

THE DAILY ARGUS.

PUBLISHED BY
JOS. E. ROBINSON,
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

THE ARGUS seeks to be a reliable paper for the people and the family. Democratic and Republican alike should be satisfied with the people's rights are at stake. Progress, advancement of the day and local columns up to the day and hour. Our circulation is rapidly increasing. We hope soon to have the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern North Carolina.

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., MAY 18, 1900.

LONG SPANS OF LIFE AND EXPERIENCE.

It is said that Christian Coonrad, of Delaware County, Iowa, is the oldest man in the Northwest. He was born in 1780, in Pennsylvania, and will be 110 years old in September. He has always been a Democrat.

Marvellous and magnificent old Democratic party! how we ought to love thee for thy unchanging principles that have come down from the infancy of the Republic, and that still must subside all our national life in the future!

It is said that Bridget Doody, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, is the oldest woman in the United States. She was born in Wexford, Ireland, as proved by certified copy of her baptismal record, on the 2nd of April, 1772; she has lived in Wisconsin sixty years, and she celebrated her 118th birthday a few weeks ago, in good health, and in the possession of all her faculties.

Wonderful type of a strong race! Let us see. She was ten years old when Henry Grattan made Ireland a nation; twenty-one years of age when the guillotine was chopping off the wooden heads of the French aristocrats; twenty-three years of age when the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought; thirty-one years of age when Robert Emmet was hanged; forty years of age during the War of 1812; forty-three years of age at the Battle of Waterloo, fifty-seven years of age (an old woman) when O'Connell carried the franchise for Irish Catholics in 1829; sixty-five years of age when Victoria was crowned; seventy-six years of age during the Continental and Irish revolutions of 1848; eighty-nine years of age when the War for the Union broke out in 1861; ninety-four years of age when the Fenian Revolution again convulsed Ireland in 1866. For the last twenty years of her life this old lady has seen the cause of her native country advance farther than it had succeeded in doing for 700 years, chiefly owing to the kindred and friendship of her adopted country. She has seen the American people grow from three millions to seventy millions, and the Irish race from four millions, imprisoned in Ireland, to forty millions, providentially scattered around the globe. Hallelujah! Here are three potential and deathless things: 1. this mighty Republic, which is the proof and guard of the People's nobility; 2. the Democratic party, which is the Ark of the Covenant of the common people's rights; 3. the Irish national movement, which, after nearly eight centuries of a losing fight is stronger than ever, illustrating the value of heroic devotion, the folly of tyranny, the danger of compromise and the ultimate certainty of success for right, justice and freedom!

Because the New York Assembly voted, on no notice at all, to abolish capital punishment, and the Senate with equal promptness tried to endorse the measure, it does not follow that the worthy legislators had been bought up by an electric company which is opposed to the use of its machines for judicial executions. The world is altogether too censorious. The electric company has shown that it is not opposed to killing, as it has already murdered a score of people; and cannot a politician be supposed to have a personal objection to capital punishment, not knowing,

when his own turn may come, without being suspected of corruption as well!

WHEN Mr. Mills, of Texas, denounces the McKinley Tariff Bill as "the first bill that has come before the American people with its mask torn off, like a highwayman demanding their purses," he uses a figure of speech which would be more effective if Mr. Mills had not stood so firmly by the highwayman's side, five days previously when he opposed the copyright bill and denounced the sentiment, worthy of Dick Turpin, that an author has no property right in the production of his pen.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN sailed from Tacoma, Wash., on March 18, on his way round the world. He arrived in London healthy, bronzed, and still talkative, on May 10 (fifty-two days out), and sailed from Queenstown for New York on May 11. He will be eight days at sea, and six more on the train from New York to Tacoma. He will probably complete the circuit in sixty-seven days.

BANKER MORGAN, who died in London recently, worth \$50,000,000, left a proviso in his will that none of the money should be invested in Irish lands. An esteemed contemporary thinks that this is "bad for Ireland." Oh, no! it is good for Ireland. It means that landlordism has learnt its lesson: that the Irish land is going to belong to the Irish people.

Capital Punishment.
The passage by a pronounced majority of the House of Representatives, of New York, of a bill abolishing capital punishment, was a genuine surprise to the great majority of the people of that State. The propriety and expediency of such a measure was not debated, as it is very evident that the experience of several of the States in the same direction has demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that to abolish capital punishment is simply to encourage what are known as capital crimes. The experience of other countries is of the same tenor. Italy abolished the death penalty in 1875, and there has been since then forty-two per centage of increase in murders. We think the people should have been consulted in a matter of such importance, or at least opportunity should have been given for a full discussion of the subject before the Legislature acted. As the Senate has yet to act upon the bill, there will be time for a more thoughtful consideration of the subject.—Philadelphia Star.

