

# Goldsboro Weekly Argus

This ARGUS is for the people's rights.  
Doth an eternal vigil keep

No soothing strains of Maia's songs  
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep

VOL. XIV

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NO 133

## AT LAST CLOSED.

### End of the Longest and Most Rancorous Debate in Many Years in the Senate.

"The Lord be thanked," as Bobby Burns would have said, the seven weeks' debate on the Philippines government bill in the senate is at last closed. So far as the Senate can act the bill, with all its faults, is now a law, but whether it will pass the house in its present form remains to be seen. This debate proved to be one of the longest, and certainly the most rancorous, that has taken place in the Senate in many years.

Millions on millions of words have been spoken—words, words, words. Unhappily, millions of these ought not to have found utterance in a debate upon so great a subject. It seems to be a measure for legalized robbery of the Filipinos of their lands and minerals. But in the closing hours of the debate Senator Quarles, a Republican of Wisconsin, denounced as "damnable" the suggestion that the object of the bill was to turn over the Philippines to the exploitation of carpet-baggers, scoundrels and scoundrels. Every decent American, says he, would hide his face in shame if that were true, but that it was not true.

Perhaps some one should have reminded Mr. Quarles that what he denounced in respect to the pending bill was precisely what the federal government did with the states of the South after the civil war. If the Republican party so dealt with native Americans, why should it not likewise deal with a semi-civilized people on the other side of the globe?

Mr. Quarles' speech was one of several short speeches delivered in the closing hours of the debate. For example, Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi denied that the Democrats had attacked the army and placed the responsibility for the outrages committed in the Philippines upon the policy advocated by the Republicans. Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, he of much talker-talker, chimed in to say that the next world's drama would be enacted on the Pacific, and it was essential that the mastery of that great ocean should be ours and it would be ours. Vainly boasting one never heard from an idle school boy.

But the clearest note struck in either of those short speeches was that of the veteran Senator Berry of Arkansas, a man who gave one leg to the Confederacy. Effectively and in strong words throughout Senator Berry deplored the fact that the President on Decoration Day saw proper to make "a bitter partisan speech." The president, he said, had gone back forty years to rekindle the fires of sectionalism and had referred to the acts of an infuriated mob in the South to justify, he supposed, the awful order of General Smith in the Philippines, to shoot all Filipinos over ten years of age.

Yet, now that the prolonged debate is ended, it is to be regretted that some of the younger Senators on the Democratic side occasionally made the grave error of holding the United States army in the Philippines blamable for the acts of monstrous cruelty and murder, done in some instances by small bands of American soldiers at the instance of their officers, who acted under instructions from those commanding the army. Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi was wise in claiming that the Democrats in the Senate as a whole had not indulged in or encouraged the tirade against the army, but that they were fighting the policy of the Republican administration.

Still, the indiscreet remarks of some of the younger Democratic Senators, such as Mr. Carmack, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Rawlins, have conveyed to the popular mind that the Democrats in the Senate were actually fighting the army. This impression, though not true, is widespread. Nearly everybody in the Union believes that to have been the case, and to some extent, as is fear-

ed, it will injure the party with the great mass of voters.

Sworn testimony has demonstrated that many outrages were committed, but no political party can afford to be placed in the attitude of decrying the soldiers of the country, who are simply obeying instructions from their superiors. There is further proof that the cruelty and savagery of the Filipinos transcends ordinary belief. They have resorted to every artifice and every trick to betray and mutilate and murder our soldiers. It would be strange indeed if at times the soldiers did not retaliate. But for the more monstrous acts of cruelty on the part of isolated bands of our soldiers, acting under orders, there cannot be any excuse.

Just in what shape the Philippines bill may become law, there is no use in guessing; it is almost certain not to be enacted as it passed the Senate.

## CORBETT IS GUILTY.

Ex-Postmaster of Selma Convicted of Robbing Mail.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The Federal Court jury yesterday found J. T. Corbett guilty of embezzlement of registered mail matter and packages containing jewelry.

Yesterday morning District Attorney Harry Skinner spoke for the prosecution, and Col. T. M. Argo for the defendant. The case went to the jury about one o'clock, and the verdict was returned at two o'clock. T. J. Corbett was postmaster at Selma, Johnston county, having been appointed under the McKinley administration. He was a very influential citizen of Selma and had always borne a good reputation. Various letters containing money and packages containing jewelry were traced to his office where they disappeared. An investigation was made and some of the packages of jewelry found in his safe. These he claimed to have pawned from a peddler.

