

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

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NO. 52.

COL. A. K. McCLURE'S ADVICE THE SOUTH, AND HONEST MONEY.

"The Southern State that shall first plant itself unambiguously on the platform of Absolute Honest Money will be foremost of all in development."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25.—It was expected that Col. Alexander McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, would stop in this city on his way North and preparations were made to give him a reception. But today Mayor D. U. Fletcher received a letter from the veteran editor, who is at St. Augustine, stating that it would be impossible for him to accept Jacksonville's hospitality. The letter is a most interesting one.

The concluding portion of the letter is devoted to the financial question and is as follows: "Pardon me for saying that I have grave apprehensions for my intercourse with the people of the Southern States during my present journey. I believe that you are now confronted with an issue, second only in importance to the issue which led to the civil war. We have tested the question of the dismantling of the States and settled it by the arbitration of the sword; but a nation would be vastly better dismembered by fraternal strife than to determine union by a baptism of blood and then destroy its honor and its credit by obedience to the subtle teachings of the demagogue.

"A nation cannot live without scrupulously maintaining its integrity, and the Southern States, above all, must command the confidence of financial, commercial and trade circles, at home and abroad, if they would hope for prosperity. They possess countless millions of wealth which await development, and that development, can only come by commanding the confidence of those whose capital and labor must be invited to aid in the work. That can be done only by maintaining honest money and proclaiming to the world that every honest dollar invested in the South will be repaid in equally honest money.

"A coin of the Union, whether silver or gold, must possess the intrinsic value and not a promise to pay, and every dollar issued by the government whether gold or silver should be such as would be accepted by the civilized world, and every paper dollar issued should be equal in value to cause redeemable in coin of indisputable value. I am not a capitalist or a money lender; I have no personal interest in the issue excepting that which is the interest of the entire South. My life pursuit is aided or hindered in prosperity by the success or misfortune of the industrial classes of our country, and when they are prosperous, so are I; when they are prosperous in the North there must be prosperity in the South.

"The Southern State that shall first plant itself unambiguously on the platform of absolutely honest money, will be foremost of all in development, in credit and in respect in our own and in other countries; and as long as there shall be hesitation in the South as to her financial policy, there must be distrust in every quarter that can aid you, and growing paralysis and distress throughout all classes and conditions of your people. I speak earnestly on this subject only because I earnestly desire that the South shall prosper, for our country, and when they are prosperous, there must be prosperity throughout our entire common country.

"I hope that Florida will make an earnest and united effort to aid the Atlanta Exposition. It should be a landmark in the history of Southern progress and every State south of the Potomac should make common cause to aid in the great work. Great as has been the advancement of the Southern States during the last dozen years you have hardly reached the beginning of Southern development, and the Atlanta Exposition should be made the most successful illustration of industrial possibilities and achievements in its reconstructed state.

"Sincerely yours, A. K. McCLURE."

Ewart's Letter to Governor Carr. Representative Ewart, of Henderson county, finds himself in a rather embarrassing position. He came to the Legislature hungry for office and the Legislature attempted to satisfy his craving. It abolished the Criminal court in the West and re-elected it, electing Ewart judge. Such small things as law and the Constitution were brushed aside in their haste to satisfy Mr. Ewart's greed. He was elected to the judgeship by the General Assembly, if election it may be called, and immediately took on the pomp and dignity of his office. Telegrams and congratulations poured in and Ewart was happy.

But he awoke one morning to find that his house was an empty one, that in their work of reform the Fusionists had forgotten to abolish the Constitution, that the people had a right to say who should preside over their courts, and in their failure to do so the Governor had a right to appoint. His election by the Legislature was without law or authority to support it.

The situation was embarrassing. Mr. Ewart did not know what to do, so he did the worst thing possible. He got mad. In his anger he wrote a letter. It is an open letter to the Governor of North Carolina. The letter is full of spleen and shows its author up in a new and very unenviable light. In it he denounces Governor Carr as a "political trickster." He finds fault because the date of the ratification of the new constitution was, by a clerical error, incorrectly stated in the Governor's message nominating Hon. Thos. A. Jones, of Buncombe county, as Judge of the Criminal Court Circuit, the position coveted by Mr. Ewart. Even the Governor's Private Secretary comes in for a share of abuse for this error of date, which after all really amounts to nothing, one way or the other.

