behind us in the cultivation of cotton, but they all prepare it for market much better than we do. The Egyptian bale, though much heavier than ours, is better covered, more uniformly packed and compressed more densely.

Our inferior baling causes great waste and increases heavily the rate of insurance. A great quantity of American cotton is lost by fire every year by reason of the shabby shape in which it is sent to the ports. It is very rare that Indian or Egyptian cotton catches afire on shipboard and it is very common for American cotton to burn. The loss we sustain in one way and another by reason of our carelessness in this matter is very heavy, and there is no reason why it should continue. The expense of better baling represents but a small part of the cost of such baling as we now have.

Recently some experiments in new processes of baling cotton have been made in Texas with favorable results. If the importance of this subject can only be impressed upon our planters and cotton shippers improved methods of baling cotton would be adopted at once. The efforts of the state department in this direction are commendable and will doubtless produce practical results.

COTTON MANUFACTURING.

Rapid Growth of the Industry in China and Japan.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Department of State has received an interesting report from U. S. Consul-General Thomas R. Jernigan, of North Carolina, stationed at Shanghai, China, on our trade relations with that Empire. Noting a falling off in the importations of domestic cottons from the United States as well as Great Britain, Mr. Jernigan advances the opinion that the manufacture of cotton cloth by China and Japan is responsible for the decrease.

In 1863 the first spinning mill was erected in Japan, with 5,456 spindles; in 1883 there were sixteen mills, with 43,700 spindles, and in 1893 there were forty-six mills, with some 600,000 spindles. The statistics regarding the industry in China have not been published, but a conservative estimate is that the end of this year will witness 360,000 spindles, 3,000 looms, besides numerous cotton gins ready to operate in fifteen cotton mills.

In Japan the mill-owner pays from 8 to 20c per day in silver for mill hands, while in the United States labor, he says, is paid for in gold. During 1894 one dollar in gold has been equal to two dollars of Japanese silver, which makes clear, according to his reasoning, that the mill-owner in the United States is paying twice as much for labor as the Japanese.

Mr. Jernigan says that he does not wish to intimate that the price of labor in the United States should be regulated by the price of labor in Oriental countries, but unless some standard of international value for the payment of labor is agreed upon the products of the Oriental laborers will become a dangerous rival to that of the Occidental laborers.

Silver, he says, is used by one-half of the world and gold by the other half, and while wages in one-half are paid in a depreciated currency and in the other half in an appreciated currency, a rivalry between the respective products of the labor of each is encouraged, with the advantage in the outset to the products of the laborers paid in depreciated currency, especially when the latter can supply his daily wants with such a currency, while he willingly receives and remains contented therewith. Such apparent advantage is no longer offset by the superiority of the machinery heretofore employed in manufacturing which was confined to the other half of the world now using gold. The same machinery is now used in China and Japan as in other countries.

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LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in Post Office at Goldsboro Wayne county, N. C., May 11, 1895.

MEN'S LIST.

- B—Sid M Bodder, Willie Brown. C—S T Cossou, Eddie Camden, Jno Covington, J T Cunyningham; J P Curtis, F Dar den Cole. D—L R Dixon. E—L D Edwards. F—Jas W Faison. G—I W Goldsboro. H—J W Harden & Son. —A R dleton. P—J B Parker, Walter Perkins, S F Powell. 2.—Thomas Stanron. S—T C Taylor, Thomas Taylor. W—W C Whitley, Thomas Wiggins. Y—R H Yelverton.

LADIES' LIST.

- B—Gennie Best, Liza Bethie. D—ary Daniels, ary A Daniels, Sarah Darden, Sallie Dorch. F—Kate Fodon. —artha I. Knight. —Effie ars. R—Sarah Randolph. —Infie Smith. W—Carrie White, Hosea B. Williams, W. D. Williamson.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised and give date of same. The regulations require that one cent shall be paid on all advertised letters. J. W. BRYAN, P. M.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 17.—A special to the Daily States from Dallas, Texas, says: The General Assembly met at 9 a. m. and was opened with devotional exercises by the Moderator. After approving the minutes of yesterday's session, the Moderator announced the chairmen as follows:

Bills and Overtures, Rev. Dr. J. R. Graham; Judicial, Rev. Dr. McCollic; Home Missions, Rev. Dr. Peyton Hoge; Foreign Missions, Rev. Dr. R. H. Fleming; Education, Rev. Dr. J. S. Lions; Publications, Rev. Dr. J. H. Hall; Colored Evangelists, T. C. White; Sabbath Schools, Rev. Dr. Plunkett; Systematic Benevolence, Rev. Dr. J. M. Brown; Foreign Correspondence, Rev. Dr. Lefevre; Theological Seminaries, Rev. Dr. Gordon; Narrative, Rev. Dr. C. R. Hydes; Leave of Absence, Rev. Dr. Zhauey; Bible Classes, Rev. Dr. N. M. Edmunds; Auditing Editor, E. H. Owens; Devotional Exercises, Rev. W. H. McCollicough.

A beautiful gavel, made of wood from Jerusalem, was presented by Rev. R. C. Anderson, in the name of Dr. Wallis, American Consul at that place. It was received in a neat speech by Moderator Hemphill.

Several overtures and other communications from Presbyteries and individuals were read by title and referred to committees.

