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Goldsmith's Weekly Argosy.

PROF. GOINGS CONDITION POWDER MILLERS DRUG STORE.

VOL. XVII. GOLDSBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895. NO. 2.

MIGHTILY STIRRED UP.
Capital City Citizens Becoming Very Indignant Against the Seaboard Air Line Democratic Party for the 1894-5 Session. Remarkable Information imparted by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

ARGOSY BUREAU,
RALEIGH, April 13, 1895.
The railroad war is still on with a vengeance. The people here are greatly stirred up and very indignant. Several merchants go so far as to say they will lose money before they will again patronize the Seaboard Air Line. The men are murmuring loudly and strike rumors are daily looking more and more like truths.

The grievance committee that came from the Abbeyville did not go on to Washington, as was stated by a Washington correspondent this morning, but returned immediately to Abbeyville. The *News and Observer* this morning prints a very interesting interview with a discharged railroad man who is now tramping it. The interview shows up Mr. Read, the superintendent of motive power, in a very bad light. The Democratic city convention last evening was of great interest. A particularly large crowd was present and great enthusiasm was manifested. The candidates were W. C. Mayes, Mayor, Badger, Carr, Harris and J. C. Marcom, for Mayor; H. F. Smith, L. L. Burkhead, J. C. Birdsong, and Will Bain for clerk. There was but one candidate for tax collector, W. B. Hutchings. The proceedings of the convention were lively. For clerk Mr. Smith was nominated over Mr. Lamont, the present incumbent, who has held his office for over twenty years on the second ballot. Mr. Hutchings was then unanimously nominated for tax collector and the fun, balloting for Mayor, began. The first ballot resulted Badger 11, Russ 18, Harris 10, and Marcom 5. For twenty-third ballots the strength of the candidates remained unchanged. On the sixty-second ballot nine of the Harris men bolted to Russ, nominating him.

The result is about what I wrote you. It is charged that the matter was "cut and dried" between Harris and Russ and that the long time consumed in balloting was a bluff. It is also charged by these rumors that Harris is to be elected chief of police in return for his success in nominating Russ.

However, Democrats here must not be cock sure. The Republicans are working with quiet zeal and if they nominate a good man next Tuesday they may win. It is said that the book of sermons, about which I wrote you, published by A. H. Abernethy, the author of a sensational book "The Hell You Say," is meeting with quite a hearty reception. It is not said however, whether the book itself or the author's first, though different effort, is responsible for its sale.

At the next meeting of the railroad commissioners Otho Wilson will sit down for the first time in session. Negroes here are greatly woke up by a negro evangelist who is preaching here. He has made upwards of 300 converts and nights here are made lively by the shouts of hysterical negroes, who have "seen the golden gates."

Wilkes county sends as a contribution to the Vance Monument fund \$100 through Hon. W. H. Cowles. Next week's *Biblical Recorder* will contain a fiery editorial against the Agricultural Department and the North Carolina experiment station. The introduction of comment is witty.

"Well, well, well," says the *Recorder*. The first weekly weather crop bulletin issued by the North Carolina Service, constituting the Meteorological Division of the North Carolina Agricultural experiment station, week ending April 8, brings the timely information, which all the State will be relieved to learn is official and beyond all doubt, that the past winter in North Carolina was very cold and wet and that the "present season is very backward."

Newborn Journal: Oid, of pneumonia, on Thursday April 11th, at Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Lucy Portis, wife of J. H. Portis and Mrs. Portis are both from North Carolina. Mrs. Portis was the daughter of Mr. C. C. Taylor, who lived in Newbern about ten years ago. Mrs. Portis was a member of the Baptist church and a most excellent woman. She leaves two small children, a young brother who now lives in Newbern with our townsman, Mr. J. S. Lassiter.

Washington Messenger: Who says Washington is not a healthy town? During the month of March there were only three deaths. The oldest was nearly 70 years old and the youngest 55. We think this a creditable showing.

Ministerial Scandalmongers.
Rev. I. J. Lansing, D. D., of Boston, has rendered President Cleveland a great service by the silly scandal he uttered at the recent New England Methodist Conference, arraigning the President before the country and the world as a common drunkard. True, the service rendered to the President has been at a fearful cost to the clerical profession, but the public will discriminate between ministers who possess common sense and cultivate common manliness and decency in their criticisms upon public men.

