

LAMPS, LAMP GOODS,  
Chimneys, Wicks and Burners  
can be bought very cheap  
at MILLERS PHARMACY  
J. F. Miller & Son, Props.

# Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

WE HAVE JUST  
received the largest and  
cheapest line of rubber hose  
in Goldsboro, N. C.  
Our goods are guaranteed  
to suit you.  
MILLERS PHARMACY,  
J. F. Miller & Son, Props.

VOL. XVI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

No. 131

## WHERE DWELLS MY LOVE?

My love dwells in fable land,  
With elf and sprite and muses nine;  
My love dwells in goldsboro land,  
Though she an angel pure, divine.

My love dwells in stary land,  
Mid fleecy clouds and sunshine rare;  
My love dwells in heaven land,  
Though she a woman wondrous fair.

My love dwells in beauty land,  
Where'er God's nature sings in mirth;  
My love dwells in every land,  
Though she a queen of one poor earth.

My love dwells in mine own heart  
With trembling fears and gentle sighs;  
My love dwells in every thought  
That gathers hope from her dear eyes.  
Mary Forney Weigley.

## Congress Adjourned.

The extraordinary session of Congress adjourned Friday at 3 p. m. So we shall hear no more of the Senate or House of Representatives till the regular congressional session begins.

All things considered, an adjournment was preferable to a recess, which would have given members a shorter stay at home than adjournment gives.

The most pressing legislative business now pending is the framing of a tariff bill, and if the members of the House committee on Ways and Means can be kept together in Washington, this business will be well advanced by the time Congress meets in December. At any rate, members of both Houses were so tired out and anxious to get home that it would have been impossible to have kept them at the Capital much longer, and they would not have been willing to return to Washington much earlier than the date for the commencement of the regular session—the first Monday in December.

With both Houses organized and ready for business and members fresh from the bosom of their constituents, much more work ought to be done than usual between the day of assembly and the Christmas holidays. Indeed, with the pressure from the whole country for expeditions legislation on the tariff and banking questions, and the experience derived from recent occurrences the Senate may expect Congress to partake of the feeling so general among the people and by prompt action hasten the day of prosperity now dawning.

## Pacing and Trotting.

The relative merits of pacing and trotting have been much discussed, and matches between pacers and trotters have been frequent.

The greatest of these on record occurred Thursday at Fleetwood Park, Brooklyn. It was between Mascot, who recently paced a mile in 2:04, and Directum, the sensational trotter of the year, who had previously trotted the fastest heat ever made in a race, his time being 1:05-1/2.

Mascot is at the head of the pacing list and Directum is generally considered the greatest of trotters. Opinions differed very decidedly as to the probable result of this contest. It turned out an easy victory for the trotter. He won three straight heats easily in 2:10, 2:07 1/2 and 2:05 1/2. But this race will not convince the champions of pacing that trotting is the faster. The records are now exactly even. On the same track where Mascot paced a mile in 2:04, Nancy Hanks trotted a mile in exactly the same time.

There has been a much more rapid development of speed in trotters than in pacers. Ten years ago the pacing record was several seconds lower than the trotting record. Now they are even, and the best opinion is that the trotter will reach the two minute mark before the "side-wheeler."

## A ROMANCE IN A NUTSHELL.

She went to the ball, wore too thin clothing caught cold, was very ill for many days; a devoted admirer brought a remedy, when her life seemed to hang by a thread, she took it; recovered; and, finally, married the man who had saved her life. And the remedy she brought her was Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery, which is a certain cure for all throat and lung diseases and scrofulous diseases, of which consumption is one.

Ladies, if you want a pure, delicate soap for the complexion, Robinson Bros. Drugists, will always recommend Johnson's Oriental Medical Toilet Soap.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold by Robinson Bros. Goldsboro, N. C.

## REPEAL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will lose no time in discussing the Senate amendment to the bill for the repeal of the silver purchase law. The amendment is unimportant. It is a matter of phraseology merely, and the House should concur in it at once, without reference to committee and without debate or delay. This should be accomplished to-day. The President will immediately approve the act, which will then become operative with the beginning of the new month, and the drain on the resources of the Treasury caused by this unfortunate policy will be stopped at once.