But it is the fact that the Governor waited until the last day of the Legislature to send in his nomination of Judge Jones that Mr. Ewart complains most bitterly. He disregards the fact that it is a prerogative of the chief executive of the State to send in his nominations whenever he sees fit and no one has a right to question his motives. If so many members of the General Assembly had gone away that there was no quorum left, that was no fault of Governor Carr's.

But the funniest thing of it all is to hear a member of the Fusion Legislature, who helped create an office for himself, denouncing somebody else as "a political trickster." This letter, full of spite and abuse as it is, is unwarranted by the facts in the case. Mr. Ewart and Mr. Ewart will do his cause no good. No State ever had a more careful, conscientious and unpartisan executive, so far as the discharge of his official duties are concerned, than has North Carolina. No doubt, if the truth were known, Governor Carr sent in his nominations as soon as he had been advised by the Attorney General that he had a right to do so. No Governor, worthy of this great State and its people, would sit meekly by and see his prerogative as chief magistrate of the State thus recklessly encroached upon.

—Raleigh News and Observer.

The Law to Regulate Assignments.

Wilmington Messenger. In another editorial we briefly refer to the most vicious and unwise act of the Legislature relative to mortgages and trusts. By accident it was discovered. Its effects upon North Carolina will be wide-spread, deep and deplorable. It will not do for Governor Carr to call the ignoramus who passed it together in extra session, for if they once get back to Raleigh and can hold the mortgage and the public text they will be so happy and so loath to turn loose they may stay all the summer. There is no telling what such simpletons, so reckless of consequences, might do if they got it again at the public expense. It will not do to trust them. The law is execrable and to be greatly deplored, but an extra session would be positively unbearable and loaded with danger.

The law enacted by the Fred Douglas combination of incompetents is well nigh as bad as can be. It is called a bill "to regulate assignments." A far more appropriate name would be, a bill to paralyze trade, stop the lending of money and bring disaster, dismay and trouble upon the merchants and farmers. There is scarcely any kind of business that will not feel the weight of the most foolish and crushing enactment. The small farmers will particularly feel the bad effects for they will find to their great sorrow that their credit is jeopardized, and that neither money nor supplies can be obtained under such a law. It is believed that building and loan associations will be seriously crippled and that business generally will be impaired, and at a time of very peculiar stringency and contradiction of trade.

Who will lend money to any one on a mortgage of property with such a law to vitiate the protection, perhaps to render it null and void? It is not surprising that upon its discovery that lawyers and business men at Raleigh had but one theme for talk. It is stated as a fact that the merchants declined to serve the farmers who came to Raleigh upon the old terms of accomoda-

tion. Mortgages and liens had, in the language of the boys, "played out," were "no go." With such a law to rob the confiding and shelter rascals and embarrass trade, it will be impossible to carry on business in the old kind way. The law will do more to North Carolina, bring more distress to the farmers and others, and create more dis-appointment, vexation and trouble than all the unwise, stupid blundering legislation of the Radicals combined.

What is the remedy? Unless the extra session is called the law must remain and be enforced with great hurt to the poorer classes especially, and with injury to all classes and kinds of business. But it will never do to call the Radicals together unless there is some very secure way of limiting their legislation. It is reported that the law will be tested before the Supreme court, in a case carried up by agreement to the present term. It may be that this court will declare the law void.

FUSION RELIEF.

As the Raleigh News and Observer says, when those farmers of North Carolina who went off with the Populist movement, hoping to get relief, wake up to find that they have been robbed of what credit they possessed, and learn that the only method many of them had to secure necessary advances to enable them to plant and cultivate their farms has been taken from them without a word of warning or a moment's discussion, they will, no doubt, fully realize what the success of the Fusion movement meant in North Carolina. And hereafter they will probably be willing to listen to both sides and refuse, at the bidding of Marion Butler and Otho Wilson, who were merely working to get into office, to listen to a discussion of political questions.

The edict went out last summer from Butler that they must not attend Democratic speakings, nor read Democratic papers. Demagogues spoke, however, if only to the winds, and now these winds are echoing and re-echoing with emphasis the warning they gave. Butler knew that the people were not all idiots, and he feared that the sound logic of honest, able conscientious Democrats might convince them of the error into which they were falling and hence this edict.

To get in was what Butler and his gang wanted, and in an unguarded moment the people voted them in. But where is the relief promised the people? Is railroading a bill through at the bidding of foreign boards of trade, stealing from the farmers the credit they had, the promised relief?

Is an Legislature that cost the people \$7,000 more than the former Legislature any relief? Is an increase of 4 cent taxes on \$100 worth of property any relief? Is the voting of \$125,000 more out of the State Treasury than was appropriated two years ago relief?