Rev. Dr. Lansing delivered an address before the conference in which he not only accused the President of drunkenness but, unfortunately for himself, he referred to particular instances. He specially referred to the conduct of the President at a banquet given in New York after his re-election in 1892 at which, to use Dr. Lansing's language, the President was brilliantly drunk at 10 o'clock, considerably more so at 12 o'clock and at 3 o'clock he was very drunk.

It happened that President Cleveland attended three banquets in New York after his re-election to the Presidency in 1892. One was given by the Chamber of Commerce, one by Henry Villard, and one by the Reform Club, and a number of gentlemen attended those banquets, including Chauncey M. Depew, have promptly come to the front and denounced the statement of Dr. Lansing as absolutely and wholly false. With these denials came a very pungent denial from the President himself, who denounced Dr. Lansing as a disseminator of wholesale lies and calumny, not less stupid than they are cruel and wicked.

Thus confronted with testimony of the most positive character, contradicting the falsehoods proclaimed by Dr. Lansing, he has been compelled to take notice of the statements, and he has publicly confessed that he made these grave accusations against the President of the United States before a representative religious body wholly on the statements of individuals whose names he dare not give, and that he had no knowledge of the subject beyond that of common rumor. After thus confessing that he deliberately proclaimed a fearful scandal against the President of the United States without knowledge as to its truth or falsity, he grudgingly withdrew his statements and tenders apology to the President and states the truth on their individual responsibility, while the witnesses on the other side, if there be any, skulk behind a scandalmonger minister and refuse to furnish any information or evidence in support of their falsehood. In this action Dr. Lansing simply disgraces himself and his profession and of such a reckless scandalmonger shall persist in preaching the gospel of the religion whose noblest attribute is charity he should be without hearers. He is a disgrace to the pulpit, and were he to offend any of the political dignitaries of the State by the integrity of President Cleveland, he would soon discover that they would furnish equal testimony accusing him of theft, adultery or any other offense that would degrade him before the world.

The one good result from Dr. Lansing's public accusation against the President is in the fact that it has resulted in the complete vindication of the President from all the many scandals relating to his personal habits which have been industriously circulated by those who hate him. The leading Republicans who were in the best position to testify have confronted the scandalmonger minister and driven him to confess his inability to sustain his accusations, and the public will now understand that those who thus accuse the President are simply reflecting the scandals of the political dignitaries as did Dr. Lansing before the Methodist Conference in New England. The result is the complete vindication of the President, and a wholesome lesson not only to good citizens but especially to ministers of the gospel, to avoid the circulation of scandals against public men unless supported by evidence that can be presented to the public.—*Philadelphia Times*.

THERE is no question but that Japan, if she really means to civilize China, has gone about it in the right way.

[FOR THE ARGOSY.]
MY ANGEL.

From Baulah Land, with skies of light,
There comes a vision, radiant, bright,
No earthly dress of Transcendence born,
There hovers near this angel form.

What is this being, fair as light,
That comes to me, by day, by night,
Tuning its harp to symphonies sweet,
Touching on the air its notes I greet?

Touching and lifting my heart from earth,
Giving a foretaste of heavenly birth;
Dance the angel with effulgent beams,
Or with crucible test God's wondrous ways?

This vision comes as soft, as fair,
As evening zephyrs on the air,
And stills my pulses, calms my breast,
And sheds upon my spirit rest.

As daylight wanes and twilight steals,
With softest tread upon the breeze,
How seeks my soul this magic hour,
Which softens my desires like dewy shower.

Sweet twilight hour, dispelling care,
With benedictions on the air,
Dance the angel with effulgent beams,
To shed a halo o'er my dreams.

Eternal light seems shed around,
Revealing plain the cross, the crown—
The first, within its hand it bears,
The last, on its pure brow it wears.

Then hail, dear angel on this morn,
And hark on earth! 'Tis Seraphic song,
Dance the angel with effulgent beams,
And smiles upon a world forgiven.

I. C. H.
Goldsboro, April 14, 1895.

DEATH OF MISS PEARSALL.