As the Philadelphia Times says, it is important to note that the depletion of the gold reserve has been almost exactly proportioned to the issue of Treasury notes under the Sherman act. On June 30, 1890, two weeks before the Sherman act was approved by President Harrison, the gold in the Treasury amounted to \$321,000,000, of which \$190,000,000 was free of all obligations. One year after the approval of the act the free gold belonging to the government had fallen to \$121,000,000; a year later it was \$110,000,000; the third year \$99,000,000; last week it had fallen below \$82,000,000. Since the repeal of the act was passed, the gold reserve has been slowly creeping up again, but the actual loss of gold from the Treasury between July, 1890, and October, 1893, is almost exactly \$150,000,000. The issue of Treasury notes in that same period under the Sherman law was \$153,000,000. These notes are nominally redeemable in coin; practically they have simply substituted bars of silver for the gold that was held as a reserve against the obligations of the Treasury.

A great deal has been said of the necessity of authorizing the issue of bonds to replenish the gold reserve. No doubt the Secretary should have this authority, if he has it not already, to be exercised if an emergency should require it; but since the Treasury has withstood the strain of an almost unprecedented depression of credit it seems likely now that with the restoration of confidence in the financial policy of the government the question of the gold reserve will take care of itself. The gold reserve is purely a basis of credit, nothing else. Compared with the whole volume of silver and paper currency it is a trifle. It would suffice to redeem but a small percentage of the outstanding notes. But as long as there is confidence in the purpose of the government to hold these notes to the gold standard there will be no demand for their redemption, and no drain upon the gold reserve as such.

The real difficulty now concerns the general receipts and disbursements of the government. The same Congress that passed the disastrous silver purchase act enacted also a tariff which has failed to produce a revenue adequate to the liabilities incurred, while at the same time it emptied the Treasury, by bonuses, refunding acts and other gratuities, of the surplus accumulated during the preceding years. We have thus, as a matter of fact, come only now to the actual results of the policy of the Reed Congress. A part of the mischief has been stopped by the repeal of the Sherman act; an equally enduring evil has yet to be corrected by the revision of the revenue laws, and to this task Congress should address itself without delay.

Meantime there is ground for the belief that the gradual revival of business will bring at least such an increase in the government receipts as will prevent any further drain upon the present small reserve and thus avoid the necessity of paying out for current expenses the gold which should be held as a guarantee to the public credit.

We are pleased to announce that Robinson Bros., our enterprising druggists have secured the agency for the Japanese Pile Cure, a most wonderful discovery for the Cure of Piles of every kind, which they will sell with a written guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. It is said to be a specific for that terrible and dangerous disease. Get a free sample and try it.

## THE RAIN THAT COMES OVER THE HILL

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain—  
The musical, mystical rain,  
Borne on from the stretch of the temperate skies—  
The skies that are gray as are my love's eyes.  
Oh the rain!  
With the smell of young wheat from the upland plain—  
The rain that comes over the hill—  
The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!  
That drenches the green, shivering woodland, and sweeps  
Like an avalanche over the dim, tossing steeps.  
Oh the rain!  
That falls with a roar on the vale's grassy floor—  
The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!  
That gleams and glittering rain,  
That plays hide-and-seek with the sun and the shade,  
In showers of jewels that sparkle and fade.  
Oh the rain!  
That veils the deep meadow and laughs in the glade—  
The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!  
The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!  
That drenches the green, shivering woodland, and sweeps  
Like an avalanche over the dim, tossing steeps.  
Oh the rain!  
That disturbs not, nor breaks the ens charmant it makes—  
The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!

## An Object Lesson.

The action of the Mexican Central Railroad Company in having its locomotives so altered that they will burn wood in volves an object lesson that the advocates of free silver in this country would do well to consider.

Silver is the currency of Mexico, and that country produces about \$48,000,000 worth of silver annually.

