

Goldsboro Weekly Argus

This Argus for the people's rights,
Doth an eternal vigil keep

No soothing strains of Maia'sson,
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep!

Vol. X II.

GOLDSBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1899.

NO 123

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

KITCHIN TALKS ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS

Bills Introduced by North Carolina Members Secretary Gage Requests Funds Appropriation for Objects of the State.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Special Congressman Kitchin, the youngest man in the North Carolina delegation, but the dean among the Democratic members from the State in point of service, takes but little stock in Republican claims that the constitutional amendment will be beaten in the August election.

"Among my people," he said, "the matter is exciting widespread interest. Our people are naturally conservative and not easily aroused; but when they are, as witness the last State election, they move as a mighty torrent. I expect to see the amendment carried by a very substantial majority."

Mr. Kitchin said that Messrs. Carr, Simmons, Waddell, Jarvis and Daniels all had friends urging them for Senator, but the canvass had not progressed sufficiently to determine who was in the lead.

Congressman Small returned here Sunday from home. He has appointed Junius D. Grimes as his private secretary.

Representative Kitchin has re-appointed J. E. Tucker as his private secretary.

Congressman Kitchen to-day introduced a bill to erect a public building at Durham. It calls for an appropriation of \$125,000. In the last Congress a similar bill failed. Mr. Kitchen hopes for success this Congress. He also introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 for improvements on the public building at Greensboro. Among a number of public bills he introduced was one for the relief of the widow of Admiral Kirkland.

Congressman Thomas today introduced a bill to authorize needed repairs of the macadam road from Newbern to the National Cemetery; also a bill to construct an arsenal at Fayetteville; also a bill to place a clock on the government building at Newbern; also a bill for the relief of St. John's Lodge, A. F. A. M. No. 3, of New Bern; also a bill for the relief of O. H. Perry, administrator of G. W. Parry, of Craven county, also a bill for the relief of W. L. Palmer; also a bill granting and increase of pension to Vianna Mallard; also a bill granting a pension to Mary J. Smith.

Among other items submitted by Secretary Gage, for which he asks appropriations by Congress for North Carolina, are: Assay office, Charlotte, \$4,750; support of Indian school, Cherokee county \$27,850; Elizabeth City public building, \$50,000; Winston public building, \$25,000; Wilmington marine hospital, \$10,000; Northwest Point light, \$30,000; Cape Lookout shoals, \$90,000; Cape Fear light station, \$35,000; Cape Fear little range, \$31,054.

River and Harbor Improvements—Black river \$20,000; Cape Fear river above Wilmington, \$22,000; Cape Fear below Wilmington, \$200,000; Contentnea creek, \$10,500; Fishing creek, \$20,000; Beaufort harbor, \$8,500;

New river, \$6,000; New river, \$1,000; North river, \$2,000; Town creek, \$32,500; Town creek, \$1,000; Town creek, \$1,500; Waco river, \$3,000; improving harbor, \$6,000

North Carolina's Democrats are fortunate in securing good locations in the House, which is done by Bellamy was the first called for the delegation, and got a seat up in front. Thomas Klutz, Ketchum and Atwater all fared well. Crawford and Small came soon after and got good locations. Loney's name was among the last called, and he had to choose among the few seats left.

Congressman Roberts' Daughter.

Representative Roberts, from Utah, has one strong advocate in a woman—his daughter, Adah. She is a bright girl, 20 years old, and acts as her father's secretary. During the Campaign in Utah she was his aid in all things. She is now in Washington, and has come out strongly against what she contends is the "unkind and inhuman treatment" her father has received in Washington. "Right and justice are on his side,"—in her opinion. Miss Roberts does not think Gentiles have any right to assert that polygamy and Mormonism must necessarily go hand in hand. Since plural marriages have been declared illegal, "even in Utah," as the fair young girl puts it in defense of her father, "they are impossible, and, therefore, that settles the matter."

It is very evident that Miss Roberts firmly believes that each of her father's wives is as fairly entitled to the name of wife as any married woman in this land because their marriage took place before polygamy was legally declared a crime.

"The past," she says, "with its plural marriages was a good and loyal and legal as the present is without them."

Who can blame this young woman for the stand she takes? Her own mother is one of her father's plural wives, and some of her father's children are not her mother's children. It can be readily seen why Miss Roberts looks upon her father's opponents in Congress as "inhuman."

The light in which this devoted daughter puts the Roberts case shows more clearly than ever before what a curse polygamy is.

ROBERTS STOOD ASIDE

Washington, Dec. 4.—With surprising smoothness and apparently with party unity, the organization of the Fifty-sixth Congress was perfected to-day. There was only one slight hitch in the day's proceedings. It was a preliminary skirmish that indicated possible trouble over the determination of the Republicans to keep Roberts, of Utah, out of his seat, but both sides were willing to-day to consent to his case going over till Wednesday.

Ex-Democratic Leader Bailey became restive and gave symptoms of a desire to lead a revolt against the adoption of the Reed rules, but his party failed to back him up and, after a little tilt, Bailey was bowled over and the Reed rules adopted.

