

# Goldsboro Weekly Argus

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

No soothing strains of Mala'sson,  
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep"

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NO 13

## GOSSIP OF THE WORLD.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM DIVERS SOURCES.

News of the Stage, Social, Political and Otherwise, Culled From Our Exchanges.

The coal consumer near the hard coal districts pays not only the freight but all the damages.

The football season is about to trample out what little life there was in the Presidential campaign.

Chicago thinks Joliet is oversmart when it counts Chicago converts as a part of its own beloved people.

It is remarked of Hanna that as a public speaker on the platform he has a habit of holding his hand out.

Other parties give prominence to various subjects, but the Prohibitionists continue to claim that the paramount issue hinges on the crook of the elbow.

William A. Clark, the copper king, recently had himself photographed in the costume of one of the ancient kings of Ulster, from whom he says he is descended.

An onion-trust is now under process of formation, according to the New York World. It ought to be a strong one, and will make it more expensive even to shed tears.

That ruling of a May's Landing N. J., judge that the remarks made in her sleep by a defendant on trial before him for theft may be used as evidence against her, has been greatly mitigated by the action of the jury in acquitting the accused.

Tolstoy's new book, "The Slavery of Our Time," which will be published in England next month, is a sequel to the work that appeared some ten years ago called "What Must We Do, Then?" and, like the latter, is an inquiry into the results of modern industrialism.

Irving H. Harrison, a telegraph lineman, of Hackensack, N. J., has ridden a hundred thousand miles on a bicycle in less than four and a half years in the pursuit of his daily labors. This is over sixty-five miles a day. Harrison generally carried a lot of tools and sometimes a ladder with him.

Mr. Hanna went down town, in New York the other day, to talk politics to the business men's meeting. It was one of those gatherings which, at the luncheon hour, are held sometimes for prayer and sometimes for fun. On this occasion it was for fun, and the business men in a spirit of frivolity didn't do a thing to the great chairman.

There is sometimes a complaint made that the legal profession is being overcrowded and that, as in many more vocations, the blanks are numerous while the prizes are few. It would seem, however, that in trying to work out the complicated problems of modern life mankind is doing all it can to justify the common ambition to become lawyers.

Comptroller Bird S. Coler, of New York, who was beaten in his race for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York State by Croker, has said in a speech to his fellow citizens that he might want their co-operation next fall. This is taken to mean that he may be a candidate for Mayor, and with the present condition of affairs in the metropolis the intimation is sufficiently disquieting to the Tammany crowd.

Thomas and Richard Hodnett, of Australia, are fighting to establish their claim to the estate of their sister, Miss Mary A. Fitzgerald, who amassed a fortune in New York as a modiste under the name of Mme. Connolly. In order to raise money to carry on the fight the two brothers have mortgaged all legacies they may derive from the estate, the

value of which is estimated at \$500,000.

If the suggestion now being urged by some of the Puruvian newspapers be adopted, that such Boers as are left unslain and uncaptured be invited to make their homes in Peru on lands in the interior; and if the Boers accept we may expect that some of those South American revolutions that are constantly occurring will in the future amount to something.

Mr. McKinley's apologetic history of the war in the Philippines failed to present the military statistics of the operations in this Imperial domain and official figures are not very freely communicated. Mr. Schurz, however, appears to have compiled some reports that are trustworthy, and he foots up the number of American soldiers killed, died of disease and wounded in the hospitals at over five thousand men.

The statement of Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, of cooking school fame, that "the average American man is a saint" may be taken with a few grains of allowance, even when she explains that her belief is due to the patient way in which the man accepts badly cooked food. The enthusiastic lady probably has the average man with her when she says she would have a law forbidding marriage to any girl who does not know how to keep house.

An old idea in connection with rain-producing has been given a new application in France in the wine making district, where the frequent storms are very destructive to the grapes. A lot of cannon have been distributed over the section of country with artillerymen to work them at the expense of the government. When an undesirable cloud is seen approaching the guns are fired on a certain plan of operations and thus far have proved entirely effective in breaking up the impending storm.

In this day of fierce democracy when universal education is ruining all the domestic servants many people are employing Chinamen, instead of the Irish or Ethiopian. A Chinaman comes high but is cheapest in the long run. Any sort of a Chinaman costs a dollar a day, but he will be a regular Pooh Bah of a servant. He is the cook, chambermaid, house-girl, washerwoman, scrub lady, waiter, dumb waiter, and bookkeeper. He has no nerves and is willing to work at all times. He belongs to no union, will not strike for higher wages and is as regular as clock work.