The Mexican silver dollar contains more silver than ours, and yet its value in this country ranges from 55 to 57 cents. As Mexico has no coal Mexican railroads have to buy from our mines what they use, and pay for it in silver. When they tender Mexican dollars they are taken at their bullion value. The loss on their money was so great that the Mexican railroads have adopted wood as fuel because they can buy it in Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "This is only one fact out of many others which show that a country whose money is on a silver basis cannot do business with the outside world without an enormous loss of value. A Mexican dollar which will pass for 100 cents in Mexico will only go for about 55 cents in the United States. The only relief for a silver country is to do its business exclusively at home. If it can cut off all communication with other countries and live upon its own resources it makes no difference what sort of money it has, only provided the money will circulate, but let its depreciated notes or coin once get into some other country, and at once it is brought down to its real value. Our own 57-cent silver dollars are good enough at home so long as the government guarantees that they are as good as gold, but once they try to pay debts with them in Europe, and even the government guarantee will not help them. They are only so much silver bullion, worth about half of what their coin stamp calls for. We may shout our American contempt for European money standards as much as we like, but all the same if the United States has any trade with Europe, European standards of money will rule. That is all there is of it."

## THE CAVE OF EOLUS EMPLOYED.

The August Senate has Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—On this the last day of the extra session of Congress, there was a fair attendance of Senators, but an unusually small gathering of spectators in the galleries. Not the least ripple of excitement had outlasted the financial conflict an everything was quiet and serene as suited the occasion. The reading of the journal was interrupted and its further continuance dispensed with while Mr. Cockrell reported back from the committee on appropriations the House resolution for final adjournment at 3 p. m. today.

Mr. Coke voted against the adjournment. The poorest way, he said, for the Democratic party to serve the country was for Congress to adjourn, go home and leave the public business.

Mr. Dolph also opposed adjournment. He did Mr. Harris, who thought that the Democratic majority should stay and transact public business as rapidly as possible, and thus redeem its promises to the country.

Mr. Cockrell said that he heartily concurred in what had been said; but it was not worth while talking about it when by all knew that a quorum could not be kept in either House.

Brief arguments against the resolution were made by Messrs. Call and Berry.

Mr. Gray intimated that an attempt to continue the session would be an idle parade of zeal. The purpose for which Congress had been called in extra session was now behind them; and, after the strain of the last three months, Senators wanted an opportunity to attend to their private business.

The resolution was further opposed by Messrs. Allen and Peffer, and was advocated by Messrs. Blackburn, Mills and Callom.

The final adjournment resolution was then agreed to, without a division.

The House bill to aid the World's Fair prize winners' exhibition in New York was, on motion of Mr. Harris, taken up and passed.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the Vice President and President of the Senate were read. [Mr. Harris] for the able, dignified, courteous and impartial manner in which they had each discharged the duties of the chair were offered by Mr. Hear and agreed to.

Mr. Harris expressed his "profound gratitude" for the honor done him.

The Vice President's acknowledgment was as usual, received for the final adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, a committee of two Senators was appointed to join a subcommittee on the part of the House, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses of Congress were ready to adjourn, and respectfully inquire if he had any further communication to make to them.

Mr. Morrill who was named as one of the two Senators to wait on the President, excused himself on the plea of ill health; and Mr. Hoar, who was then named in his place, also excused himself on the plea that he had made an engagement for the next half hour—whic he could not neglect; and finally the two Senators appointed were Messrs. Ransom and Callom.

The state then, on motion of Mr. Burt of the Senate, to meet business. The executive session continued until a few minutes past 3 p. m. [the hands on the Senate clock having been moved back six minutes.]

Then the doors reopened, and Mr. Ransom, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty and that the President had no further communication to make.

Then the Vice President rose and said: "Senators, my appreciation of the resolution personal to myself, kindly adopted by the Senate, cannot be measured by words. To your country and forbearance, I am indebted for whatever measure of success has attended my administration of this great office. The record of the first session of the 53rd Congress is made up. Henceforth it belongs to the domain of history. Earnestly wishing to each of you a safe and pleasant journey to your homes and constituents, I now in pursuance of the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, declare the Senate adjourned without delay."

Coming down on the floor, the Vice President exchanged personal farewells with Senators, officers and employees.

W. P. Drop, Druggist, Springfield Mass., writes: "Japanese Pile Cure has cured a lady 7 years afflicted; could not walk half mile in last 3 years; now walks any distance." Sold by Robinson Bros. Goldsboro, N. C.