At half past eleven o'clock on the night of April 10th, at her home in Goldsboro, the spirit of Miss Sarah A. Pearsall, returned to God who gave it. She leaves a mother, four brothers and two sisters. The subject of this brief memoir was in her 23rd year. She finished the course at the Goldsboro Graded school, and after winning a scholarship, spent a successful session at the Greensboro Normal College, before returning home, she was elected a teacher in the 5th grade of the school here, in which, by reason of failing health, she was unable to do work more than four months. She was greatly beloved by her pupils, as indeed she was by all who knew her.

She was a noble specimen of Christian womanhood, enriching, by her sterling worth, every sphere of life she entered. She was a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, a sincere friend, a humble Christian. She united with the First Baptist church at the age of sixteen years, and adorned it with beautiful piety, the religion she professed, leaving behind her the precious order of many virtues as an unction of comfort to those who mourn her loss. She was baptized by Rev. J. S. Dill, now of Richmond.

In her honor, the Graded School suspended exercises Friday and attended the funeral services at the First Baptist church at 2 o'clock p. m.

THE REFLEX OF MERIT.

The recent splendid art exhibit by the Singer Sewing Machine Company in this city, which was in the competent charge of Mrs. M. A. Anderson, of the company's home office in Richmond, and under the supervision of Mr. James P. Norman, the efficient and energetic local division manager, is developing good results all through the widespread territory of which Goldsboro is the centre of trade.

During that beautiful exhibit, which was a marvel of artistic skill in execution as well as in the arrangement of the display, the sale of Singer Sewing machines in this locality passed the high water mark, exceeding the sales hitherto reported from any other district in the State. And since the close of the exhibit the demand for these excellent machines has been steadily on the increase.

These facts are brought forward at this time to prove not only that "we've got the best town in the State," that it pays to advertise, and, that Jim Norman is a hustler with sewing machines, but also that when merit asserts itself in Goldsboro, and holds out inducements to trade it reaches a wider territory of thrifty people, who are always desirable customers, than is afforded or can be achieved in any other town in the State, wherefore we rise again to remark that "we've got the best town in the State."

Raleigh News & Observer: Though the act to restore six per cent as a legal rate of interest for North Carolina, which has already been published in full in the *News and Observer* was ratified on February 21, it does not go into effect until next Saturday, April 14th, or thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature. The new law contains no ratifying clause specifying a time when it shall go into effect. Section 2562 of the Code provides that "acts of the General Assembly shall be in force only from and after thirty days after the adjournment of the session in which they shall have passed, unless the commencement of the operation thereof be expressly otherwise directed."

HOW THE LEGISLATURE "RELIEVED" THE FAITHFUL.

Raleigh News and Observer.
The last Legislature seemed to delight in passing private relief bills. Bills of every imaginable character and many of very doubtful propriety were passed without hesitation and almost without discussion. Thousands of dollars were voted out of the Treasury to afford some persons "relief." Men were authorized to become guardians without giving bond. Sheriffs, tax collectors and treasurers were relieved, and their liabilities extinguished, without even the form of an investigation. The acts, when printed will be found to contain numerous acts of this nature, and much of this will prove to be vicious legislation. Some relief bills failed, but whenever it was shown that application had been previously made to a Democratic Legislature and refused, the bill was certain to pass. One instance will serve to show how this was done.

Act No. 266 is entitled "an act for the relief of A. L. Byrd, late treasurer of Harnett county." The facts are these: In 1890 Byrd was elected treasurer of Harnett county and took charge of the public school moneys. In the summer of 1892, he became imbued with the idea of reform and became a Populist, and accepted the Populist nomination for treasurer. Byrd made a canvass of Harnett county, endeavored to corral the negro vote, was liberal in his expenditures, and put on much style. He drove a nice horse and buggy, banged his hair, parted it in or near the middle, and wore a blue polka dot neck tie. His hair appeared to have been anointed with oil. He was something of a dude, and by many was considered beautiful. Harnett is not a rich county, and the compensation of treasurer is not very great.

In October 1892, we were informed, that a young lady teacher of Harnett county, presented for payment a school order or warrant, properly approved. Byrd put off the payment, giving some excuse for his delay. Byrd's last embezzlement was in the month of 1892, the election came, Byrd was beaten and a Democrat named Sexton was elected in his stead. Sexton's term was to begin on the first Monday in December, 1892, and on or before that day Byrd would be required to settle and turn over the funds to his successor. The school fund, \$800.00 in a box in his trunk in his house, and his father and other members of the family remained. During that night armed and masked men entered the house, and in the presence of the family, (except of course, Byrd who had gone to Fayetteville,) took this trunk, carried it out of the house and to the front gate, and then, in the dark and without a light, broke open the trunk and took from it the small box containing the money, and also another box containing the papers of the school. Nothing else was disturbed. No other part of the trunk was broken. No light was used, and all was done at Byrd's front gate, members of the family were in the house, and had been awakened. No shot was fired and no resistance was made. It is a truly wonderful case, that Byrd's father was an invalid and bed-ridden.