In the Senate the most conspicuous man was Senator Frye, who will be acting Vice-President, and in the House the new Speaker, Mr. Henderson, was the center of attraction.

MR. BRYAN TALKS OF NEXT CAMPAIGN

DEMOCRATS WILL MAKE GAINS AMONG WAGE EARNERS.

People Have Realized that Change in Administration is Necessary and the Single Standard Yoke Will be Thrown Off.

Austin, Tex., December 4.—A special from Galveston, where the Hon. W. J. Bryan is at present, quotes him extensively on next year's campaign. Mr. Bryan states the democrats will make great gains next year among all classes of people.

"These people comprise the wage earners," said Bryan. "Those who have been directly affected by the consolidation of the great manufacturing and producing concerns of the country commonly called trusts. In this class is enumerated day laborers, office men, drummers, etc. These are the people who will vote with the democrats next year."

"With continuation of such an increase to our side for the next twelve months it will not be a question of can the Democrats win, but how large the majority will be. I have no fear for the outcome. The recent elections to an unbiased mind plainly indicate that the Democrats had the better of it in nearly all the states in which elections were held. In Ohio, Mr. McKinley's home State, is the Democratic gain more clearly shown than those anywhere else except in Maryland and Nebraska. The vote given Jones was anti-Republican, and had he not been in the race it most assuredly would have gone to M. L. Can. Next year with the present ratio of increase Ohio will go Democratic by a safe majority."

"The Republicans would like to cover me with the glory of personally winning the fight in Nebraska. They would, if possible, lead the people to believe that there were no issues in this election, and that I was so personally magnetic as to lead the people to the polls with nothing more than myself as an incentive. The truth of the matter is the people of Nebraska have awakened. They realize that it is time that a change was made in the administration of the affairs of the government; and they propose to throw off the yoke of a single money standard, a militarism and to check the avarice and greed that has almost become the objective of that party. And not only in Nebraska is this the case, but I find from both personal investigation and from those who are in a position to know that the people in many sections of other States heretofore strongly Republican have made up their minds to join the free silver forces next year."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by M. E. Robinson & Bro., druggists, Goldsboro, N. C.

CONGRESSIONAL

Reading of Message: Announcement of Senator-Elect Haywood's Death.

SENATE

Washington, Dec. 5.—Today's session of the Senate lasted two hours and forty minutes, practically the entire time being consumed in the reading of the President's message.

The reading of the document was largely perfunctory, few of the Senators according to any attention. Some of them retired to their committee rooms to pursue the message at leisure, while a few followed the reading by the clerk.

Mr. Turley (Tenn.), presented his colleague, Mr. Bate, at the desk of the President, and President Frye administered to Mr. Bate the oath of office.

The announcement of death of Senator-elect Monroe L. Haywood, of Nebraska, was received by the Senate with sincere regret. Although he was not officially a member of the body, he was well known to many of the Senators and by them was held in high regard.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message, the Senate adopted resolutions of regret presented by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and as a mark of respect adjourned immediately.

HOUSE

Washington, Dec. 5.—Among the bills introduced in the House today was one by Mr. Elliott (S. C.) for an investigation of the cause of yellow fever.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, today introduced in the House a resolution for the creation of a committee of seventeen members to be known as the "Committee on Insular Affairs," to have jurisdiction over affairs concerning insular territory, acquired or occupied, under treaty with Spain on December 10, 1898, including the Island of Puerto Rico.

Representative Corliss, of Michigan, has introduced a bill for a Pacific cable, to be built by the Government to Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan and China, at a limit of cost of \$8,000,000 of which \$500,000 is to be immediately available.

Seasickness is given as the cause of death of Judge John R. Putnam, of the Appellate division of the New York Supreme Court, who died on a steamship just outside of Hong Kong. The Judge was on his way to Manila to visit his son, a soldier in our army.

George C. Musgrave, who assisted in the rescue of Evangelina Cisneros by the New York Journal in the fall of 1897, says in his new book about Cuba that Paul Decker, who was the head of the enterprise, formulated a plan during the winter to rescue Captain Dreyfus from Devil's Island in a way which it is believed would have avoided international complications, but that the Maine disaster and what followed put an end to all consideration of the scheme.

The Methodist church South, which entered Cuba immediately it was possible for any one to do so, and which has congregations in Matanzas, Santa Clara, Cienfuegos, and is about to start a mission in Pinar del Rio, has been planning to erect a great Methodist church in Havana. Bishop Candler has had the matter in charge, and has raised about \$30,000 toward the purchase of site and erection of building. An option was held upon a certain well located plot, but before the option expired a saloon man bought the property and put up a place of business. The Rev. George N. McDonnell, with two assistants, has a promising congregation in Havana. Protest has been made to government officials concerning the ignoring of the option.

MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

It Deals With Nearly Every Issue Now Before the American People.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5

The message of President McKinley, read in Congress to-day, dealt with more important matters than any previous message of his. Its salient phases are as follows:

It shows a deficit of the Treasury of \$89,111,559.67.