## WHY I SING.

I sing, Oh, what else should I do  
While heart keeps fresh and life keeps new,  
While spirit pulses beat within,  
And there are victories to win!

I sing. Imprisoned songs grow sad,  
It is their birthright to be glad,  
Their birthright to be free and fly,  
As happy birds in air and sky,  
Who nestle low or seek the stars,  
But were not made for prison bars.

## WADE HAMPTON APPEALS

To the Democrats of South Carolina  
not to Forsake Their Party.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 2.—Since the State Farmers' Alliance of South Carolina voted that as a prerequisite for receiving votes, all candidates in the Democratic primaries next year must pledge themselves to support the Ocala platform—endorsed by the Populists at Omaha—against the platform of any political party, and also repudiated by resolution certain planks of the National Democratic platform, the Cleveland Democrats of the State have believed that the Alliance proposes to use the Democratic machinery to elect Populists to Congressional and other offices.

This belief has been confirmed by the declaration in the editorial expressed by Senator Irby, who is the Democratic chairman, that if an unconditional repeal should prevail he and his people—the Alliance men—would refuse to follow Democratic leadership further, and that he would vote against any tariff reform measure introduced in behalf of the national administration.

A probable result of this policy is indicated in a letter from General Wade Hampton, Federal commissioner of railroads, to the editor of the Columbia State, and which will appear in the paper tomorrow.

Mr. Hampton is vice-president of the S. C. F. National League of Democratic Clubs, of which Chamberlayne F. Black, of Pennsylvania, is President. Noting the fact that the State and other conservative or anti-Ocala papers have been advocating his taking the lead in organizing this league for the support of the Democratic principles asserted by the National Convention, Gen. Hampton says:

"I have waited to ascertain the views of the Democratic press of South Carolina, for these papers represent, in my opinion, the only true Democratic sentiment of the State, and this sentiment should be expressed by what are called the Conservative papers. My own judgment is clear, that the time has come when the line shall be drawn between those who stand on the Ocala platform, and those who stand on that of the National Democracy. No man who upholds the former can claim property to be a Democrat, and unless our people choose to support the fallacies of the Ocala adherents or to be led into the Populist party, the true Democrats of the State should organize to maintain the principles of the Democratic party as set forth in the Chicago platform."

"If my Democratic fellow citizens agree with me that this is the true policy to be adopted, I shall at once proceed to organize National Democratic clubs throughout the State, and I shall exert my utmost efforts to keep the State where it properly belongs in the great Democratic column.

"I believe that this can be done, for our people will scarcely now, in the hour of victory, forsake the flag they followed so steadily and so faithfully when that flag went down in defeat. Unscrupulous demagogues have, by false promises, misled many of our most honest men, and they brought shame upon our proud State.

"I still have abiding faith in the men who followed the stary cross through trials and carnage; who bore, with the heroism of martyrs, the sufferings of the reconstruction era, and who, with a devotion and pluck never surpassed, rescued the State in 1876. These men cannot forget past, nor can they forsake the banner under which the victory of 1876 was won.

"If I can once more give aid to my State, I shall gladly enlist in her service, and I shall rejoice to join those who seek to maintain her welfare, to protect her honor, and to save her from shame and disgrace. I am,

Very truly yours,  
WADE HAMPTON."

This will probably ensure the organization of the league to represent Democratic interests in the place of the present committee, which is controlled by believers in Populist doctrines.

## GOOD NIGHT, SWEETHEART!

"Good night, Sweetheart; good night, Sweetheart!"  
In dimmed, blue eyes the bright tears start.  
And little hands all pleadingly  
(Dear hands of love!) reach out to me;  
Yet in the darkness I depart  
And answer not, "Good night, Sweet-heart!"

"Good night, Sweetheart; good night!" I knew  
That tears were in the eyes of blue,  
And that the lips yearned for the bliss  
Of just one last, forgiving kiss!  
For love is love and hath no art  
Save only love. "Good night, Sweet-heart!"

## THE FEVER GOING.

Atlanta Journal.

The yellow fever is rapidly disappearing in Brunswick. The weather is becoming more favorable every day and few new cases have been reported in the past week. Mayor Lamb gives notice that no further contributions are needed. The prevalent disease at Brunswick has been of a very mild type, so mild indeed, that some physicians do not believe it was genuine yellow fever. The death rate has been only about five per cent, which is less than half what it was in Jacksonville in 1883, and the fever was considered unusually mild.