Is the change from State to county adoption, probably necessitating the buying of new books for the public schools in nearly every county in the State any relief? Is the increase of offices for party heelers any relief? If so our Populist friends doubtless have all the relief they want. If a ten line enactment, unwise and unwarranted, which blocks trade, revolutionizes business, disturbs all our commercial relations and destroys credit is relief, then Butler, and his fellow-office seekers have redeemed their pledges.

Butler got relief, great relief. He got six years in the Senate, at \$5,000 a year. Otho Wilson got relief in the shape of a six years' term as Railroad Commissioner, at \$2,000 a year. These two got \$24,000 worth of relief, but where does the relief for the people come in? In an increase of taxation and a destruction of their credit.

Presiding Elder's Appointments.

Quarterly meetings for Newbern District will be held as follows: Morehead City, March 30-31. Grifton circuit, at Gum Swamp, April 6-7. Kinston, at night, April 7. Goldsboro circuit, at Mt. Carmel, April 13-14. LaGrange circuit, at Boston, April 20-21. John's, at night, April 21. Straits circuit, at Banks, April 27-28. Beaufort, April 28. St. Paul's, May 4-5. Jones circuit, at Shady Grove, May 11-12.

F. D. SWINDELL, P. E. Senator J. J. Long died at Whiteville, Columbus county, last week. His wife died the Sunday before, and his father-in-law two weeks ago, all with pneumonia. This disease has attacked a good number of the citizens of this section.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

An Invitation to the White House Creates a Breeze. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The Wesleyan Female Institute was to have been discussed at today's session of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

Rev. S. G. Ferguson, of Fredericksburg, Va., conducted the opening devotional exercises. A report in the nature of an overture from the M. E. Church, North, suggesting that the two great branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church join hands in temperance work, was received and referred to the temperance committee.

The overture suggested the appointment of a committee of seven by the Northern contingent to meet a similar committee from the religious bodies in the State of Maryland, and that these committees shall issue a call for a convention of the Christian people of the State in the interest of the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The report was signed by Messrs. A. J. Gill, J. C. Nicholson, R. M. Moore, J. F. Heisie, T. P. Frost, W. G. Cassard and G. C. Bacon. Bishop Hurst, of the American University, was introduced and made a short speech, assuring the conference that it had the sympathy of the entire Northern church.

Two ministers were introduced into the order of the elders, namely, P. B. Ordick and T. B. Atkins. The even tenor of the transaction of business was disturbed by an unexpected incident. The question had come up of accepting an invitation to the White House, the President having, through Secretary Thurston, signified that it would be his pleasure to receive the members of the conference, their wives and daughters, at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Rev. J. P. Hyde had made the announcement and the convention was on the point of voting to accept the invitation, when Rev. John W. Tongue rose and asked to be heard. He objected to going to the White House to pay their respects to the President. Although he expressed himself in clear and strong words it did not appear that Mr. Tongue had anything personal against Mr. Cleveland, but he urged that it would be no disrespect to the President if the conference should refuse to go to see him.

He reminded the audience that consistency was a jewel, and that when the conference met in Washington in 1875 during President Grant's administration the only time before this the conference had met here, by a deliberate vote they had refused to go and pay their respects to Gen. Grant.

Mr. Tongue paid an eloquent tribute to the Southern man to the soil and the manner of man speaking to Southern men, to the character of Gen. Grant, whose magnanimity to our great captain, Robert E. Lee, will ever hold his name bright and dear to the South. But if the conference would not go to see Gen. Grant why should it go to see Mr. Cleveland? It might be said circumstances altered cases, but they never altered principles. If the conference was so careful not to seem to go into politics in 1875, why should it now be so quick to depart from its chosen path?

Almost before Mr. Tongue had resumed his seat half a dozen members were up and crying for recognition, and the entire conference was shouting "question." Rev. R. S. Ferguson, of Fredericksburg, Va., shouted, "I was in the Confederate army, but I regret Brother Tongue's making that speech." Mr. Hyde and Mr. Armstrong both made speeches vigorously criticizing Mr. Tongue's utterance.

The invitation was accepted by a rising vote.

Dr. William Hotchkiss. ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Dr. William Hotchkiss, alleged to have reached the age of 140 years, died suddenly yesterday at his home here of heart disease.

