

Goldsboro Weekly Argus

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

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

VOL. XVII.

GOLDSBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.

NO 143

CHAIRMAN SIMMONS

Exposes the Object of the Joint Debate Asked by the Populists: Is a Republican Sham to Divide the Attention of the White People.

The attempt of Senator Butler to get the Democratic candidates for State officers to engage in a joint debate with the Populist nominees in the interest of the Republican party has been promptly turned down by F. M. Simmons, the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

Mr. Simmons gives Butler the trimming that fits him. The correspondence, which is given here, makes interesting reading:

Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1900.
Hon F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, Raleigh, N. C.:

Sir:—The candidates of the People's Party for Governor, and the candidates for other State offices, and the candidate of the People's Party for United States Senator, desire a joint discussion with the candidates of the Democratic party for said position respectively, in order that the voters of the State, who must, in next August, cast their ballots in approval or disapproval of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, the Election Law, and other issues in the State, may hear the facts and arguments that can be presented by both sides, and render their verdict accordingly. If your committee and the candidates of your party will agree to such joint discussion, I will be glad to confer with you at once, with a view to arranging a series of appointments to begin immediately after the close of the list of appointments for your candidates already announced, extending to and including May 5th, 1900.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) MARION BUTLER,
Chairman People's Party State Executive Committee.

Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1900.
Hon. Marion Butler, Chairman People's Party State Executive Committee, Raleigh, N. C.:

Sir:—I received this morning your letter of the 20th inst., in which you suggest a joint debate between the candidates of the Democratic party for State officers, and the candidates of the People's party for like positions.

The question to be presented to the people for their approval in August, and around which all other questions center, is the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The People's Party in its late State Convention, while urging objections to the amendment, declared concerning it "we do not make it a party question," and expressly said that it "must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter." In your letter you ask for a joint debate upon the amendment, thereby disclosing a purpose on the part of the organization of your party to commit your party which it has expressly refused to take in its State Convention. This attempt to raise an issue not made by your convention is manifestly the result of a secret understanding with the Republican party and in line with the action of your party organization since 1894, which has been employed to foster schemes of co-operation with the Republican party and to prevent the individual voter of the People's Party from participating in the naming of candidates or dictating its policy. It is a matter of common

knowledge in North Carolina that there is a perfect understanding between the leaders of the Federal office-holding element of the People's Party and the Republican Party, and in pursuance of this understanding they have secured the nomination of a State ticket and asked for a joint debate in order to divide and divert the attention of the white people while their Republican allies are engaged in their scheme of attempting to again fasten negro rule on the State. Later on, by these same tactics, the People's Party will undoubtedly be led into fusion with the Republican Party upon the legislative, county and congressional tickets in all counties and districts where it is thought that fusion will do any good towards the defeat of the amendment and the perpetuation of negro suffrage in North Carolina.

Under these circumstances it is impossible to consider the organization of the People's Party, as now constituted and controlled in North Carolina, as having any existence separate and independent from that of the Republican Party. Until the organization of the People's Party in this State proves its right to be treated as a political entity, separate and distinct from the Republican Party, by refusing to fuse with that party upon State, county, legislative and congressional candidates, the Democratic Party cannot consider your proposition.

Concerning the suggestion contained in your letter as to a joint debate between you and the Democratic candidates for the Senate, you are informed that the Democratic Party has no candidate for the Senate and that it does not propose to discuss or consider the Senatorial question until after the question of whether North Carolina is to be governed by the white man or by the negro has been settled in the August election. From that paramount, all-absorbing question the Democratic Party does not propose to be diverted, either by Senatorial contests, sham tickets, or cunningly devised schemes to "play politics."

Yours truly,
F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee.

Fugitive From Justice.

Raleigh News and Observer.

In all the forty-five States of the Union, it remained for New York's Governor to defend or excuse the high banded wrongs committed by Governor Taylor, of Kentucky. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that Taylor should go to New York as a fugitive from justice. He thinks the Rough Rider Governor will give him protection and save him from a trial by his peers. If he did not know he was an accessory of the murder of Goebel, this usurper would go home and stand his trial like a man. It is a guilty conscience that sends him to New York to beg the protection of the Rough Rider.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly," but the day is coming when Taylor must stand trial for instigating the assassination of his successful rival. He may hang around Roosevelt for a time and save his neck, but as sure as "murder will out," Taylor must sit in the prisoner's dock and face a trial by a jury of twelve of his countrymen.

WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

DE NIGGER DAT STOLE MY POSSUM.