We believe that Brunswick will soon be recovered from this blow. Her people have great faith in her future. Those who have left during the epidemic will return and go to work with renewed energy to build up the beautiful city by the sea.

Those who have remained and battled bravely with the pestilence will feel a deeper interest than ever in Brunswick.

The city has many advantages, its importance as a port is being more fully recognized every year. Brunswick has a bright future. The clouds which have recently obscured it are rapidly passing and will soon be completely gone.

## THE PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH.

As the Atlanta Journal says, no intelligent person can doubt for a moment that a vast majority of the people of this country were ardently in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and they are delighted that it has been accomplished.

Repeal was naturally resisted by the silver miners and the Senators who represented the silver-producing States. It was resisted by the free coinage Senators from other States and among the latter there were certainly some who misrepresented their constituents.

The press of the country showed how strong was the popular pressure for repeal. Nearly every newspaper in the United States which has any considerable circulation or influence, was outspoken in favor of repeal. Nearly every representative business body, such as chambers of commerce, boards of trade and clearing house associations, demanded repeal. It is the shrewdest folly to assert that "the people" wanted the purchase of silver bullion continued or were in favor of the free coinage of silver.

The following comment of the New York Herald is timely and just:

"The struggle in the Senate has no parallel in American legislative annals. For two months a defiant minority, bent on preventing repeal, rebelled against the rule of the majority, resisted the will of the people, and blocked the progress of legislation by obstruction determined and unscrupulous beyond all precedent. By this obstruction, and the timidity of the majority clinging to the most covered tradition of 'senatorial courtesy,' the functions of the Senate were simply paralyzed.

"But an avalanche of popular sentiment bore down upon both minority with a swelling force which at last swept away all obstruction and compelled the Senate to heed the voice of the people demanding unconditional repeal of the law which had wrought disaster and still menaced peace.

"American history does not chronicle a grander instance of the irresistible force of public opinion in the demonstration that the popular will is supreme. It is a striking illustration of the fact that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

## SILVER PURCHASE REPEAL.

Passed in the House and Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The final touches were put on the silver purchase bill in the House to-day. It was taken up soon after the reading of the Journal, and was, after a series of abortive attempts at obstruction, and after a half-hour's discussion, the time being parcelled out to some half-dozen speakers, steered to the final vote by Mr. Wilson (W. Va.), who had charge of it. A motion by Mr. Bland to refer it to the Committee on Coinage with instructions, was voted down—yeas 109, nays 175; and then the Senate substitute was concurred in—yeas 193, nays 94.

The bill was signed by the Speaker shortly after its passage in the House. The announcement that the House had concurred in the Senate amendment was made to the Senate at 3:10, but it was 4 o'clock when the enrolled bill was laid on the Vice-President's desk for his signature. Immediately after it was returned to the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, which committee is charged with the duty of delivering it to the President for his signature. The President signed the repeal bill at exactly half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon, one hour and thirty-five minutes after its passage. It was brought to the White House by Representative Albert J. Pearson, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, who made the trip from the Capitol on a cable car. Mr. Pearson reached the White House about 4:25, and was immediately admitted into the President's office while the President was examining the figures on the vote on the final passage of the measure. Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney were present when the President attached his signature. Mr. Carlisle had come over to the White House to see the final act in the repeal legislation, while Mr. Olney had dropped in to see the President on a matter relating to his department.

When the enrolled copy of the bill was presented, and Mr. Pearson explaining what it was, Mr. Cleveland immediately took up his pen and wrote these words in the lower left hand corner: "Approved November 1, 1893. Grover Cleveland." and the bill became a law. To-morrow the set will be entered upon the official record at the White House and the engraved copy of the measure will be sent to the State Department for permanent keeping.