Deceased came to St. Louis forty years ago, and has always been known as the "Color doctor." In his peculiar practice of medicine he termed his patients members of his "circle," and claimed to treat them by a magnetic process. Dr. J. A. Buck says that his masonic record has been traced back one hundred years, showing conclusively that he was at least 121 years old. A letter received from his old home in Dinwiddie county, Va., over a year ago, says he was born there in 1755 and lived there for a number of years, finally drifting West.

Silver and Cotton.

The silver monometallists are mistaken when they think that the farmers of this section can be easily deceived. Their last claim that cotton has gone up in demagoguery, of the rankest kind. Why has the increase in the price of silver had more effect on cotton than the increase in the price of some other things?

During the past sixty days a number of railroad stocks have increased in value. The argument would be equally good if it were urged that the rise in the value of railroad stocks had increased the value of cotton. As both happened during the same time, therefore the increase in the value of railroad stocks was what really caused the increase in the value of cotton. For this reason farmers, then, should favor high freight rates and exorbitant charges for transportation generally so that railroad stocks might further increase in value with the expectation of a similar increase in cotton.

The truth is that business is beginning to revive. Gold shipments have ceased as a result of the effective effort to stop gold exports by the Democratic administration. General confidence is rapidly returning. Long before next year's campaign this country will be enjoying the result of its usual prosperity, and the howling of those who, upon the pretext of favoring bimetalism, are really seeking to bring the country to a single silver standard, silver monometallism, will no longer be able to check business and enterprise.

The improvement in the price of cotton is due partly to speculation and partly to the prospect of a decrease in cotton acreage. The silver theory will not work as any explanation of the rise in cotton. The theory that cotton and silver go up and down together is contrary to both reason and experience. Some months ago Mr. Henry L. Nelson, published an article showing that in the course of the last thirty years the prices of farm products and silver have borne no relation to each other and frequently have moved in opposite directions. In reference to cotton, Mr. Nelson makes the following accurate and interesting statement:

"A careful examination of the facts surrounding the course of prices for cotton develops the fact that from 1864, when cotton was selling in New York for 80 cents in gold a pound, it fell steadily from this high level until 1873, when the quantity produced first exceeded the antebellum maximum, and the price again reached the level of 1860; just as we learn from this examination that in 1873 the prices of cotton had, from the highest point already fallen sixty-four cents a pound, or 700 per cent more than it has fallen since.

From 1879 to 1890 the price fluctuated between 9 1/2 and 13 cents, as the crop happened to be abundant or meagre, and the average of the twelve years was very close to the average of the twelve years ending with 1860, although after two very short crops in 1856 and 1857 the price rose in the latter months of 1857, despite the acute money crisis then prevailing to 15 1/2 cents a pound, or the highest price known between 1836 and 1894, if we exclude the prices of the war period, say from 1861 to 1865. This fact and the other related fact that from 1835 to 1893, during all the acute money crisis of 1837, the prices for wheat, corn, cotton and oats were extremely high, showing how little monetary conditions affect the price of any article of prime necessity when the supply is actually defective. In considering conditions affecting the price of cotton, the period ending in 1875, when prices resulted from the peculiar conditions existing at the South after the war, must be excluded. Doing that, it is found that the price has varied only as affected by supply and demand, and often moved in the direction opposite to that taken by silver.

The crop of 1889 was the greatest ever grown till that time, and aggregated nearly 7,300,000 bales, but the crop of 1890 exceeded it by 1,200,000 bales, or 19 per cent; and this great crop was immediately followed by one of 9,000,000 bales, or 25 per cent, in excess of the crop of 1889. The crops of 1890 and 1891 aggregated 17,700,000 bales, as against 14,200,000 bales from the harvests of 1888 and 1889; and after the harvesting of the two greatest crops the price fell more than 25 per cent. Is this price fall of one-fourth due to a fall of 10 per cent in the price for an ounce of silver, or is it due to an increase

of 24.5 per cent in the supply, while the requirements increased no more than 6 or 8 per cent at the most? If a fall of 10 per cent in the price of silver caused the price of cotton to decline more than 25 per cent, then the subsequent fall of 30 per cent in the price for silver should have obliterated the last vestige of cotton values.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS DONE.

The Telegraph, of Worcester, Mass., in discussing the South, says: "The movement of the Northern agriculturist toward the South is a most encouraging sign. Certain sections of the South are much more promising for the agriculturist than the West. If the Northern Agriculturist can retain his energy and vigor in the Southern climate or a percentage of it, sections that are now but little better than a barren waste through lack of intelligent cultivation should be made to blossom like the rose. The agriculturists of the South are in the main an ignorant, shiftless set, too poor to buy implements for the proper cultivation of a soil that needs but little tilling in comparison to that of New England."

