

THE ARGUS seeks to be a reliable paper for the people and the family—Democratic, and bearing to discuss no issue wherein the people's rights are at stake.

Entered at the Postoffice at Goldsboro, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., APRIL 14 1892

SEVEN YEARS OLD.

Seven years ago, on Tuesday, April 7, 1885, was printed the first number of THE DAILY ARGUS. Seven years is not a long period in the life of a community like this; but what great changes have occurred within that time can be appreciated only by those who have been resident all the while and stand this morning and retrospect the progress, in an hundred ways, that has been accomplished as the years rolled by.

The newspaper is, after all, but a reflex of the community in which it lives. This is true the world over, and civic pride and civic spirit can always be accurately sized up, and the efforts being made in every branch of commercial, intellectual and corporate activity fairly adjudged through the columns of the local papers.

Seven years ago, when this writer first launched THE ARGUS upon the tide of public favor and allied its destiny with that of its people it was considered a venturesome move to undertake a daily paper in the town, and few of our fellow-citizens were sanguine enough to expect it to survive many weeks. It had been tried before in Goldsboro, from time to time, and had failed. That seven years have rolled back from our shoulders tells its own story of how the paper has weathered the sea of venture and this morning opens a new volume in which to record its continued prosperity.

Looking back over what the city has accomplished in these seven years it is wonderful to behold and gratifying to contemplate. Factories of every kind, electric lights, water works, business expansion and material development, on a wide scale, mark the course of the intervening years. And THE ARGUS has kept its lead in this period of progress simply by trying continuously to deserve it. It has never sacrificed the absolute independence of thought and high purpose of doing its conscientious duty, regardless of thrift or influence, by which it made its first appeal to public confidence. Nor has it ever failed to recognize that this is peculiarly an age in which to large and increasing numbers of people the daily paper affords the only, if not the best, opportunity of intellectual enlightenment; that they are dependent upon it for their knowledge of literature, science and art, quite as much as for information on current affairs, as well, also, for moral elevation, and it has never lost sight, for an instant, of the fact that the increasing number of readers it addresses daily are not men only, but even more the women and the children; it has therefore ever strived to keep its columns clean and wholesome and be a welcome visitor to every household it enters.

THE ARGUS has ever recognized its responsibility to Goldsboro and the close dependence of its own prosperity with that of the community, and has used its best efforts to foster and maintain every liberal enterprise that promised advancement to the city. It has had no interests of

its own that were not the interests of the whole community. To maintain this position it has kept itself always in the watch tower to hail every development and aid every enterprise in the great work of moving a community forward.

What may be the development of the next seven years is even harder to foresee than was that of the seven years just past. Goldsboro certainly has held her own in the conflict of the times that characterizes the business world to-day and seems, really, to be on the very eve of entering upon a new era of material activity, of individual and corporate enterprise, in the way of cotton factories, land companies, and improved hotel facilities, that are calculated to quicken her progress beyond that of any previous period. To whatever fresh opportunities and responsibilities this may bring, THE ARGUS looks forward with hope and confidence, pledging itself that it will not fail to lead, as it has ever done, in the encouragement of all that makes for the legitimate progress of the city, for the expansion of public spirit, and for the cause of right principles and good government in city, State and nation, as it goes forward in increasing circulation and high and clean journalism, carrying everywhere among the ever widening circle of its readers the name of THE ARGUS inseparably associated with the honor and progress of Goldsboro.

SILVER COINAGE DELUSIVE.

The question of metal coinage has become prominent before the American people, and made so by several causes;—the depression of the times, the greed of the owners of the silver mines, and the wit of speculators are some of them. The short crops and low prices in the South have excited the farmer and laborer, and they are anxious for relief, and they have been imposed upon by designing politicians and the like, to believe that the excessive issue of silver coin as contemplated by the silver bill now before Congress, would relieve all their troubles. The people know their immediate difficulties, but, as a rule, they are not familiar with, and do not understand the operations of the coinage question as provided in our fundamental law, and they naturally look to their representatives in Congress for the proper information and legislation. We fear, however, that our North Carolina members in the House, in voting for the present bill, have, in order to be re-elected, yielded their better judgment to a morbid and uninformed sentiment among their constituents. We believe that had they voted against this measure and returned to their people and given them a true and intelligent explanation of their vote, and the results that would follow the passage of the bill, they would have been endorsed and the people satisfied on that subject.

Gold and silver are the two metals adopted as coin in our constitution. When first discovered, an ounce of silver was worth as much as an ounce of gold, but it was soon found by experience that gold was much the superior metal, because it is more beautiful, less liable to corrosion, and is well adapted to many important purposes for which silver cannot be used.