No person has ever been arrested for the crime. These facts were developed before the Senate Committee on Finance in February, 1893, when Byrd and his attorney applied to the Legislature for relief. All these facts relative to the "robbery" were proven, and few if any, of them were denied by Byrd or his attorney, and it was not thought that a case, meriting relief had been made out. But it was thought possible for Byrd's statement to be true, however suspicious might be the circumstances, or however unreasonable had been his conduct. The Legislature, therefore, declined to relieve him absolutely, but authorized the Boards of Commissioners, Education and Magistrates of Harnett county to hear his case at their meeting in one of that year, and if they should think he had made out a case for relief, a majority of each board so voting, he should stand free and exonerated from all loss. It was thought fair to give him a trial before his own people. On the boards were a number of Populists. His case went before the boards in June, 1893, and only four votes were cast for his relief out of fifty or sixty entitled to vote.

Suit was brought against him and his bond. He paid something on it and commissions were allowed, so that he owed when the last election came, about \$570. For the recovery of this money

as action is now on the docket in the Superior court of Harnett county after the election, when it was seen that the Legislature was controlled by the Fusionists, Byrd concluded to pay no more but apply to the Legislature for relief. The result of his application was the passage of the act before mentioned, which relieved him unconditionally the payment of the balance due \$563.80, and absolved him from all liability therefor.

This was done without investigation and without giving the tax-payers of Harnett an opportunity to be heard. Byrd had been advised to deposit the public moneys in some bank, and had been told by the chairman of the board of county commissioners that, if he would so deposit it in a bank to be selected by the board of county commissioners, and the bank should fail, he should not be held responsible, and that his certificate of deposit in said bank should be taken as money in any settlement with him. Byrd refused to make the deposit, the "robbery" came, his own people decided that he was not entitled to relief, but the Legislature of 1896 granted him relief, and saddled the loss on the school children of Harnett county.

Self's Wonderful Bill.
Of all the extraordinary acts passed by the recent "Reform" Legislature of North Carolina, the one introduced by Chatham's distinguished Representative, Mr. Self, caps the climax up to date. It is truly a wonderful bill and will attract great attention. It stands unique and alone, both as to its remarkable provisions and the still more remarkable language in which they are expressed, and will, no doubt, win for the distinguished "statesman" who drew it a national reputation.

The following is an exact and literal copy of this extraordinary law as it is enrolled and filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:
"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any male hog, sheep or goat, to run at large in the county of Chatham to greater age than six months without castration, unless the same shall have been turned out for the improvement of the stock.

"Sec. 2. That any male cattle running to a greater age than two years, without castration, shall be contrary to the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 3. That any person violating this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than two dollars and fifty cents, \$2.50, nor more than five dollars, \$5. Said fine to go to the school fund of the county.

"Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification."
This act was ratified on the 2nd day of February and has been in force and effect ever since that day, and yet the citizens of Chatham have been in blissful ignorance of it, and violating it every day since its passage, over two months ago. Mr. Self surely ought to have given them some timely notice of his act. Until our citizens can get the Supreme Court to construe the above law, says the *Chatham Record*, there will exist great doubt as to its meaning, for if it means what it says (as it reads) our good old county will be depopulated and there will be no school in the air. And yet this is the man who has thus attempted to besmirch some of the very best people and a large number of innocent boys in the community—even going so far as to say that he lived in nightly fear that they would burn him out of house and home.

In addition to the gentlemen mentioned above who caught the Wassons in the very act of assailing their house, there were in the house at the time two well known and reliable colored men, Henry Williams and Jas. Hogen, who are satisfied as to the guilt of the parties apprehended. In fact, the colored people of the community feel as deeply out-

THE REVELATION ASTOUNDING.

A Foul Slander upon our Community is Throttled in Its Den: A Startling Revelation: The Brick-battening of the Wassons Residence was Done by the Wassons Themselves: Caught in the very Act.

