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... BARGAINS ...  
FOR EVERYBODY!

## At Southerland's New York Bargain Store.

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST CASH STORES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Occupying two stores—one devoted to Dry Goods, Notions, etc., the other filled with Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, etc. It will pay you to call, and pay you handsomely, before making your purchases. Just listen and you will hear the people from all over the country talking about the big bargains we are giving them and at one price to everybody. Come one and all!

HOW IS THIS FOR A REVOLUTION IN PRICES?

150 pieces Pant Goods from 9 cents to 90 cents per yard; 25 pieces Bed Tick from 10 cents to 20 cents a yard; 200 pieces of Prints from 4 cents to 6 cents a yard, worth 6, 7 and 8 cents; 100 pieces of Ginghams below regular prices; 100 pieces Dress Goods at bed-rock prices. All kinds of Sea Island and Bleached Domestics. In Shoes we will save you 25 per cent.—a pretty good little saving—in prices ranging from 25 cents to \$3 a pair.

### A BIG STOCK OF CLOTHING MARKED DOWN!

To be Closed Out!

To be Closed Out!

Lowest Bargains Ever Offered in Soft and Stiff Hats. We Have 300 Dozen Shirts on Hand from 25 Cents Up; Now is the Accepted Time to Lay in Your Supply.

We carry a tremendous stock of Buggy Harness and Saddlery! and when you come to town drop in and see us. We will sell you a set of Buggy Harness way below the prices charged by other dealers. Ask for our 20 cents Buggy Whip "Unbreakable," the best Whip in the world for the money. Trunks, Valises, Hand Bags, etc., at lowest possible prices. Tobacco at 15, 20, 25, 35 and 40 cents a pound. 300 Umbrellas from 48 cents to \$3.00. Notions of all kinds at way down prices.

### WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

To Dealers we will give especially low prices, as we have up stairs for Wholesale Trade only.

Don't Forget the Place!  
Don't Forget the Place!

## NEW YORK BARGAIN STORE

Leading Low Price Cash  
House of Goldsboro.

JOHN F. SOUTHERLAND, Proprietor.

#### In a Thief's Eye.

The eye always indicates the character of the man. This is particularly true of thieves, for the expert detective can tell in almost every case whether or not a man is a thief by simply looking him squarely in the eye. A well-known Allegheny detective, in speaking of this matter to a Pittsburg Press reporter the other day, said:

"Yes, I can pick a thief out every time. I can't tell you what it is that gives the man away except that it is the expression of the eye. In the first place there are few thieves that will look you squarely in the eye unless they are obliged to do so. They will avoid your glance as long as they can, and even when they do face you and gaze steadily at you it is always with the same expression. Although their eyes may be wide open and the gaze apparently steady, you will see, if you look closely, that there is something away back through the corner trying to avoid you. I have picked out numbers of thieves by this little dodging movement. I never saw a thief who was free from it.

"Everybody has met that man who resolutely refuses to meet a steady gaze for more than three or four seconds at a time. It is not fair to say that all such persons are dishonest. In many cases the peculiarity is a direct result of bashfulness.

"A little close observation will enable the observer to put persons in the class to which they belong. The man whose eye is almond-shaped is almost always dishonest at heart, if not in overt act. The eyes of some of the most notorious thieves in the country are of this pattern, and the expression given the face by this sort of eye is very striking."

Another characteristic thief's eye is one whose lower lid is straight while the upper one is more or less arched. The straight lower lid is always noticeable, however, the effect being a very cunning and foxlike expression. Detectives usually have very noticeable eyes, keen and clear, although one of the best thieves that the writer has ever known has big brown eyes, as innocent in expression as are those of a frank and honest schoolboy. This is his natural expression, but when he becomes interested in anything his lids close and his gaze is as penetrating as that of an eagle.

Charles Ashton, a London policeman, has received a prize of \$250 for an unpublished bibliography of Welsh literature from 1801 to 1890.

#### Oldest copy of the Book of Zechariah.

At the International Orientalist Congress in London, England, a most interesting document was submitted by Rev. Professor Hechler, chaplain of the British Embassy at Vienna, a distinguished Orientalist. It is a papyrus manuscript, discovered a few months ago in Egypt, supposed by some to be the oldest copy extant of portions of the Old-Testament books of Zechariah and Malachi.