The question of Southern climate has been so completely covered that any discussion on that point of the Telegraph's article is a waste of time. If the Telegraph will study the United States census returns, and then if its editor will have the good sense to spend a summer in the South, he will never raise that question again.

The South had \$3,182,000,000 invested in farm interests in 1890, while the total production was \$773,000,000, or a gross revenue of 24 1/2 per cent on the capital. All other sections combined had \$12,797,000,000 in farm operations, and the product was \$1,087,000,000, or 13 1/2 per cent gross revenue, only a fraction more than one-half as much in percentage of production as the South's. Thus, with only one-fourth as much capital invested in agriculture, the South had nearly one-half as much aggregate products. Somehow the "ignorant, shiftless" farmers seem to have held up their end pretty well as compared with the "energy and vigor of the Northern agriculturist."

It is impossible to get at the net profits, but the foregoing figures show how far ahead the South is in the gross product based on the capital invested. They show that for every dollar received by Northern farmers on the capital invested, Southern farmers received nearly \$2. But this is not the only strong point of the case. The intensely cold winters of the North make outdoor work impossible for several months every year; they add largely to the cost of keeping live stock, and to family expenses for fuel and heavy clothing.

The mild weather of the South enables the farmer to work twelve months in the year; it reduces the cost of live-stock raising to the minimum, as cattle can find good grazing for a large part of the year; it makes the farm land for farmers an inconsiderable item, and it obviates the necessity of heavy clothing and many other expenses absolutely necessary in all cold countries. Thus the Southern farmer's capital not only yields to him \$2 for every dollar returned to the Western farmer by its capital, but added to this there is a difference in the cost of living, which is so great that it must command wide attention as it becomes more fully understood.

The South only needs more industrial centres, more and larger cities, to stimulate a little wider diversity of agriculture, and by creating a home market for all the products of farming, to insure such agricultural progress even by these so-called "ignorant, shiftless" farmers as our New England friends never dreamed of.

His Whereabouts a Mystery.

COURTLAND, N. Y., March 29.—President Fitz Boynton, of the Second National Bank, of Courtland, who left home February 2, and mailed his resignation to the board of directors from Detroit, Mich., has not since been heard from and his whereabouts are a mystery. At the time of writing his letter of resignation he wrote a letter to his family as well—a communication which caused serious doubt as to his sanity, and it is thought that he is either wandering about the country in an irresponsible condition or possibly has already lost his life.

Mr. Boynton is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is widely known among Masons as well as in business circles. If you desire a first class family newspaper subscribe to the ARGUS—One Dollar per year.

UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL.

1,000 Alumni to be Present on this Grand Occasion. The University of North Carolina will celebrate the centennial of its opening on Wednesday, June 5, 1895. In the morning orations will be delivered by Hon. A. M. Waddell, class of 1854, on the "Ante-bellum University," and A. H. Eller, Esq., class of 1855, on the "New University." A banquet will be given at 2 p. m., at which the Alumni will sit together by classes, and various toasts will receive suitable responses.

At night, in Memorial Hall, will be held a grand reunion of all the classes. The roll will be called, and each class will respond by marching upon the rostrum. Such classes as desire will have ten minutes allotted for special programmes. It is expected that fully 1,000 Alumni will be present at this, the culminating festival in the life of the University. Let every living alumnus immediately send his name and address to President Winston, Chapel Hill, N. C., and signify his purpose to attend.

Public Roads in Wayne County.

There is nothing of more importance to our people than good public roads; and few things that receive so little attention. Good roads make us live nearer to market. What a saving of horse power and vehicles as well as the comfort of riding on a level road. But to the point; the Board of County Commissioners, two years ago started out with a plan and have tried to push it, that would have been a great blessing to Wayne county if it had met with more encouragement from the masses of the people. The object lesson was to commence at the County seat work all roads for a radius of 4 miles, then extend each of these roads to the county line, and in leading roads in the county were widened, graded and placed in a condition to be kept well drained. It was intended that all section road forces would not only continue to work their roads but would after the roads were well worked keep them in good condition. In this we have been mistaken. Instead of working in conjunction with us, when we placed a road in nice order, they seemed to think the plan was to keep it up by convict labor, consequently when the roads needed attention again, whose place it was to work called on the commissions to have the work done. Appeals come from any quarters that "our roads need work." Now the object of this article is to lead this: unless the supervisors and road overseers stand by us, it will be absolutely necessary to abandon the matter altogether and ask the Judges of our Superior courts to sentence no more convicts to work the public roads. Much good and permanent work has been done, but the misconception of the work has been done, has caused harm to the system of public road work in Wayne county. Without a marked change in this sentiment, it will be unwise to continue longer on this line of operation.