One night last winter, when de weather wuz drear,
And nobody but me and my coon dog were here,
Fust and last there came a rapping,
Dere's a rapping on my doah.

Den sey I, "Who's Dar."
I don't hear nothing, twas a night mare.

Wuz I napping sweetly napping,
Or was it a rapping on my doah?
I was just wondering what my supper would be

When I thought of my possum,
Oh, it smelled so good to me.

Fust and last I went out de doah
But I don't hear dat rapping no moah.

I come in and fetched my wood
To cook my possum so good, so good,
Oh, what a surprise when I came back.

Dat nigger's took my possum way down to his shack.

I looked down dare, down at the doah,
I saw nothing of my possum no moah,

I looked and scotched and I scotched and looked.

Till at last I came upon de track of de cook.

Dat dar nigger where done dat rapping
Wuz de nigger dat done dat tapping.

And my ole possum I'll see no moah,
For dat dar nigger took him out dis doah.

De very next morning I went to see de squire,
But what made me mad, wuz, he wasn't dar,

I went back and got to work,
Just to forget dat trouble hurt.

Dat evening de squire he came,
And I asked him which of de niggers to blame,

He said I'd have to go to court,
Then I could see who fell short.

Denext week came, I went to de trial,
At de white folks school house down de way 'bout a mile.

First thing I knew I was on de stand
And I sey, "Boss here's yo man."

Den dey took me down, Sam Jones took de stand.

He sey, boss, "dars de man
Whar stole my coon dog cross de road."

I had him tied to a great big board.

Den sey de squire, "Sam did you get that possum?"

He sey "Boss I surely did,"
For he's got my coon dog.

He got him hid.

Den sey de squire, "John," (fer dat wuz my name),
"I spect I had better put you to working de road."

Den sey I, "Boss if you'll excuse me dis time,
I'll never take dat coon dog, never no moah."

"Boss just let me tell you,
How happy I should be,
If I had my possum back agin,
Dared be no moah misery."

WINFIELD H. LYON.
Goldsboro, N. C., April 24th.

The Influx of Japanese.

Washington, April 24.—The Treasury Department has ordered a special agent to proceed to the Pacific coast to investigate the matter of the large influx of Japanese coolies to this country within the last few months. The question is still troubling the immigration officials. Until two or three months ago the immigration of Japanese to the United States was small. It has increased so as to excite suspicion that the men are coming here as contract laborers.

WEEK OF BLOOD.

Nearly 400 Insurgents Killed In Desultory Fighting Near Manila

Manila, April 23.—Last week was one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila. Authentic reports mostly official, show a total of 378 Filipinos killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured and many more wounded. The number of wounded is hardly guessable. Considering that the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die.

Probably the week's work finished 1,000 insurgents. The American total loss was 9 killed and 16 wounded. Two insurgents and one private were killed in ambushes while escorting provision trains.

The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. General Pio del Pilar's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader being reported killed, has reappeared in its old field about San Miguel. Pilar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, with a Gatling, a three hour's fight, during a night attack.

The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total, as they removed their dead and wounded, but presumably it was considerable.

WILL STAND TRIAL.

The Howards are Intrenched in the Mountains and Refuse to

be Taken Alive: Capt.

Powers Found

Guarded

Frankfort, April 24.—Taylor will return to Kentucky to face accusers and demand an immediate trial on the indictments. This was announced in a telegram received from Taylor last night, as was also his determination not to take advantage of the offer of Gov. Roosevelt to protect him in the event of a demand for him be made by Gov. Beckham.

Taylor decided this course upon the advice of ex Governor Bradley. Other Kentuckians who pledged themselves to defend him by force favor a speedy trial.

Jim and Perry Howard, indicted for the murder of Goebel, will never be taken alive. An attempt was made to capture them last night, but the deputies who had warrants were forced to beat a hasty retreat, as the Howards were entrenched in the mountains surrounded by over a hundred feudists who declared that the assassins should never be taken alive.

Capt. Powers, brother of the secretary of State, who is indicted, has been discovered in a hut in the mountains of Bell county yesterday guarded by ten mountain men. His position is impregnable and he cannot be arrested.

The trusts shut and open mills wholly regardless of anything but Wall street.
Teddy is studying the map of Turkey. He thinks there are San Juan hills in it.

Census Age Statistics.

