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Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

VOL. XVII.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1893

NO. 23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
Fine Cigars—Miller's Pharmacy.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The Board of County Commissioners were in session yesterday.

Miss Love Crawford, of Raleigh, is in the city, the guest of Miss Laura Peterson.

Messrs. C. B. Ayecock and W. R. Allen are at Clinton this week, attending Samson county Superior court.

THEIR many friends here are glad to see in the city Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor, of Morehead, who are visiting relatives.

We regret to chronicle the continued extreme illness of the estimable wife of Mr. Z. T. Brown, at their home in this city.

The marriage of Miss Laura Peterson, of this city, and Rev. H. C. Moore, of Morehead City, will be solemnized in the Goldsboro Baptist Church this evening at 8.45 o'clock. No cards.

Mr. Geo. M. Street, who is connected with the large lumber plant of the Goldsboro Lumber Company at Dorav, returned to his post of duty yesterday after spending Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Street in this city.

The Board of City Aldermen will meet in regular monthly session to-night in the Mayor's office. This meeting will be composed of the new Board that was elected yesterday, and it is probable that they will announce their choice for Mayor and other city officials at this meeting.

The marriage of two young people, Mr. B. T. Barham, of Newport News, Va., and Miss Annie Phaup, of Beaufort, N. C., which had met with opposition at the home of the latter, was accomplished in this city yesterday. Rev. Jonas Barclay officiating, the contracting parties having met here by arrangement at noon. THE ARGUS hopes that they may have happiness and prosperity always.

The newly elected Board of City Aldermen are constituted as follows: Messrs. N. O. Berry, Donald Cohn, Sol. Weil, F. K. Borden, Dr. M. E. Robinson, J. W. Lamb, R. G. Thompson, and W. D. Creech. This is an admirably representative Board, and under their administration the affairs of the city will be carefully and judiciously conducted. The 3rd Ward, which is the only Republican ward in the city, is represented by Henry Williams, colored. The bond question was defeated.

An old colored man, Joe Thompson, who worked with Messrs. S. Cohn & Son, of the city market, was found dead yesterday morning, near the first culvert beyond the coal chute, with his skull fractured. An investigation by the coroner, Dr. Thos. Hill, revealed the fact that Joe got on the caboose of the Southbound track train Sunday night about 9 o'clock, while it was shifting some cars at the North end of the city, saying that he was going to ride down to the coal chute and get off when the freight stopped to take on coal, but as the train did not stop for coal it is presumed that Joe jumped from the car, at a right angle, and thereby was thrown against the cross-ties with such force as to fracture his skull and cause what must have been instant death.

The old saying that "truth is stranger than fiction", as applied to the oft recurring "snake stories", had a startling illustration in this city yesterday. On the marble slab of one of Dr. S. C. Miller & Son's counters sits a glass globe of water containing a snake that did contain three gold fish. Yesterday morning Mr. Chas. Miller, on coming down to the store found two of the fish mysteriously missing. Subsequently one of the missing fish was found some distance from the globe, under the counter, dead, and while Mr. Miller was standing in a queue over the dead fish, a 13 inch moccasin made a break from under the counter and simultaneously Mr. Miller made a break for the top of the counter, from which elevation he succeeded in killing the snake with the aid of a big stick that was brought to him speedily. It was found that the snake had made its way into the store, from a rat hole and thence to the fish globe, with results as above recorded.

MR. STEVENS EXPLAINS His Views Upon the Resolutions and Upon the Duty of Democrats.

MORNING STAR, N. C. April 26, '93.
A few days ago I sent you for publication some resolutions passed by the Alliance of Wayne county, at its last meeting, and I have thought it proper to explain publicly my connection with said resolutions. I am now county secretary of the Alliance, and as secretary, I furnished the resolutions for publication.

They do not meet any individual approval. A large majority of those advocating the resolutions care nothing for the "beloved order" except in so far as it will tear down and destroy the Democratic party, and will sustain and uphold the Third party, and the resolutions are engendered in Third party spirit and promulgated for Third party effect.