A great man lives, acts and dies, having done many deeds, made some friends and many enemies. He is well known in his time, so well known that no one takes the trouble to tell who and what he is. It is taken for granted that every one knows him. No one chronicles the fact that the sun rose and set on a certain day, and to a less extent it is true of these lesser suns. A man is not really dead, says a philosopher, until every living person who knew him has passed away. Then the people left in the world suddenly wake up to the fact that a great man has lived and died and little is known of his real thoughts, hopes and fears. Such has been the case with Washington, Cromwell, Burns and others. Then the biographers get to work and each writes of the man as they imagine him to be, and the real man as God made him is never known, and posterity only knows that this man wrote this, and that one did that, while the things he thought of doing and did not do, and the things he said but did not write, the real thoughts of the man are lost forever.

Do not suffer from Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, and other pain, when you can get a full size 25c. a bottle of White's Black Liniment at H. H.'s Drug Store for 15 cents.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 899126

## A DIAMOND JUBILEE.

### THE FIRST OF ALL RAILWAYS OPENED SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

It Ran From Stockton to Darlington in England, and Is Still in Use: The First Locomotive. Where it May Be Seen.

Just seventy-five years ago, on September 27, 1825, the first of all railways was opened; this is, therefore, the diamond jubilee of the railway. And if the wheels of every locomotive in the world stopped for sixty seconds, and every hideous whistle and every confounded bell was silenced, for sixty seconds in commemoration of the world-moving event of five and seventy years ago, it would be infinitely worthier and more impressive than if all should stand still to mark the possible death of every railway president in existence!

The first railway, as we now understand that method of transportation, was the Stockton and Darlington line in England, 37 miles in length, intended originally for the transportation of coal alone. It had been the purpose to operate that line with horses, but the immortal Stephenson soon succeeded in introducing the use of locomotives, and the first one used on the first railway now stands on a pedestal in the splendid station of the Northeastern Railway System at New Castle, as thousands of American travelers in England have seen. The Stockton and Darlington Railway is still in use, one of the busiest short lines in England, and is now a division of the Northeastern, which itself is a link in the East Coast route between London and Edinburgh, over which runs the famous "Flying Scotchman," the fastest long distance train in the world.

The first railway in America was built to supply the granite for the Bunker Hill monument, and was from granite quarries at Quincy, Mass., to tide-water, a distance of five miles. It was begun in 1826 and finished in 1827. The second American road was built in 1827, and extended from coal mines to the Lehigh river at Mauch Chunk, Pa., a distance of nine miles. The loaded cars passed down to the river by gravity, and were drawn back by mules. The rails were timber covered with straps of iron; therefore differing somewhat from the ninety-pound steel rails of the trolley lines of today.

The first railway in the South was the South Carolina Railroad, from Charleston to Augusta, 135 miles, begun in 1830. By the close of 1830 there were twelve railroads in the United States, completed or in course of construction. All these roads were built for and operated by horse power, except the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's line, which in the winter of 1823-29 received three locomotives from England, the first ever seen on this continent. The greatest completed mileage in this country at the end of 1830 was that of the Baltimore and Ohio, 60 miles out of a total of 122, of which total 20 miles were in the South.

## HOWARD TO HANG.

### JUDGE VISIBLY AFFECTED AS HE PRONOUNCED THE SOLEMN WORDS.

New Trial Was Not Allowed, But Sentence Was Suspended for Sixty Days to Give Time For the Appeal Which Will be Taken to the Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 29.—The motion for a new trial in the case of James Howard was overruled by Judge Cantrill today and Howard was sentenced to hang December 7th. It was agreed that the attorney should be allowed to file their bill of exceptions in the appeal to the Court of appeals any time between now and the third week in October.

Howard did not weaken or appear agitated when the solemn sentence of the Court consigning him to the gallows was pronounced upon him, but in answer to the usual question of the Court if he could show cause why sentence should not be pronounced, he said in a firm, clear voice: "I am innocent."

He stood erect facing the court and listening intently to every word uttered by the judge, who was visibly affected by the solemnity of the occasion and spoke in a voice choked with emotion.

In overruling Howard's motion for a new trial, which occurred only a few moments before sentence was pronounced, the court said he did not consider any of the matters sent up in the affidavits filed by the defense as sufficient as to cause a new trial.

The testimony in question was as to a conversation between Henry Youtsey and W. H. Gulton, alleged co-conspirators, and the court said:

"While the Court of Appeals has held that this sort of testimony may be admitted as evidence, I have grave doubts as to the correctness of that ruling, and if left unshaken by that decision I should not have allowed that part of the testimony to have gone to the jury. But the Court of Appeals is the highest judicial body in the State, and there is nothing left for this court except to follow the lines laid down by it."

The other matters raised by the affidavits filed were, with one exception, relative to alleged remarks made by jurors prior to the trial, showing hostility to the defendant.

Howard was then brought into the court room by Jailer Lawrence, and was seated next to his chief counsel, ex-Congressman W. C. Owens. The court, turning to the defendant, said:

"James Howard, please stand up."