Both silver and gold are necessary in trade, the former in smaller and the latter in larger transactions, but their relative value has not and cannot be precisely and permanently fixed, because the law of supply and demand affect their values, as it does everything else. The value of gold varies but very little. It is steady and reliable. The output in California about 1850 affected it seriously, but it was only for a brief period, yet even that greatly disturbed the general conditions of the country; whereas, silver at all times, has been subject to constant fluctuations.

All civilized nations have experimented with the comparative value of these two metals during the past three or four centuries

and the consensus of opinion, by international consent, have fixed the value, as it now is, at 16 for 1, and this will continue to be their competitive value until some extensive, new and rich mines of one or the other shall be discovered. Whilst this value is agreed on, still it has been found necessary by the leading nations to limit and fix a legal tender value of their silver, in order to prevent a disturbance of all values in the country, which will necessarily result from a depreciated currency.

Our first Coinage Act of Congress fixed the value at 15 for 1, and it was soon abandoned by Congress and restored to 16 for 1, because it was found that one ounce of gold would purchase more abroad than fifteen ounces of silver, and, as a consequence, gold was gradually leaving the United States and silver, with its constantly fluctuating character, remained at home.

The United States, cannot, without the co-operation of other countries, give to gold and silver their comparative value, and this presents an insurmountable objection to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Under this act, silver, being of inferior value, would drive gold out of circulation and we should then have a constant fluctuating metal as a standard, to the serious prejudice of all business and every relation with ourselves and neighboring countries, and it would become the exclusive circulation and depreciate rapidly by reason of the absence of gold.

Paper money has become too great a convenience to be dispensed with, at least for a long time, but to give paper money its true and full value it must be based upon gold or silver, to an amount sufficient to redeem each paper bill at 100 cents in the dollar. This cannot be done on a safe basis by the Government, when the silver in a dollar is worth only 70 cents, as it now is.

Why should our Government pay the owners of silver mines in the United States more for their silver than it is worth in the money market of the world. Why not as well pay every farmer more for his cotton and other products than they are worth in the market?

Why should our Government pay for foreign silver more than it is worth in the market? Under the bill now before Congress, for which our members in the House recently voted, our Government would be compelled to buy all the silver brought to it from everywhere, in or out of the U. S., at a price much higher than the market price, and then, when it is actually worth only 70 cents. Do our people want anything but good money? Do they want to pay the merchant enough above the price of goods to make up the difference between 70 and 100 cents?

The act of Congress of 1890 requires the Treasurer to buy enough silver bullion in the market of the world to enable him to redeem every certificate when called for at 100 cents—and the Government is now issuing each month \$4,500,000. Is this not sufficient? This is our present condition, and is it not better to avoid such extravagant legislation as is proposed?

THE PARTY SHOULD NOMINATE THOMAS M. HOLT FOR GOVERNOR.

Governor Holt should be nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the position he fills now so honorably and with such acceptableness to the whole people, because, under all the circumstances surrounding the case, he is the strongest man the party could nominate this year.

He is strong with the business men, because he is a shining example of success in their own sphere:

He is strong with railroad men, because he is a staunch friend of internal improvements and firmly

believes in building up the waste places in our great commonwealth:

He is strong with the farmers, because he is largely interested in farming and is supposed to know, and does know, the embarrassments that surround this class of our people, and is keenly alive to any suggestions that may tend to the betterment of the agricultural interests of the State:

He is strong with the manufacturers, because he has been a large and successful manufacturer, and is in the forefront of the grand movement among the more progressive of our people, which will ultimately end in making heard the hum of the loom and the sound of machinery in every part of our State, and in enriching our section and people:

He is strong with all classes, because he is an honest, upright, straightforward man, having his own convictions on all subjects, yet, without possessing a due appreciation of the importance of public opinion, and in all things, not affecting principle, showing a due deference thereto. Governor Holt accepted with becoming dignity the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, when it had been refused by others with no greater powers or distinction than he, simply because his party requested him to. He filled the second place without humility, and when, in the providence of God, the honors of the first place fell upon him he was not unduly elated.

He has served his people as Representative, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and Governor, with credit to himself and perfect satisfaction to his constituency. Why, then, should a departure be made from the customs of the party, and he be refused the nomination for Governor at the hands of his party?

If Gov. Holt is to be set aside, and his claims upon the party ignored, because he is not an Alliance man, or because at some time in his life he may have thought differently upon some public question from what is now the popular then there will be idea, very little hope of nominating any man who has convictions, or who has moral courage or intellectual ability.

If prejudice against any class of men, or in favor of any class, is to dominate the party in its selection of a candidate, then, indeed, Gov. Holt, nor anyone else, need desire the nomination; for, if there is any one principle set by the uniform practice of our people it is, that no one who runs upon prejudice need expect the support of the good people of North Carolina.