These pages of papyrus when intact were about ten inches high and seven inches wide, each containing twenty-eight lines of writing, both sides of the sheet being used. The complete line contains from fourteen to seventeen letters. The sheets are bound together in the form of a book, in a primitive though careful manner, with cord and strips of old parchment. The Greek is written without intervals between the words, a custom in old Greek and old Hebrew manuscripts. The papyrus is in fair preservation, and is believed to date from the third or fourth century. It thus ranks in age with the oldest Greek manuscripts of the Septuagint version of the old Testament in London, Rome and St. Petersburg.

The differences in the papyrus tend to the conclusion that it was copied from some excellent original of the Septuagint Bible, first translated about 280 B. C., for the use of the Hellenistic Hebrews in Egypt, who, having gradually forgotten the Hebrew tongue, had learned to speak Greek. It has several new readings which surpass some of the other Septuagint texts in clearness of expression and simplicity of grammar. It would appear that it was copied, and not written from dictation. A second scribe has occasionally corrected some mistakes of orthography made by the original copyist, distinguished by the different color of the ink.

Professor Hechler said it was sincerely to be hoped that this papyrus will soon be published in fac-simile for the careful examination of Biblical scholars, and that it is the pressing duty of the British Government to institute an organized and scientific search for papyri in Egypt. It is impossible to forecast what surprises may be in store or what treasures may be placed at the disposal of modern scholarship.—New York Press.

It may or may not be significant, the Chicago Herald observes, that Dr. Lee, whose irrigation treatment for cholera is being given a thorough test at St. Petersburg, is the son of a pumpmaker.

#### A Strange Kleptomaniac.

A man was arrested recently in the act of stealing a pocket handkerchief from a lady. He was formerly a well-to-do baker in a suburb when the mania seized him for collecting ladies' cambric handkerchiefs.

He would accost a lady in the street, and ask her to sell him her handkerchief. If she refused he would get into a temper, and bid more and more for it until he got it. Many women in the neighborhood traded upon his madness, and the man spent all his money in this way.

After becoming bankrupt, about five years ago, he began to steal handkerchiefs, and he was imprisoned for three weeks about four years ago. As he had never been caught since, the police believed that his imprisonment had cured him, but when he was taken he was found to have some fifteen cambric handkerchiefs upon him, which he confessed to having stolen in one hour.

He has never stolen any other article, and every week he was in the habit of destroying by fire the common handkerchiefs which he had stolen by mistake, as his strange mania is limited to cambric, especially if scented. In his bedroom four hundred and thirty-four cambric pocket handkerchiefs were found, and it is believed that he has concealed many more in hiding places which he refuses to reveal. He was sent to a madhouse.—Yankee Blade.

#### Aids to Plumpness.

If you are thin and want to put on flesh, for breakfast and supper have something nourishing and savory, plain brown bread for instance, the slices browned in fresh butter on a griddle, which makes an appetizer of the good old dainty. Demand good, lean baked potatoes to be eaten with undeniable cream or rich gravy, which is flesh-forming food, and you may indulge in male dishes as you please, provided they are well made.

All thin people wishing to grow plump should begin with simple, easily-digested fare, almost as if they were invalids. Fresh raw eggs, beaten with orange juice are very nourishing, and give strength to the digestion, so that stronger food can be attacked. If care is taken to select very digestible food, it is true that the more one eats the more he can eat, and the system may thus be led into vigor and flesh.—New York World.

#### Gotham's Window Cleaners.

It was made known at a workmen's meeting, held a night or two ago for the purpose of organizing a benefit fund for sick and disabled window cleaners, that there are about a hundred professional window cleaners in this city who find steady employment the year round, and that this band of special workers is part of a big corporation employing over 800 workmen in Berlin, London, Breslau, Vienna and Potsdam. The New York Guild of Window Cleaners was started two years ago, and its work differs from the labor of the ordinary window scrubbers in the fact that the guild workmen use no water in cleaning windows, thereby doing away with the biggest nuisance that storekeepers have to put up with. The cleaning is done without swabbing everything in the store window with dirty water.

The professional window cleaner of Gotham goes over the window pane first with a damp cloth to take off the dust. Then he sponges the glass with a cleaning paste made of alcohol and whitening powder, and then rubs the pane briskly with a chamois skin, and wipes it finally with a dry cloth. This gives it a polish. The cleaners come around once a week to each shop in their district. It takes them a quarter of an hour to clean the glass of an ordinary store window, and it costs a merchant a dollar a month to have the cleaning done. Each workman is provided with a new-fangled sort of a ladder, built so that it cannot slip from the window, and can, if necessary, be lengthened from seven feet to sixty. These ladders are painted red, and they run up to a point at the top. This pointed top is placed in one corner of the window and sticks there while the cleaner stands against it and reaches over and scrubs the window.—New York Sun.