Following is a more detailed account of the proceedings in the House: There was a large attendance on the floor and the galleries were well packed. The opening prayer by the prospective chaplain, Rev. Bagley, of the city of Washington, and the first act of the House after the reading of the Journal was the adoption of a resolution electing him as chaplain—and he immediately took the oath of office. The silver purchase repeal bill with the Senate amendment was laid before the House and the Senate substitute was read.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, who had charge of the bill, moved to concur in the Senate amendment, and on that motion he moved the previous question. He assured the friends of silver that he had no desire to press for a vote immediately after the lapse of half an hour, which would be allowed for debate on the second of the previous question. If the previous question could be considered as conceded, he was perfectly willing that the half hour might be extended to such reasonable time to-day as might be desired for debate—say to 3:00 or 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. Bland, who leads the opposition, said that he had no disposition to delay the final vote on the bill. He hoped that his friends would permit it to come up in regular order and to be debated in a regular way.

Mr. Wilson said that the parliamentary difficulty in the way was that if he did not move the previous question he would lose control of the bill, and the debate would go on with opportunities for the offering of all sorts of amendments.

After brief speeches by Messrs. Reed and Tracey, of New York, both of whom favor the bill, Mr. Wilson closed the discussion. The argument, he said, had ended, and judgment had been recorded with an emphasis which could not be misunderstood. Nothing which could be said now could either strengthen or weaken the position of the measure. He had recognized from the beginning of the contest that there had been honest differences of opinion on the measure—that those who had opposed it and those who favored it were honest, sincere and patriotic. Which side

was right, the future alone would indicate. If the passage of the bill should bring about a small part of those blessings to the country which its friends proposed; if it would restore confidence and enterprise, and bring prosperity to the people, then the judgment of its opponents would stand before history as men of honest, patriotic, but mistaken judgment. If on the other hand, it could bring but one-tenth part of the evils which its enemies prophesied, then the judgment of its opponents would be just and its friends would stand before history as honest, patriotic, but mistaken men. [Applause.]

After a few moments more devoted to unimportant business, the House at 4:15 adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

Among those who voted for the bill were Messrs. Dunn and Settle, of North Carolina, while Messrs. Alexander, Bower, Branch, Crawford, Gray and Henderson voted against it. Mr. Woodard was not present.

Among those who voted for the bill were Messrs. Dunn and Settle, of North Carolina, while Messrs. Alexander, Bower, Branch, Crawford, Gray and Henderson voted against it. Mr. Woodard was not present.

## Royal Baking Powder

Mostly Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder, high out of all in increasing strength. Largest United States Government Pure Baking Powder Co., 196, Wall St., New York.

Baker's Analysis. The Best Analysis for the world for Oats, Bruses, Sore, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Letter, Chapped Hands, Chibblins, Corns, Itch, Skin Eruptions, and all Pustulose eruptions of the face, or no pay required. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Hill & Son.

IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Chesapeake, Md., writes: "My wife's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at J. H. Hill & Son, Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

## ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum, and other affections caused by impure blood. It will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial Fevers—For cure of Stomachic, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded—Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at J. H. Hill & Son's Drugstore.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronic in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who has died with Consumption, whereof, if he or she had taken Dr. King's New Discovery for Coughs and Colds in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at J. H. Hill & Son and get a trial bottle free. Large size 50c.

## FROM SIRE TO SON.

As a Family Medicine Baroon's Celery Cure passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have Kidney, Liver or Gall bladder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, or Stomachic, this specific will cure you. J. H. Hill & Son the leading druggists, are sole agents and are distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large package 50c.

GLAD TIDINGS.

The grand specific for the prevailing malarial of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, General Debility, etc., is Baroon's Celery Cure. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver, and restores our system to vigorous health and energetic samples free. Large packages 50c. Sold only by J. H. Hill & Son.

## THE GOLDEN SECRET, LONG LIFE.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Baroon's Celery Cure is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver, and Kidney diseases. Call on J. H. Hill & Son for a sample, and get a trial bottle free. Large size 50c.

## Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of Mary Horndon, alias Markham, deceased, late of Wayne County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of November 1893, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

Wm. H. H. Cobb, Admr.  
October 31, 1893.

## Notice.

On Friday, November 3rd, 1893, at 13 o'clock a. m., I will sell for cash, the personal effects of Mary Horndon, alias Markham, deceased, at her late residence on James street in the city of Goldsboro, N. C.

Wm. H. H. Cobb, Admr.  
October 31, 1893.