Within our recollection, two campaigns have been run solely upon prejudice in North Carolina: two candidates for the great office of Governor have pitched their campaign song to the tune of prejudice. These were Tyre York, and the last Republican candidate for Governor, the former of whom was defeated overwhelmingly, and the latter was buried so far out of sight by the ballots of an indignant people, that we have actually forgotten his name, and do not care to inquire it.

Prejudice will not satisfy the honest people of North Carolina: Sturdy, honest, and faithful discharge of duties is what they look for in a candidate, and these they find in an eminent degree in Gov. Thos. M. Holt. He should be nominated by acclamation.

"I don't like the breath of that stove!" exclaimed little Ethel one day when the gas was escaping from the sitting room stove. Coal-gas is like the perfumes of India," compared with the breath of a person afflicted with catarrh, but among many other symptoms the sense of smell is often deadened, so the sufferer is unconscious of the offensiveness of his presence. Why any one will endure such a painful dangerous and offensive disease, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the most stubborn case, is one of the many mysteries of the human mind. The proprietors are so confident of the success of this Catarrh Remedy, that they cannot cure. It would be suicide for their remedy, for them to make this offer, unless they understood its exact powers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Catarrh and Rheumatism

Are blood diseases. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid; Catarrh, by scrofulous taint. To cleanse the system of these poisons, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It ministers to the needs of every tissue of the body, dispels humors, acids, and all impurities from the blood, and supplies the elements necessary to vigorous health. This is a medicine in which you can rely with confidence. It has, in thousands of cases, restored health to others, and will restore health to you.

Swollen joints, Foul breath, Indigestion, Broken rest, Ulcers, Consumption. Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Plattsburgh, N. Y., writes: "In 1887 I was seized with inflammation of the bowels, and afterwards with rheumatism, and other complications, in consequence of which I was, for four months, confined to my room. The best physicians were unable to afford me any relief. At last my husband procured me two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I took, and found so beneficial that I continued the use of this medicine, until now I am able to do as good a day's work as any woman of my time of life, being sixty years old. I consider that I have been saved several hundred dollars' expense, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Frank Teson, Jr., engineer, 271 W. Fourth st., New York city, testifies: "For the past eight years I have been severely afflicted with catarrh, none of the many remedies I tried affording me any relief. My digestion was considerably impaired, and my sleep disturbed by phlegm dropping into my throat. My head, at times, became dizzy, and I was troubled with ringing noises in the ears and partial deafness. In September last I resolved to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and began at once to test its qualities as a blood-purifier. I have taken only four bottles of this medicine and am glad to testify that the symptoms from which I suffered are removed." "My son—now fifteen years of age—was cured of catarrh in its worst form by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—D. P. Kerr, Big Springs, Ohio.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have great faith in it."—D. S. Winchester, Holden, Me. "I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles completely restored my health."—Jesse Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C. "I was cured of long-standing catarrh by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James J. Dougher, Comp. G., 13th Inf., Wingate, N. M.

"About two years ago I received an injury in one of my knees, which resulted in my becoming so lame from muscular rheumatism that I could not move about without the aid of a cane. After suffering for some months, being convinced that my blood needed purifying, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and my lameness was entirely cured."—Mrs. C. Williams, Hardwick, Vt. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, impure blood, and general debility."—Leon Henrickson, Jr., Ware, Mass.

Eradicated by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Has cured others, will cure you.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. STILL IN THE LEAD

NEW YORK BARGAIN STORE

OFFERING BARGAINS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. GET ON TO A FEW OF OUR PRICES: Shoes from 25 cts to \$5 a pair, worth from \$4 to \$6. Hats from 25 cts to \$3, worth a great deal more money. 500 Dozen collars and cuffs from 8 to 12 1/2 cts, worth from 12 1/2 to 20 cts. White Shirts from 48 cts to 1.25. Job lot White Shirts, size 14 only, 50 cts, worth 75. Corsets from 24 cts up. Clark's spool cotton, 6 spools for 25 cts. Kerr's cotton 4 cts. Brainer & Armstrong's silk 8 cts, twist 24. Ball thread 1 ct a ball. Bleached goods, Sea Island goods, etc., at bottom prices. Dress goods at reduced prices. Tinware and crockery low down. Table oil cloth 23 cts; North Carolina plaids 4 cts. Buggy harness and saddlery at reduced prices. Our unbreakable whips only 20 cts. Good tobacco 25 cts lb. Good coffee 17 1/2 cts, Starch 5 cts lb.

Very Truly, Southerland's New York Bargain Store.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYR, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church. "For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 135th Street and 7th Ave., New York City. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

FURNITURE.

OUR display of all kinds of FURNITURE is the grandest ever shown in Eastern Carolina. We buy in car load lots and sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

When you buy of us you can rest assured that the same could not be bought cheaper. WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. Come to see us. We will convince you that you can save money by buying of US. Very Respectfully, ROYALL & BORDEN, West Centre Street Goldsboro, N. C. Branch house in Fayetteville.