Howard arose and listened intently as the court said:

"At the April term of the Franklin county grand jury you were indicted, charged with the wilful murder of William Goebel. You have been represented by able counsel, but in spite of this you have been found guilty. Have you any reason to offer now why the Court should not pronounce sentence upon you?"

After a pause, Howard who

had stood motionless, replied:

"I am innocent." "That is a matter," continued Judge Cantrill, "that was with the jury and over which the Court had no control. I therefore order that you be taken back to the jail and there safely confined until December 7th, when you will be taken by the sheriff and hanged by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The court then suspended the sentence for sixty days to give time for the appeal which will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

After this Howard was remanded to his steel cage in jail.

### INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

Filipinos Operating South of Manila and Zambales Province.

Manila, October 1.—The Filipinos in the vicinity of Manila have been more quiet of late, although last Wednesday night there were brisk attacks at Las Pinas and Paranaque, South of Manila, as well as outpost firing at Imus, Bacoor and MuntinLuna.

The American officers are satisfied that the alleged Amigos living in and around the towns in question participated in these attacks.

Official reports have been received of insurgent activity in Zambales province and in Batangas province. Two skirmishes occurred during the week on the Bicol river, in the province of South Camarines. It is estimated that the insurgents lost ninety killed in the various districts.

Two civilians, John McMabon and Ralph McCord, of San Francisco, who started on a business trip for Vigan and Baugued, in northern Luzon, have not been heard from for three weeks. It is feared that they have been killed or captured by the insurgents.

### FAVORS ARBITRATION.

Bryan Says It Is The Only Means of Adjusting Labor Troubles.

Crookston, Minn., Sept. 30.—In response to a question in regard to the advisability of arbitration as the means of settling the strike in the anthracite coal region Mr. Bryan said today:

"Arbitration is the justifiable means of adjusting difficulties between corporate employers and their employees. While arbitration is usually asked by the employees it ought to be acceptable to the employers if they believe they are treating the miners fairly, and it ought to be demanded by the public generally, because every great strike affects the public at large even more than it does either the employers or the employees. Those who refuse arbitration confess that they are not prepared to submit their arguments to an impartial tribunal.

### The Mines Are Empty.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 1.—For the first time in years no coal went out over the Reading Railroad. All the mines are cleaned up of their workings and are empty. The thoroughness of the strike was shown to-day.

### \$10 in Cash Paid

to any party or parties who will make affidavit to the fact that they have used White's Black Liniment and not experienced relief from its use. A full size 25c. bottle will be sold for 15c. at Hill's drug store, in order to give every one an opportunity to test its merits for Family Use.

## BRYAN GAINS VOTES

### SCANDINAVIANS AND GERMANS IN THE NORTHWEST CHANGING.

Then, Too, the Trusts Have Raised the Prices of Many Things They Use On Their Farms.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 30.—Hon. William J. Bryan rested in Duluth to-day.

He arrived in this city from Cookston, Minn., at 7 A. M. With State Senator Charles Baldwin he attended the Pilgrim Congregational Church, later dined at the Baldwin Hotel and called on Charles A. Towne's father. He also enjoyed a drive.

In order to be on the ground in time Mr. Bryan went to West Superior to-night and will speak there at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, returning afterward to this city, where he will speak at 9 A. M. A trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis, in both of which cities he will speak to-morrow night, will begin at 11 A. M.

With the full rest of last night Mr. Bryan is as good physically to-day as he was when he left Lincoln, and his voice is in perfect condition.

To-morrow is to be a big political day in Duluth. Speaker D. B. Henderson, of the house of Representatives, is billed to make an address in the evening. Both Democrats and Republicans are working to insure large attendance at their respective gatherings.

Democratic leaders in Minnesota are practically united in the opinion that Governor Lind will carry the State, but the electoral vote may go to McKisley. Here and in North Dakota several of the best campaigners are Swedes and Norwegians who voted for McKisley four years ago and who volunteered to take the stump for Bryan this year, making speeches in their own languages. None of this kind of work was done four years ago. In North Dakota there are 25 Scandinavian Bryan clubs, where there were none in 1896.

Last night Governor Lind rode with Mr. Bryan from Cookston to Winnipeg Junction. To your correspondent the Governor said:

"I have at this time no definite idea of the vote in this State. I know, however, that there will be considerable change in Mr. Bryan's favor among all classes, as much among the Swedes, Norwegians and Germans as among others. The Germans are affected by the imperialistic issue almost entirely. With the Scandinavians it is slightly different. They have no knowledge of the burden of militarism and are not alarmed on that score, but are a peace-loving people, who hate war and bloodshed. For the most part they are religious, and they cannot see the occasion for the prosecution of a war that seems to them evil. The trust question also appeals to them directly. Salt, barbed wire, implements, nails and almost everything they use has gone up in price to such an extent that they begin to feel the burden. Crop conditions have not compensated for this increase."