It admits the need of more primary money.

It recommends more power for National Banks.

It advises the support of the "existing gold standard" by the sale of bonds and the redemption of greenbacks to be paid out again only for gold.

It favors the passage of the Hanna-Payne ship subsidy bill.

It deals with the trust evil and recommends nothing save delay.

It endorses the Isthmian Canal project.

It recommends the passage of a federal criminal law to punish the lynching of the foreigners.

It deals in generalities only with regard to Cuba.

It advises, inferentially, that the Philippines be held, but makes no specific recommendation as to government.

It declares that the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu was not a recognition of slavery and says it provides that freedom may be purchased "by paying the market value."

"Clemency" is promised to the insurgents in the Philippines.

It recommends that Hawaii be made a judicial district and that a temporary government for Porto Rico be provided.

It defends the famous civil service order.

It recommends the observance of Washington's anniversary.

Without explanation, particularization or diagram the Boston Globe puts out this editorially: "It is an error to style Harper & Bros. the greatest publishing house in the United States. The greatest publishing house in the United States is located here in Boston."

A recent police order in Chicago prohibits freak advertising in the streets. To one man arrested, dressed as an Irish knight of olden times and bearing a tin shield with an advertisement upon it, a police captain said: "Why, that rig would make an automobile balk. It shall not be permitted."

At presidential receptions and the like Admiral Dewey walks or waltzes ahead of General Miles. This great point has agitated administration circles a long time, and it has been settled against Miles, who is out of favor, and in favor of Dewey who has come into favor since he declined to be a presidential aspirant.

Steven E. Burch, who got a job as a hired hand on the farm of Peter Greenwalt, near Huron, Kan., and then eloped with the farmer's comely daughter, turned out to be a young Missourian of some wealth and social prominence, who chose this means of finding just the wife he wanted. He has written to his new father-in-law saying that his search was a long one, but has been amply rewarded.

Edward Murphy, who was a gunner's mate on the Olympia at Manila, lost his ticket to San Francisco when he reached Chicago, but instead of appealing to Secretary Long wrote to Admiral Dewey, who sent him \$20 and caused a new ticket to be forwarded by the Navy Department. Murphy declined to resume his journey on Thanksgiving Day, because, he said: "I haven't eaten a Thanksgiving dinner on solid ground in thirty-five years."

FEDERAL ANTI TRUST LAW.

Only Measure of This Kind has Sherman Act, Says Griggs

Washington, Dec. 5.—Attorney General Griggs in his annual report to Congress, reviews the work of the Department during the year and then says that application is occasionally made to

have legal proceedings brought in the name of the United States against corporations or combinations of companies that are alleged to be engaged in forming or maintaining monopolies or agreements in restraints of trade or competition.

"Such actions," the Attorney General says, "can be maintained only when the offense comes within the scope of the Federal statute. The only Federal legislation against combinations in restraint of trade is contained in the so-called Sherman Act."

"The Government has no constitutional right to supervise, direct or interfere with the transaction of ordinary business by the people of the several States unless such business relates directly, and not accidentally, to inter-State commerce, and such has been the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."

"In all cases where the facts presented to the Attorney General, capable of legal proof, have established satisfactorily such an agreement or combination in restraint of inter State commerce as is contemplated by the Sherman Act, legal proceedings have been taken by him in the name of the United States either to dissolve the combination or to punish the offenders by indictment."

The Attorney General recommends increase of salaries of Supreme Court Justices to \$20,000 a year and of the district judges to \$7,500 a year.

If Roberts is refused a seat because of too many wives, what shall logically be said of Mr. McKinley's polygamous appointments to office? The New York Sun has obtained an injunction restraining its striking printers from boycotting the paper. The case will be heard on its merits later.

A large concern at Wilmington Del., has closed a contract to build one hundred trolley cars to be used on the roads under construction in and around the Paris Exposition grounds.

James Eads How, of St. Louis, who attracted attention some time ago by refusing to accept a fortune estimated to be worth \$1,000,000 because he had not earned it with his own labors, has given \$2,000 to be expended for the poor in that city.

Dr. Isaac G. Smedley, a distinguished homeopathic physician of Philadelphia, was killed Friday afternoon while attempting to board a moving Pennsylvania railroad train.

The "400" of New York have advanced from a hunt of the noise bag to a hunt of a live deer. They will yet work up to a real live fox, and then they will be thoroughly English, doncher know.

When Quay is seated the governor of Utah will at once fill a vacancy that the legislature of that State refused to fill, and the nominee will probably be Brother George Q. Cannon, who has more wives several times over than Roberts. The moral and social issue will then be put up to the Senate.

General Henderson is one of the very few men since the days of Clay who was called to his first election as Speaker of the House by the spontaneous action of his party. There were half a score of able and experienced men ambitious to succeed Speaker Reed, but the drift of public sentiment became so strong in favor of General Henderson that all of his competitors voluntarily retired, and many months before the meeting of Congress, he was accorded the Speaker's chair by general consent.