The census officials respectfully ask each person to tell the exact truth in June, when he or she is asked as to age. In all countries such questions are answered in round numbers, producing results that are necessarily untrue. For example, there are in all countries more persons 49 years old than 50 years old, more 59 years old than 60 years old; but the compiled figures show reverse aggregates. In the census of 1890 there were apparently twice as many persons 60 years old than there were persons 49 years old. This came from indulgence in round numbers. In 1880 there were 618,641 person reported as 39 years of age, 1,037,336 at 40, and 486,853 at 41. Among women, 500,774 were reported to be 40, 290,977 39, 224,551 41. The morality of persons as to truth was excessive at some point it is plain. Don't then indulge in round numbers in June. Try the truth.

A census is usually taken once in ten years. It is so taken in England; and yet in that country more women return themselves as between 20 and 25 than there were girls in the preceding census from 10 to 15 years old. In all countries children want to be 16; girls prefer 18; young men prefer 21 to 20, and, worst of all, old people knock off five or ten years, preferring singularly enough, even numbers to odd.

This subject has a serious side, for it taints statistics that would otherwise be valuable. It taints statistics that would otherwise determine the average duration of life. The census tables are not, because of it, safe-guides in preparing insurance tables or in calculating the death rate. The country has no means of knowing exactly who are of military age. Scores of questions turn upon age statistics, such as the employment of children, the recruiting of the criminal class, the death rate of negroes as compared with that of the whites, and so on to the end of the list, which is a long one. Inaccurate as European age statistics notoriously are, those of America are still more so, and an appeal is made by the census authorities to all to answer truthfully in June the questions that the census enumerator will propound.

CLARK AND QUAY.

They Must Both Walk the Paek.

Washington, April 24.—Senator Chandler, from the Senate committee on privileges and elections, to-day submitted to the Senate the report of that committee in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana. The report is comparatively brief, covering only about fifteen pages of printed matter. It does not rehearse the testimony, but simply presents the findings of the committee and its reasons for its course. The finding of the committee is stated as follows:

The finding of the committee is that the election to the Senate of William A. Clark, of Montana, is null and void on account of bribes, attempted bribes and corrupt practices by his agents, and of violation of the laws of Montana defining and punishing crimes against the elective franchise.

At 4 o'clock the vote was taken in the Quay case. It resulted to seat Quay, 32—against, 33. The Senate then, at 4:30 adjourned,

THE WATERS SUBSIDING

Railways in the Flooded District Preparing to Resume Business.

New Orleans, April 24.—While conditions in the flooded sections of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama show some improvement today, the relief experienced is slight because of the difficulties of railroad communication. The suspension of freight traffic and delay to mail is causing great loss and inconvenience here. Distress is becoming acute among the inhabitants of interior towns, supplies having been cut off for over a week. The overflow of streams has not been increased as much as was expected from yesterday's rain. Unless there is another down-pour to undo the vast amount of repairs accomplished in the past week, the New Orleans and Northeastern Railway will be able to resume the running of its trains Thursday. The service on that road has been almost abandoned for ten days. The Illinois Central main line is again open today, but full service will not be attempted for a day or two and, owing to conditions, trains will scarcely be able to make schedule time until the roadbeds dry out. Trains are operating over the Mississippi Valley, but the road is not in good shape. The destruction of the West Pascagoula bridge has completely checked the movement of freight trains on the Louisville & Nashville and cut in two the passenger service. One train each way is being operated. Passengers are ferried across the Pascagoula River and baggage and mail carried over in boats. It was said that a full resumption of service over the Louisville and Nashville will be impossible inside of ten days.

Meridan, Miss., April 24.—No further rise of waters in the flooded districts is expected, but the railway officials are now endeavoring to open communications after nearly a week's suspension. At one point on the New Orleans and Northern road, forty miles from Meridan, five miles of track must be replaced. A four foot cut 200 feet long, entirely filled with dirt and rock must be cleared, and a road bed over which 200 feet of track is swinging, must be replaced. The erection of three river trestles and the clearing of numerous slides is also necessary.

Conditions are said to be equally bad further south. It is thought probable that full traffic cannot be resumed before Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The Flood Continues.

New Orleans, April 23.—The big bridge of the Louisville and Nashville at the west branch of Pascagoula river broke Sunday and was swept away by the floods. It has stopped all trains over the Louisville and Nashville to Northern points. The interruption is likely to last several weeks, unless the railroad can get a ferry boat that will carry cars over the river.

Helen Gould is a bigger hero than her Hall of Fame will hold.

After a man has been married ten years, if his wife goes away for six weeks he looks like a pair of old shoes with the strings out.