The trial has attracted considerable attention. There were many witnesses and two attorneys on each side. District Attorney Harry Skinner and Assistant District Attorney Oscar J. Spears for the government, and Col. T. M. Argo and Col. J. C. L. Harris for the defendant.

## 650 DROWNED AT SEA.

Wreck of the British Vessel Camorta Which Was Believed to Have Foundered on May 6 Is Found in the Irrawaddy.

Rangoon, British Burmah, June 4. The British steamer Camorta, from Madras for this port with 650 passengers, all natives, which was believed to have foundered with all on board on May 6 in a cyclone, has been discovered sunk at Baragua flats in the Irrawaddy Delta directly in the track of the shipping. The topmasts of the vessel protruded above the surface of the water.

There can be no doubt that all the passengers are lost.

## LIFEBOAT FOUND.

A dispatch received at London May 14, from Rangoon, said that a lifeboat belonging to the steamer Camorta, overdue at that port from Madras, has been picked up in the Bay of Bengal. It was believed the steamer foundered during a cyclone on May 6. Besides her 650 passengers, who were natives of India, the Camorta had a crew of 89.

On May 27 the German steamer Koenig Albert, bound from Yokohama and Singapore to Hamburg, landed in Naples twenty of the crew of the Camorta. Since then and until yesterday the fate of the vessel was unknown.

Big out in Matting and Shades—Royall & Borden.

## THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

### Another Pertinent Article From Wayne County's Colored Philosopher.

EDITOR ARGUS:—I have been seriously thinking over the shape and condition of my race. I hope you will allow me to make mention of some of my views through your most valuable columns. The negro race is like the people of all other races, made up of various kinds of characters.

The honest, intelligent christian class of the white race, knows our true condition; they know all about the circumstances. And they have a great sympathy and respect for this same class of the colored race.

The time has now come for the negro to make a righteous choice of his true friends. Doubtless our good or ill fortune greatly depends upon the good or ill choice of our good or ill friends. There is a great work ahead for the negro to do if he would succeed. The lack of a line of eminence being drawn among the colored race opens the doors to many a vice; it puts the light of the colored race under a bushel, and men don't light a candle for that purpose.

It is said, if the light that is in you be darkness, how great is that darkness. It may be that you can educate a boy or girl in fifteen or twenty years, but I doubt your educating a race of people from total blindness in thirty or forty years. I fully believe that the proper time to commence training a child is at least twenty or twenty-five years before he is born. I can't help from believing that with the right kind of leaders and with the proper instruction, the negro would make a peaceful and profitable citizen. His traits of humbleness and obedience show this to be so. It must be that ignorance is a curse, for wherever you find the most ignorance in any race of people, there you will find the most prejudice. This leads me to believe that in the long run it will pay any State or nation to educate its people. The negro needs a practical education, and the question comes up how is he to get it? In the world of profession his chances look dark. I predict that the twentieth century is going to call for more and better qualifications than the nineteenth century ever called for.

If the negro gets sick and is able to pay his way he will send for the best white doctor he can find; if he needs a lawyer he will get the best white lawyer he can find, and as for preachers and school teachers, we already have an over-supply. To place the negro out before the business world he is hardly in it at all, and yet I claim that the ambition of the colored youth must be turned to that occupation in which he can put his or her education into practical use.

I claim that 99 per cent. of all the trouble between the races is somewhere else than on the farms. In 1889 thousands of colored people went from North Carolina out West, where they were told that twenty barrels of corn and two bales of cotton would grow on one acre of land; and the result is to-day that there are not enough of them left to report back. Such moves as this are very weakening in every respect to the race.

A great many colored people of North Carolina have taken a great notion of late to go North. This will only be at their own expense, and it will settle itself in a short time. The color line up North means one thing and the color line down South means another thing; of the two give me the one down South every time. We, as a weak race, need to be led to the pastures of life, health, peace and prosperity. There is not a State in the Union that can offer the negro as good advantages all round as the State of North Carolina has to offer. The negro in North Carolina can make himself all that he wishes to make himself. He cannot do this

everywhere. The negro ought, as much so as possible, to situate himself as to raise his children at home. A child raised up under the care and love and control of its parents, has more love and obedience for them than one raised otherwise.