What is the fuss about, and what is the cause of criticism of the legislature? It is that the Alliance charter has been so amended that now there is no personal liability upon any member, that any one who has put his money in the business agency (and shall have the right to withdraw it, and if the trustee of the fund refuses to pay, that the Attorney-General shall bring an action which will enforce payment, and that the salaries of officers shall not be increased beyond those furnished in the constitution of the order. These are the amendments, and they are bad for each. As to all except the last, I ask President Butler if he did not state in Raleigh that they were proper, and ought to be made?

The limitation upon the salaries of officers was in the interest of the farmers, who have their money in the fund, and it cannot be objected to, except by some one whose eye has been upon the fund, and who, by the amendment is prevented from enjoying it.

A great many of the lecturers of the Alliance in North Carolina last year were Third party candidates. And still they were paid out of the Alliance fund \$4,364.18. And if I am not very much mistaken Mr. Graham was called upon for \$1,200 to help pay that, and other expenses of the State meeting.

At the last State meeting it was seen that the funds on hand were insufficient to pay delegates the amount allowed them by the constitution. And the committee recommended a reduction. President Butler ruled that this reduction apply to that meeting as well as future meetings, and delegates who had left home understanding what compensation would be made them, found it reduced, although at the same meeting \$375, borrowed by Mr. Butler was given him, and he made no objection.

At the same meeting President Butler recommended that the business agency fund be taken from the trustee, a bonded officer, and given to the executive committee, without a bond. Many object to the provision allowing members to withdraw their funds. I think this was simply an act of justice. Many who are now Democrats, have joined the order believing it was non-political, and in this belief contributed their money, they now believe it is political, and that its politics is injurious to the doctrines in which they believe. Believing this, ought their money to stay where they think it injurious to their welfare?

The amendments were proposed in the presence, and with the assent of Attorneys employed and selected by the Alliance, one of whom was a Democrat and the other voted for Weaver. I do not know that they agreed that all the amendments were necessary, but am informed that they substantially so agreed.

I believe the Alliance originated in an earnest desire to strengthen our institutions and benefit our people, but that it is now a mere machine, upon which men, who are not farmers, hope to ride into office. They have the ear of the people and, taking advantage of our depressed condition, seek to destroy confidence in our public men, and to create general dissatisfaction. They know that with our hope of contentment their power and influence would be dissipated as the mist before the sun. I cannot join in their efforts, and will not do so.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would say, it now looks like all Democrats will have to retire from the Alliance, and all others who would teach the

rising generation something besides being chronic grumblers. Very truly yours,
J. A. STEVENS.

As we expected, and so stated at the time, we have received and publish above, a communication from Mr. J. A. Stevens, Secretary of the County Alliance, bearing upon the recent resolutions of the county Alliance published in these columns a week ago.

The card of Mr. Stevens gives no uncertain sound and contains much to engage and hold sober thought and make men see the truth.

THE ARGUS has ever promulgated Democratic doctrine and struggled to secure and sustain Democratic supremacy, because we believe—we know—that, composed as our vast country is of all sorts and classes and conditions of people, it is essential to the safety and well-being of the country, that one strong political organization should be maintained as a rock of refuge and defense against all emergencies of danger and of wrong. The Democratic party has performed this service from the foundation of the Government to the present time—always in some measure as either a check upon the abuse of power, or a power itself for the redress of wrong. Much is expected of it during its present lease of power—much that is reasonable and due: more, perhaps, than is otherwise. The affairs of the county are in bad shape, and the people in a state of mind hard to satisfy. The Civil Service law has a decidedly weakening effect upon the enthusiasm of the average citizen, by placing him under the impression that it implies a compromise of the principles he advocates. It is thus working mischief to party affiliation and attachment, while its improvement of the civil service is by no means assured. It is notice served upon the mass of voters that, so far at least as they are concerned, the political distinctions signified by their votes are "distinctions without a difference." In our judgment, the law cannot be repealed too soon, if political rule in this country is to continue to be entrusted, as it should be, to one or the other of two great parties.