This community has never before confronted such an experience or experienced such a revolution of sentiment as came to us yesterday morning, when Sheriff B. P. Scott, chief of Police Capt. A. B. Freeman, police officers Miller and Swearingen, and Mr. Leonard D. Bass made public their discoveries of the previous night, in regard to the brick-battening of Geo. T. Wasson's house, reference to which was made in these columns two days ago. As we were told in that article no colored man stood higher in the community than Wasson and many of our best people, white citizens, were greatly concerned in the attacks that he alleged were being made nightly upon his home; and he went so far as to openly charge it upon a number of white boys in the neighborhood, and for these the Mayor promptly issued a warrant and had them brought up for trial; but these boys proved such an absolute and perfect alibi that they were dismissed. After this the brick-battening became more furious and frequent, and the Wassons were told that the editorial above referred to and report that his house was literally riddled with brick bats, his windows broken, and finally, the glass of his front door. Many of his white friends went up and viewed the premises and found things in a pretty bad condition and readily gave him their sympathy and offered their services to aid him in apprehending whoever it might be that was so assailing his home. The Mayor and the police and the sheriff and all the officers of the city and the township entered into conference with him and it was decided to place a secret watch about his premises of which only Wasson and the officers were cognizant. Wasson was instructed to have all his family at home that night and let not one of them be absent. Instead of carrying out his part of the compact, however, he went to the city and returned and had every one of his family away from home until a late hour and then brought his boy and a small girl that stays with them—his niece—with their clothes pretty well slashed up; but no injury done their persons, and these two told the marvelous tale that they had been set upon by a band of naked boys at Maj. Eason's corner, one of the most frequented, thickly settled and best lighted sections of the city, and their clothes cut as presented—but there were no bricks thrown at the house that night; because the police were there, secreted on the premises and Wasson and his folks were away—doing the clothes cutting act over at his store in Webbtown.

This clothes cutting act was really the key to the secret of the situation, and when Wasson tried to run it in on the police, after failing utterly to keep his agreement with them that night, they were there to catch the supposed outside assailants, they "smelled a mouse," for they well knew that the two children had not been assaulted, and the children themselves told such conflicting and so many different stories of their assault (?) that a ten year old boy could readily see that it was a put up job. The police therefore went to work without further conference with Wasson, whose house, other than the night he knew the police were on guard, continued to be assailed. On Wednesday night, officer Swearingen who was secreted on watch discovered the women of the premises throw two bricks from the kitchen against the house; but as he was so located that he could not come upon them readily he kept his discovery and used it in placing pickets Thursday night, whose names are above given, and these every one caught the women in the very act, and saw them repeat it several times, of throwing bricks quickly from the kitchen against the house, while Wasson from an upstairs window shot his pistol six times at random in the air. And yet this is the man who has thus attempted to besmirch some of the very best people and a large number of innocent boys in the community—even going so far as to say that he lived in nightly fear that they would burn him out of house and home.

An excellent photographic counterfeiter of \$5.00 note of the American Exchange National Bank of New York city, was today discovered in the money sent to the national bank redemption division of the Treasury Department for redemption. The note is of 1892 series, check left F. with the portrait of Garfield upon it. A warning has been sent out by Chief Hazen, of the Secret Service.

Washington News.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Cleveland has filled out his income tax blank and will probably make his return to-morrow. In it he has included his salary of \$50,000, as Chief Executive, and the tax which he will be \$929, deciding to leave it to the proper officers to determine whether the payment of the two per cent. assessment will be in violation of the provision of the Federal Constitution, which says the compensation of the President shall not be diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected. As to the payment of the tax, Mr. Cleveland has until July 1st to do it, and as the Constitutional question affecting his salary will undoubtedly have been passed on before that time, the President will wait for the disposition of the matter. The tariff law directs that the income tax should be paid by individuals "to the collector or deputy collector of the district in which they reside." It is said that Mr. Cleveland is uncertain as to whether he should claim Buzzard's Bay or New York city as his place of residence, and that for this reason it is not unlikely that he will send in his return to the deputy collector in Washington.