Of all occupations, I have chosen the farm. As a rule the farm makes the man just in the same proportion that the man makes the farm. There is not a branch of life in this country which needs an educated husband, wife or mother more than the farm. I would advise every colored parent that possibly can, to go to the farm. If you cannot get a big farm get a little one. If you cannot buy a farm you can rent or lease one. Make all you can, save all you can, and stick close to your business, and you will get there after a while.

Our present custom of living is too extravagant; we will never succeed until this state of living is broken up. The colored race of North Carolina alone spend four hundred thousand dollars each year for pleasure and other unecessaries of life. There must be a line of distinction drawn in our churches, schools and general society at any cost, or the negro cause will prove to be a lost cause. I claim that it is a great mistake to support our preachers and churches by taking up public collections. It opens a mighty wide door for the devil to come in and purchase for himself just such a seat or position as he sees fit to occupy.

A hint to the wise is sufficient.  
CALVIN BROCK.  
Mt. Olive, N. C.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Postoffice, Goldsboro, Wayne County, N. C., June 3, 1902.

### MEN'S LIST.

A—W L Aldridge, N Atkinson.  
C—R V Cox, 2; E B Cox, B J Chambers.  
D—W G Duffy.  
G—J G Gletcher.  
M—Dr R E Mayer.  
P—C L Price.  
R—S Rothblum.  
S—G R Smith, T H Sinton, L L Schwab.  
W—D Williams.

### LADIES' LIST.

C—Mughs Campbell.  
D—Lila Davis.  
E—E Evans.  
H—Easter Howell, Peny Hooker.  
M—Lucy C Middleton, Grace McClarity.  
T—Caro Thompson.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised Rules and regulations require that one cent be paid for each letter advertised.  
J. F. DOBSON: P. M.

## DEATH OF DR. BRANTLEY.

Meon, Ga., June 8.—John F. Brantley, D.D., LL.D., died here to-day. He was for 35 years Professor of Languages in Mercer University. His father was a Baptist minister in Philadelphia, and in honor of his brother, the late Wm. T. Brantley, Baltimore named a Baptist church. Dr. Brantley spent his entire life teaching, and was one of the most accomplished linguists in the South.

## LYNCHERS PARDONED.

Montgomery, Ala., June 8.—Gov. Jelks to-day pardoned Geo. Howard, Martin Fuller and John Strength, three of the four white men convicted of lynching the negro Robert White, and sentenced to ten years. The case is famous as the only instance in Alabama where a white man has been convicted of lynching a negro. The men had served one year.

Jos. Edwards Bargain Week will be all next week when goods will be sold lower than ever, don't miss it.

## PIKEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises Last Friday Were Interesting.

DEAR ARGUS:—One of the most interesting and enjoyable occasions that ever took place at Pikeville was the closing exercises of the Pikeville High School last Thursday, taught by Miss Lucy Warters, of LaGrange. Three years ago, when she first began to teach there, no one even so much as dreamed that such a school could or ever would exist at Pikeville, but with her indomitable energy she went to work in earnest under the most adverse circumstances, and has built up a school of which any town larger than Pikeville might feel justly proud.

Thursday morning dawned bright and beautiful, and at an early hour the people of the community and surrounding country, of all conditions in life, began to drive in town and in a short while there was quite a large crowd.

About 11 o'clock, after the large crowd had assembled at the school house, which is located in a beautiful oak grove in the northern portion of town, Mr. E. D. Ham, one of Pikeville's brightest and most promising young men, in an easy, graceful manner and in eloquent and fitting words, introduced Col. Joseph E. Robinson, of Goldsboro, the orator of the day, and for the space of about one hour Col. Robinson held the closest attention of his audience. His address throughout was replete with beautiful thoughts eloquently expressed. We have heard several who were present express themselves in regard to it as being the best and most beautiful and appropriate address for such an occasion they had ever listened to. It made a very favorable and lasting impression on all whose good fortune it was to be present.

At the close of Col. Robinson's address he called upon our energetic and efficient county superintendent of education Mr. E. T. Atkinson, who always knows what to say on such occasion, and how to say it, for a speech. Mr. Atkinson responded in his own characteristic eloquent and happy style, and made a short and stirring speech which was well received and roundly applauded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Atkinson's speech the crowd was dismissed for dinner.