A telegram was received from the Texas States Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The report of the Assembly's Treasurer showed a balance on hand of over \$9,000.

The report of the Secretary of the Home Mission Board was read, as was also that of the Secretary of Colored Evangelization. Both were less encouraging than those of the other executive committees.

To-morrow night will be devoted to a special meeting in the interest of colored evangelization. There will be no session this afternoon and to-night, in order to give the committees time to consider the papers placed in their hands. The real work of the Assembly will begin to-morrow.

The committees were all busily engaged this afternoon in arranging the business of the Assembly. Interventions were read by missionaries this afternoon point to the following as the probable action of the Assembly on several important matters to come before it:

The principal question to be decided is organic union with the Northern church. Two extreme positions will probably be maintained. One party desire to inaugurate a movement which will ultimately lead to actual union, but has no hope of final success this year. The other will not consent to even discuss the matter, considering it finally closed by the action of last year. A majority, however, are disposed to compromise. It is not probable that the change will be made in the plan of the church with reference to the licensing of candidates for the ministry, although several of the Presbyteries have asked for change.

In the appeal case of Dr. Green, convicted of heresy by the Presbytery of Western Texas, the action of the Presbytery will probably be affirmed.

Richardson, Secretary of Education, having declined reelection, several candidates are named for the office, the most prominent of these being Rev. W. W. McIlwaine, the Financial Agent of the Lowell Theological Seminary. No change is likely to be made in the other Secretariats, although there is a manifest disposition to do away with unnecessary officers.

In Memoriam.

Died, at his residence, near Mt. Olive, on the 15th inst., of heart trouble, Mr. Needham H. Cobb, aged 61 years. He had been a member of the Missionary Baptist church, at Mount Olive, for more than twenty years, and was honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow man. Mr. Cobb had been married nearly thirty years, and was a kind and indulgent husband and father. He leaves a wife, three sons, and two married daughters to whom he never was known to speak unkindly and incherishing no ill will human being. He died as he had lived at peace with all mankind. Sleep on father in Jesus sleep, For in his arms none wake to weep, Thou hast crossed the river deep, And angels their sweet virgils keep. A FRIEND, Mt. Olive, N. C. May 17, '95.

Subscribe to THE ARGUS—a first class family journal. Daily \$5, weekly \$1 per year.

THE SKIES ARE BRIGHTENING.

During the last week two of the largest iron and steel establishments in the United States have voluntarily advanced the wages of their employes ten per cent. These are the various Carnegie steel works, near Pittsburgh, and the Pencoyst Iron Works, of Philadelphia. Each of these is the largest establishment of the kind in its particular line, and the fact that wages have been advanced without demand from the workmen, and without any friction whatever between employers and employe, is one of the most hopeful indications of the steady and substantial growth of industrial and business prosperity.

During the last month we have noticed that over one hundred prominent industrial establishments throughout the country have advanced the wages of their employes, and many of them have done it liberally. In some instances there have been disputes which have resulted in such increase, but the brightest feature of our industrial improvement is in the fact that fully one-half or more of these leading establishments have advanced the wages of labor without demand having been made upon them for it.

The skies are brightening all around us. The financial and industrial depression of the last two years seems to have reached the bottom and is on the rebound. Confidence is steadily growing in all commercial, industrial, trade and financial circles, and if we only had the question of honest money definitely settled, this country would be on the eve of the most prosperous era of its history.

The one cloud that hangs over us like a pall is the craze for cheap money that would demoralize business, destroy credit, reduce the earnings of workingmen, and produce universal paralysis and disaster throughout the land. The fact that the growth of this fearful and fanatical sentiment has been largely due to the general prostration of business, is doubtless the truth, and there is every reason to hope that the brightening skies, which now spread hope and confidence in all industrial channels, may speedily halt the effort to commit national suicide by sinking to the standard of dishonest money.

Let all, of every political faith, unite to strengthen the hands of those who are struggling to maintain public and private credit and law and order. The only issues now before the people are those of honest money and the protection of person and property. These are the great issues to be determined in 1896, and whatever party shall most distinctly present them will command the earnest support of thousands of others regardless of their political predilections. The time has come when the people must be honest with themselves, and the first step in that direction is to make the government command the confidence not only of its own people, but of the civilized world.

Edwin A. Alderman as a Biographer.

Editors Messenger:

I particularly desire to call the attention of your readers to the finest piece of biographical literature that has ever been produced by a North Carolinian, and one which ought to be especially attractive to Cape Fear people, as the subject was one of the leading spirits of the Revolutionary period, and the author is a Wilmington man.

I refer to Edwin A. Alderman's address at the Guilford battle ground on William Hooper, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is a pamphlet of sixty pages, with an appendix, a picture of Hooper, etc., and is an elegant, scholarly description of the best educated scholar and orator of the day, by one of the most accomplished scholars and orators of his own time.

Professor Alderman, who is professor of the Philosophy of Education at the University, has by this address placed himself in the front rank of American writers, and has showed such capacity for dealing with subjects like that of the address, as to make it his duty to do still larger work for the honor of his native State.

I am very proud of him as a North Carolinian and a Wilmingtonian, and am very sure that all who read this pamphlet will feel as I do on the subject.

A. M. WADDELL, May 16, 1895.

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