The suggestion to which we wish to give importance in this article, is that the Democratic party, while it has the power to do so, should cultivate Democracy as a prime duty, looking to the future.—ED. ARGUS.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.
Mr. D. J. Rivenbark has charge of the Daily Prayer meeting this week. It meets at 9 a. m.

"The Grocery World" a weekly paper devoted to the retail grocery interest has been placed on file in the Reading Room.

Yesterday's Young men's meeting was conducted by Mr. John Slaughter and was in the form of a Bible Reading on the subject, "What is a Christian." It was divided as follows: A new creature; in faith, a believer; in character, a saint; in influence, a light; in conflict, a soldier; in communion, a friend; in progress, a pilgrim; in relationship, a child of God; and in expectation, an heir of God.

Why weary your throat and patience with that wretched cough when a bottle of Dr. Bell's Cough Syrup will cure you promptly.

With all the glory of the naval review hanging over her, New York is anxious to see the villain who would deny that Chicago and her Exhibition are mere subsidiary side-show shadows of her own greatness.—Steep Brook Bozo.

The Tobacco Industry.

"Free trade" is to be the watchword of papers other than the New York Sun, if we may accept the paragraph from the Roanoke Evening World as indicating the policy which some of the Virginia Democratic State Convention to pursue. We quote our Roanoke contemporary:

"We must stand by the doctrine that protection is robbery because it enables a Virginia tobacco manufacturer to grow fat. The Democratic doctrine that the government has no right to tax the people save for the necessary expenses of the government economically administered must be adhered to even if it does strike a local interest. This is a question of right or wrong, and the Chicago platform is on the side of right to protect the tobacco industry and you admit the right of all protection and all class legislation and overthrow the very foundation of all Democratic principles."

Imagine what Richmond would be without her cigarettes and other tobacco-factories, and you will be able to imagine the lengths to which doctrinaires are willing to go in the effort to support their abstract theories. Nay, what would Virginia herself be if her tobacco interests were sacrificed upon the altar of free trade? She would soon become a "howling wilderness" indeed. Let us explain.

The United States Government collects about thirty-three millions of dollars of revenue annually from the tobacco interests of the country. Virginia and Kentucky raise more than half of the tobacco produced in the United States. To abolish the countervailing duties now levied upon manufactured chewing and smoking-tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c., &c., brought into this country from abroad, or, say, from Canada, and at the same time continue to collect, or undertake to collect, thirty-three millions of dollars from the chewing and smoking-tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c., &c., manufactured in this country would be to ruin Virginia—yes ruin her beyond redemption. The United States Government, too, would be the loser; for the revenue of thirty-three millions now collected on tobacco would have to be laid upon some other article, or perhaps might be derived from an income tax.

At the Great World's Fair

CHICAGO, April 29.—Fresh from the splendors of the naval display, President Cleveland was welcomed to Chicago with the shouts of the multitude, the booming of cannon and the hearty greetings of the official representatives of the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago.

The welcome was inaugurated away down in the sister State of Indiana, where the special train was boarded by a composite delegation comprising Gov. Altgeld and his staff, Mayor Harrison and his cabinet, Director General Davis and Collector of the Port John M. Clarke. The President, who was personally acquainted with the majority of his visitors, received them cordially. First Gov. Altgeld for the State and then Carter Harrison for the city told him how much they appreciated his presence and how entirely the Commonwealth was at his command while he is in it. Mr. Cleveland in response remarked that he had a lively remembrance of Chicago hospitality.

The scenes enacted at the union depot on the arrival of the President's party were inspiring. Cheers were heartily given by the great multitude anxiously awaiting to get a glimpse of the President. The throng was exceedingly exuberant. It packed the public portion of the big shed from one end to the other and massed itself solidly on the steps, while outside there was a sea of heads for two blocks in either direction.

President Palmer and Vice President Peck were in waiting at the depot to express a word of greeting in behalf of the exposition, and, this done, the services of the escorting police were called again into requisition and a pathway found for the visitors from the depot to the street.

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