The Tariff in Southern Cities.
The Republicans have from time to time boldly asserted that the growth of manufactures in the South would gradually create a strong protectionist sentiment among the Southern people, which would exercise a powerful influence upon their action in national elections when the tariff issues would come immediately before the people for settlement. So far, this hope of the Republicans has proven to be wholly delusive. There is no evidence of any importance to show that the high protective principle has taken a foothold in any large town in the Southern States, whether deriving its prosperity from manufacturing interests or not. On the contrary, all the leading cities of the South have exhibited an unmistakable disposition to sustain the position of the Democratic party with reference to the tariff. No where has this disposition been more marked than in the towns which are principally engaged in cotton manufacturing. Augusta, in Georgia, is a very notable instance. The report had been spread abroad that as the cotton manufacturing interests of this thriving city grew, the principle of protection had rapidly gained ground among its cotton manufacturers. But this turns out to be wholly unfounded. In a recent interview in the New York Times a prominent manufacturer of Augusta declared that "all of his associates in business denounced the McKinley bill as vicious in principle and in schedule. They do not ask for increased duties on cotton. They are afraid of no competition on earth. What they most want is an excellent market, at home and abroad, and they believe that they can get it with low

taxes more rapidly than with high ones."
The same manufacturer, upon being questioned, stated "that he did not know one manufacturer who would answer to the name of protectionist, and that the only approach to a protectionist that he happened to know was a man who, as a newspaper publisher, enjoyed great opportunities for circulating his personal opinions on political questions. So far as the speaker was informed, he considered the publisher as a man standing quite alone."
The same state of opinion prevails in all the cities of the South that have taken active steps to develop their manufacturing interests, being in this respect in very marked opposition to Northern towns, which are dependent upon the same interests for their prosperity. There is far more reason to think that the Northern manufacturers will radically modify their views on the tariff than the Southern manufacturers will be converted to protective principles.

SUNDAY READING.

Made Up of Divers Clippings.
Friendship is constant in all other things
Save in the office and affairs of love:
Therefore all hearts in love use their own
Tongues.
Let every eye negotiate for itself
And trust no agent.—Shakespeare.

Despair seldom comes with the first severe shock of misfortune. A man has confidence in untried friends; he remembers the many offers of service so freely made by his boon companions when he wanted them not; he has hope—the hope of happy inexperience—and however he may bend beneath the first shock, it springs up in his bosom and flourishes there for a brief space, until it drops beneath the blight of disappointment and neglect.—Dickens.

Boast not thy services rendered to the King:
Thy grace enough he lets thy service bring.
The sandal-wood, most sacred tree of all,
Perfumes the very axe which bids it fall.
Rejoice not when thine enemy doth die,
Thou hast not won immortal life thereby.
While in thy lips thy words thou dost confine
That art their lord; once uttered they are thine.
Boldly thy bread upon the waters throw:
And if the fishes do not, God will know.
What will not time and toll? by these a worm
Will into silk a mulberry leaf transform.
—Proverbs from the Turkish and Persian.—
Translation of Richard Chenevix Trench.

Never copy anybody or anything—Intense individualism is greatness. Each of us possesses peculiar faculties and fancies, and practices modes of thinking unknown to our fellows. Our modes of expression are peculiar. No two journalists have the same or equal vocabularies. Tastes are unique, illustrating themselves in words chosen to express thoughts. Study Addison and Sterne and Goldsmith but don't copy either. Every original thought wears its own peculiar rhetorical vestments and the offspring of one's intellect is as readily recognized by its verbal apparel as are low-headed brats of country bumpkins or silken haired colorless bantlings of wealth and fashion.

"What can it mean? Is it aught to Him
That the nights are long and the days are dim?
Can he be touched by the griefs I bear,
Which seiden the heart and whitens the hair?
About His throne are eternal onines,
And strong, glad music of happy psalms,
And bliss, unperfected by any strife—
How can he care for my little life?"

"And yet I want Him to care for me
While I live in the world where the sorrow is,
When the light shed from His throne above
To needs and quiet us with His love;
When love and music that once did bless
Have left me in silence and loneliness,
And my life goes on in a void of prayer,
Then my heart cries out for a God who cares."

"Let all who are sad take heart again,
We are not alone in our hours of pain;
Our Father stoops from His throne above
To needs and quiet us with His love;
He leaves us not when the storm is high,
And we have safety, for he is nigh!
Can it be trouble which he doth share?
Oh, rest in peace, for the Lord will care."

There are two causes which have power to change the natural or premeditated course of a man's life,—the shock of a great outward catastrophe, and the shock of a profound inward grief. The inward shock leaves a man where he started before, to the outward eye unchanged, free to tread the same paths and pursue the same designs; and yet, in truth, not free; most deeply, though most subtly, changed; for the soul, shaken from her serene repose, and losing the self-confidence of youth, either rises into a higher life or sinks into a lower; meeting the tremendous questions which haunt the shade of a supreme personal bereavement, she finds an answer either in the eternal Yes or in the eternal No; and though form and accent and mode of speech remain the same, the thoughts and intents of the heart are altered forever.—Henry Van Dyke.

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LA GRANGE, N. C., July, 1897.
Mr. J. P. Joyner—I gave my child one dose of Boykin's "Worm Killer," purchased of you at Raleigh, N. C. I consider it the best worm medicine made. Respectfully,
J. W. THOMAS.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known Physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes: "That a negro girl 10 years old, near him, took two or three doses of the 'Worm Killer,' and passed 300 worms."
R. H. EDMUND, M. D.,
Dated, Ridgeway, S. C., May 20th, 1894.

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HOOD & BROTHERS,



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In 1878 a man appeared at my office, and grew rapidly. My father had cancer, and my husband died of it. I became alarmed, and consulted my physician. His treatment did no good, and the cancer grew larger, and worse in every way, until I had consulted with me to take S. S. S., and a few bottles cured me. This was after all the doctors and other medicines had failed. I have had no return of the cancer.

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