The amount appropriated last year for public schools by the Russian Government was \$2,892,000. How pitifully small this is for a great country like Russia is, in the opinion of the Chicago Herald, vividly brought out by the fact that for the year 1890 the amount expended for the public schools in the State of New York was \$18,214,637.58.

In the last year the American Bible Society printed and issued from the Bible House, New York City, 913,678 copies of the Bible, which is more than two books for every minute of the working days of the year.

#### The Sweet-Singing Nightingale.

The nightingale is a European bird which winters in Southern Spain and Northern Africa, and in spring and summer visits England and many of the more northern parts of the Continent. In England its young are hatched in June. During all the time the hen bird is on the nest the male sings at intervals during the day and also serenades his mate in the night while most other birds are asleep. The nightingale's plumage is dingy and homely, but his song is something marvelous. Here is what Isaac Walton says of it: "But the nightingale, another of my airy creatures breathes such sweet, loud music out of her little instrumental throat that I might make mankind to think that miracles are not ceased. He that a midnight, when the very laborer sleeps securely, should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet descants, the natural rising and falling, the doubling and redoubling of her voice, might well be lifted above earth, and say, 'Lord, what music hast Thou provided for the saints in heaven when Thou art forsted bad men such music on earth!'" In its habit of nocturnal singing the nightingale is like the mocking bird of the South, which frequently pours out its song in the middle of the night especially when the moon is bright.—St. Louis Republic.

#### The Antiquity of the Tomato.

The tomato, which used to be called the love apple, in allusion to its supposed power of exciting the tender feelings, is of a good old age. In 1533 it was grown in the Continental Gardens at Antwerp, and the fruit was eaten dressed with pepper, salt and oil. In 1597 and sixty years later it was grown in England "for ornament and curiosity only." In the middle of the eighteenth century the Italians and Spaniards ate them as we do now, with pepper and salt, and they were also introduced into sauces.

In England they were no longer grown simply as an ornament, but were much used in soups. It is stated that at the beginning of the present century the growth of the fruit around London exceeded the demand. Each plant, it was calculated, produced fruit weighing at least twenty pounds. The individual fruits in the year 1818 were also of extraordinary size, many of them exceeding twelve inches in circumference and weighing twelve ounces each.—Sala's Journal.

#### The First Map of America.

"Among the relics appertaining to the discovery of America brought out in connection with the Columbian celebration," said the Spanish Consul at this port recently, "is the first geographical chart of America, which is preserved in Spain. The chart is in the possession of the Naval Museum of Madrid, and is said to be the original autograph of the navigator, Juan de la Cosa, a pilot of renowned reputation in his time, and of whom Columbus had a very high opinion.

"The chart or map is signed in the Puerto de Santa Maria, in the year 1492, but Juan de la Cosa, who accompanied Columbus as pilot or sailing master on his first and second voyages, was at work on it during the voyage with Alfonso de Ojeda in 1499. It is said to be the best of all ancient universe maps, in its correctness and extent of its newly discovered territories, and has the reputation of being the first mapa mundi extant, showing, as known in 1500, the whole of Europe and Africa, a great portion of Asia and the America just then discovered. It was executed with great precision, and is luxuriant in gold and coloring.—Baltimore (Md.) American.

#### The Barometer Trees of Chile.

One of the most remarkable productions of the Isle of Chile is the celebrated "barometer trees," which grow in great profusion in all of the salt marshes. It is believed to be a relative of the India rubber tree of Brazil. The wonderful traits of this tree were first made known to white men in 1824, the natives informing the De Young company that both the leaves and the bark of the tree were neverfailing weather prognosticators. In dry weather the bark of this natural barometer is as smooth and white as that of a sycamore, but with the near approach of storms these characteristics vanish like magic. Twenty four hours before a storm breaks over the little island the trunk of every tree of the species turns as black as ebony, save a few scattered patches of carmine, these latter markings being supposed to foretell great electrical disturbance. The leaves, too, which in their normal state hang laterally (as they do on all American trees), drop edgewise and tremble like things endowed with animal life and reason.—St. Louis Republic.

Catholic congregations in Prussia are increasing in much greater proportion than the increase in the population.