J. E. PETERSON.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in Post Office at Goldsboro Wayne county, N. C., Mar. 30, 1895.

LADIES A—Miss Lue Arders. B—Miss Lizzie Burke. D—Mrs. Hannah Daniels. E—Mrs. Victoria Edgers. F—Mrs. Jane Farmer. H—Miss Ellen Harper. I—Miss Kate Isler. M—Miss Effie Mans.

MEN'S A—Mr. Nathan Atkinson. B—Mr. Wm. H. Bodeker, Mr. Geo. Brant, Mr. Charley Burnett.

C—Mr. J. E. Crocker. E—J. A. Edwards. F—Dr. Frank V. Fowles. G—W. B. Grimsley. H—Mr. Henry Holland.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised and give date of same. The regulations require that one cent shall be paid on all advertised letters.

J. W. BRYAN, P. M.

Is it a Bed of Silver.

CENTRAL CITY, W. Va., Mar. 29.—In Wayne county, on White's creek, twenty miles south of this city, a slide in the mountain near the bed of the creek has exposed large quantities of shining metal, supposed to be silver. Much excitement prevails throughout this section, owing to the discovery. It is on lands owned by one Hurston Booth, who now has guards watching the place day and night.

HARDWARE SPECIAL.

Attention Is Called to a sweeping reduction in prices of guns to close out stock. It will pay you to call and examine same. Double Breach Loading Guns \$9, 11.50, 15 and 18, previous prices \$12.50, 15, 18 and 22. Single Breach Loading Guns \$7, previous price \$10. Muzzle Loading Guns \$9 and \$10, previous price \$10 and 12.50. Large stock of

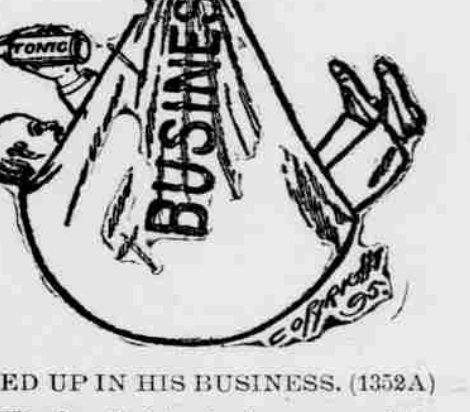
SUMMER OIL STOVES.

with baking ovens and cast iron extension tops. See display in my front windows. Just received a new stock of those celebrated Kelly Axes, made by the latest improved process, tempered and forged by natural gas, the best on the continent. Complete line of Farm Supplies. Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Paints, etc., at bottom prices. I am offering for the next thirty days to cash buyers who purchase \$25 worth of goods at one time, a handsome nickel stem winding and setting watch, free of charge. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

W. H. Huggins

Next to Bank of Wayne.

M. E. Robinson & Bro



TIED UP IN HIS BUSINESS. (1532A) Whether tied to business or society you need a tonic with Spring. Spring is the time to put a little spring into your limbs, to give elasticity to your life, to gain new energy. To accomplish these desirable objects, nothing surpasses Robinson's Sarsaparilla. Try a bottle and you'll feel like a new creature. Price 50 cents. Medicines for all the sick. Toilet Requisites of Sterling quality, at the people's popular prices.

M. E. Robinson & Bro

West Centre St. GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Fresh Fish.

We have arranged to sell all kinds of fresh fish, oysters and clams in Goldsboro, and orders for regular delivery given to our Mr. C. E. Hassitt will give prompt attention. D. BELL & CO., Morehead City, N. C.

SAVE - MONEY

By buying your Butter, Hams, Lard, Flour, Rice, Hominy, Sugar and Coffee at the cheap cash store of B. M. PRIVETT.

B. M. PRIVETT.



PULL "LARRY"

YOU'VE GOT A BITE!

Fishing Tackle

AND SPORTING GOODS. Now is the time to fish and if you want anything to fish with come to see me. I have just received a big lot of lines, etc.

C. F. Griffin,

Cor. Hotel Kennon. DR. FRANK BOYETTE, Dental Surgeon. Office in New Borden Building, over Bizzell Bros. & Co's dry goods store, offers his professional services. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. an3047

GOAL!

NUT AND EGG GOAL! For sale by B. M. PRIVETT