Admiral Meake's squadron left Port-au-Prince yesterday for Colon, which will be the rendezvous of the fleet for at least a week. The Raleigh and Atlanta will join the Admiral at that point. The flagship San Francisco reached Smyrna yesterday, whither she was sent to protect American missionaries in case of a Turkish uprising. The cruiser Charleston returned yesterday to Chefoo from New Chaag.

No colored man has heretofore stood higher or possessed more white friends in the community than George Wasson, and why he has resorted to this diabolical outrage upon the community is beyond comprehension.

The Caucasian's False Figures.
"The Legislature of 1885 has cost the people \$66,779.84 up to date. "See the books of the State Treasurer. The report of the State Auditor for 1895 is not ready."—*Caucasian*, April 11, 1895.

Of course the report of the State Auditor "is not ready" and will not be until the end of the fiscal year, which is November 30th, 1895 (the time prescribed by law.) But the State Auditor keeps books, and "figgers" don't lie. The State Auditor's books show in cold figures that the Legislature of 1895 cost the State of North Carolina the sum of \$72,575.59—no more and no less. As to whether the State Treasurer has paid all the warrants issued by the Auditor yet we cannot tell, but we are of the opinion that he has. Any way he has paid over \$65,779.84, and had before the *Caucasian* wrote the editorial above referred to, it is true the contested election cases cost \$3,000 and this amount is included in the \$72,575.59; deduct this amount and still the cost of the past Legislature is \$69,575.59, over \$6,500 more than in 1893. (This does not include cost of the Arrington Investigating Committee to date or what may be the cost.)

The *Caucasian* gives a very interesting table as to the cost of the Legislature from 1879 to the present date, and says "the figures are taken from the reports of Democratic Auditors." In this table the cost of the Legislature of 1879 is put down as being \$71,293.80, which is an unqualified falsehood, for "the report of the Democratic Auditor" shows the cost to have been only \$53,598.10, (page 34). This juggling with figures, disregard of the truth, and deception of people, who have not access to the Reports of the State Auditor, is unworthy of any newspaper, and especially of one that claims to be the champion of the people. The statements we make are from the figures taken from the Ledger of the State Auditor yesterday, and we defy anyone to say they are not true. We think the State Treasurer will also confirm them.—*Raleigh News & Observer*.

Why do people complain of hard times, when any woman or man can make from \$5 to \$10 a day easily. All have heard of the Climax Dish Washer, but few know why they can't make money selling it; but anyone can make money, because every family wants one. One agent, it has made \$478.86 in the last three months, after paying all expenses and attending to regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Mfg. Co., 45 Starr Ave., Columbus, Ohio, for particulars. mar23-d eod 6m.

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. Double Breech Loading Guns \$9. 11.50, 15, 18 and 20. Single Breech Loading Guns \$7, previous price \$10. Muzzle Loading Guns \$8 and 9.50, 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 nature's heat, the best axes on the continent. Complete line of

Farm Supplies.
CONSISTING OF
Flows, Plow Castings, Harrows, Cok Cotton Planters, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hames, Traces, Collars, Ac. Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Paints, &c. All at bottom prices. Your patronage is solicited. Respectfully,

W. H. Huggins
Next to Bank of Wayne.
M. E. Robinson & Bro

GOOSE
WILL SOON BE GONE. (1842A)
Never to return, and what's more, you will think us that they are gone, and you will tell your friends about us. What's going on to be gone? Why your pains and aches. For instance, for a pain in your tooth, ask us for Robinson's Toothache Drops. For that curious sensation known as "rheumatism," take Robinson's Compound Syrup Hypophosphites.

If your pain or ache or "dark brown" feeling needs a doctor's prescription we will still be with you.

M. E. Robinson & Bro
West Centre St. GOLDSBORO, N. C.

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, &c.

C. F. Griffin,
Cor. Hotel Kennon.

B. M. PRIVETT,
Grain, Provisions, Linn, &c.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

WATER & BOTTLED
CONDENSED
MILK
BOTTLED BY
THE
FARMERS
&
DAIRYMEN
OF
NORTH CAROLINA

POULTRY

WHY do people complain of hard times, when any woman or man can make from \$5 to \$10 a day easily. All have heard of the Climax Dish Washer, but few know why they can't make money selling it; but anyone can make money, because every family wants one. One agent, it has made \$478.86 in the last three months, after paying all expenses and attending to regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Mfg. Co., 45 Starr Ave., Columbus, Ohio, for particulars. mar23-d eod 6m.