In the afternoon the attraction for the crowd was a game of baseball between the Pikeville and Howeltown teams, and after playing nine innings the score stood 23 to 14 in favor of Pikeville.

About 7:30 o'clock the crowd assembled again at the school house to witness the last of the exercises. The program consisted of dialogues, recitations and declamations and all of the students played their respective parts in an admirable and highly creditable manner, showing in an eminent degree the careful training of their teacher.

J. F. HOSEA.

## PRESIDENT'S NEW CHURCH

Ground Broken for the Erection of Magnificent Edifice in Washington.

Washington, June 5.—Ground was broken this morning for the foundation of the new Grace Reformed Church, which will be built on the spot now occupied by the modest little structure at Fifteenth and O streets, northwest, where the President worships.

There were no exercises but the actual beginning of the practical work of the contractors.

It is expected that the new church, which will cost when completed about \$40,000, will be ready for occupancy before Christmas.

The laying of the corner stone with formal ceremonies will take place in about two weeks.

Circulars are out for Jos. Edwards Bargain Week. You can't afford to miss it. From Monday June 9th until Saturday 14th.

## FRUIT BY THE CAR LOAD.

The greeting which will be extended to the visiting Knights, families and friends of the Pythian hosts on reaching San Francisco next August will give them some idea that they have not made the trip in vain. Before reaching the city they will be met by a delegation of California Knights, who will bear greetings to them from the local brotherhood, and direct the visitors to the ferry landing, where they will be taken by the reception committee to the grand nave of the ferry depot. That room is 550 feet in length and 75 feet in height. A conception of the vastness of that hall may be inferred from the fact that two car loads of fruit piled in one corner of it can scarcely be seen from the opposite end. That room will contain the information bureau, besides an abundance of California's choicest fruits, flowers and wines. To all of which the visitors will be welcome. No attempt at display will be made here, only samples will be distributed. Located in the same building are the splendid exhibits of the California State Board of Trade, containing samples from the different counties of all the products of California. Here is also the instructive exhibit of the California State Mining Bureau and of the world-famous Alaskan exhibit, containing samples of every conceivable article produced or used by the dwellers of Alaska.

No wonder crowds are already planning to take advantage of the low railroad rates and go to California during August. It is the chance of a lifetime to see the great West and the marvels of this Pacific Coast.

## Application for Pardon.

State of North Carolina, Wayne County. Notice is hereby given to the public that application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the pardon of D. T. Brown, convicted at November term of the Superior Court of Wayne County, for the crime of larceny, and sentenced to state prison for a term of three years. MRS. M. L. BROWN.  
Goldsboro, N. C., June 6, 1902.

## S. S. CONFERENCE

To Be Held at Ebenezer Church June 22.

Goldsboro Circuit S. S. Conference to be held at Ebenezer church June 22, 1901.

10:00 a. m.—Song service.  
10:10 a. m.—Devotional exercises by Rev. J. W. Bryant.

10:30 a. m.—Music.  
10:40 a. m.—Address of welcome by Winston Wells.

10:50 a. m.—Response by R. W. Edgerton.

11:00 a. m.—President's remarks.  
11:15 a. m.—Calling the roll and appointment of committees.

11:25 a. m.—Music.  
11:30 a. m.—Sermon to children by Rev. H. E. Tripp.

12:00 m.—Music and collection.  
Adjournment for dinner.

2:00 p. m.—Opening music.  
2:10 p. m.—Address to teachers by Rev. J. W. Bryant.

2:30 p. m.—Exercises by different Sunday Schools.

3:30 p. m.—Report from committees.  
3:40 p. m.—Music and collection for Methodist Orphanage

3:50 p. m.—Election of officers.  
4:00 p. m.—Music No. 141 and adjournment.

J. W. THOMPSON, Pres't.  
R. W. EDGERTON, Sec'y.

Bobbit's Chill Pills are the best. Cost less than any other chill and fever remedy, and they are guaranteed to cure, or your money back. Price 25c. per bottle. Druggists.

GEO. E. HOOD, D. J. THURSTON.  
HOOD & THURSTON,  
Attorney-at-Law.

Practice in Wayne and Adjoining Counties. We represent The Union Surety & Guarantee Co., of New York City.—Will go on your bond. June 7th