

THE GOLDSBORO HEADLIGHT.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

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VOL. VIII. NO. 33.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
The Old Friend
It is the best friend, that never betrays you. It is the best friend, that never betrays you. It is the best friend, that never betrays you.

That Tired Feeling
Loss of Appetite
Spring Tonic
Sarsaparilla

75 Cents a Bottle
Miller's Drug Store
The Tired Brain and Nerves

Royal Germetuer
As a Nerve Tranquillizer and Tonic it never has been equalled.

As a Nerve Tranquillizer and Tonic it never has been equalled.

Ennervoyal Pills
Parker's Hair Balm
Consumptive

Frank Boyette, D. D. S.
Dentist

You Never Can Tell.
You never can tell when you send a word. Like an arrow shot from a bow, by an archer blind—be it cruel or kind, just where it will chance to go. It may pierce the breast of your dearest friend. Tipped with its poison or balm; to a stranger's heart it is the great mart. It may carry its pain or its gain. You never can tell when you do an act just what the result will be. But with every deed you are sowing seed. Though its harvest you may not see, each kindly act is an acorn dropped in God's productive soil. Though you may not know, yet the tree shall grow. And shelter the brows that toil. You never can tell what your thoughts will do. In bringing you late or lover, for thoughts are things, and their airy wings are swifter than carrier doves. They follow the law of the universe—each thing must create its kind; and they speed on their track to bring you back. Whatever went out from your mind. —ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Labor the Price of Success.
Men are continually seeking short cuts to fortune, fame or other kind of success in life, but seldom, if ever, succeed in their quest. Fortune, indeed, may be won by some lucky turn of the wheel, but without the preparatory training involved in earning it the supposedly "lucky" gambler is not fitted to use or retain it. So that, even in the matter of fortune hunting, labor is in the long run the price of success. For success in other fields labor is indispensable. Easy roads to learning are prepared by educational quacks, but they all prove delusive, and in the nature of things must be so, for an art or calling that can easily be acquired must be of little value. The economic law of supply and demand applies even to learning, and where the supply of any kind of knowledge exceeds the demand, as is sure to be the case when it can be acquired by anybody in a few weeks, the knowledge itself becomes of little commercial value. Moreover, knowledge easily acquired is easily lost, like the winnings of a gamester. There must be a certain amount of labor devoted to study if that which is acquired is to remain in the mind and be of service. This is perhaps the reason that the brilliant pupils in school are seldom heard of in after life and why the supposed duffers become famous. The brilliant fellows do not study. They manage to get through examinations almost by intuition or with the merest hint from the books, and forget a lesson as soon as it has been recited. Not so with the dull fellow, who has to tax his brain to acquire knowledge. He may be slow, but he is sure. Having fixed a thing in his mind by hard labor, it becomes a part of himself; he never loses it. And by constant accretion he builds up a fund of knowledge sufficient to make him successful if not famous.

It is the labor, however, that has brought success. Young people who do not see the value of training try to find some means of avoiding study or plodding exercise. Their only aim is to "get through" the present task, and this they may do by some short cut, such as a key to mathematical problems, or a translation from a foreign language, but it is at the expense of knowledge. They have expended little labor on their duties and they achieve little success. It is as though the principles governing physical forces extended to the mental processes, so that man should be limited to getting out of his mind only that amount of energy which he had applied in storing it. Without taking such a radical view of the subject, it would be well for young people to recognize the general truth of the proposition that labor is the price of success, and the other fact that anything which can be easily acquired must be of little value. Substantial knowledge of the kind that the world pays for liberally is acquired only by long study, and it is the purpose of education not merely to impart information, but chiefly to train the faculties so that they may acquire and use knowledge. The mental exercise which young students seek to avoid. But without labor of this kind real success in life can never be attained.

The Salisbury Herald gives the following description and history of one of the new fusion magistrates in Rowan: One of Rowan's new magistrates had held the office before. He was indicted for malfeasance, was convicted and unfrocked and would have been sent to jail but for the earnest pleadings of Salisbury attorneys. Another, it is said, is unable to write his name.

I recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. There is no better liniment made. I have sold over 100 bottles of it this year and all were pleased who used it. J. F. Pierson, Druggist, South Chicago, Ill. It is for sale by J. H. Hill & Son, Druggists.

Give some people the power to move mountains, and how quick they would spoil the country for everybody else.

IN CHINA'S CAPITAL.
A Description of the Squalor and Splendor of the City of Peking.
Peking must be seen to be understood. Not even in the East can there elsewhere be found so strange a combination of squalor and splendor. A person may live for years in one of China's well-kept foreign settlements and continue to wonder why railroads are not built, why this, that, and the other is not done. But when at last Peking is visited all becomes comprehensible. For if the capital of the empire is utterly neglected, if things which the Emperor and his closest advisers can see for themselves are allowed to go to rack and ruin before their eyes, why should anything be done to open up and improve the rest of the country?

The city walls of Peking, surrounded by brick towers, built with rows of portholes, are all locked and barred soon after dark. Riding over the open country is one of the chief diversions in foreign residents' monotonous lives, and if a pony goes lame, or the time has been miscalculated, and the gate reached a few moments late, there is nothing for it but resignation. Bribes, threats, promises are of no avail, and the night must be passed in a dirty inn outside the wall.

Peking, barring its filth and smells, differs much from other Chinese cities. While the streets of the great Southern towns often do not measure more than eight or ten feet across, those of Peking are very wide. All are unpaved, and most of them almost impassable to foot passengers. Even on pony-back one runs a real danger of being submerged in a mud-hole. People who cannot ride use mule-litters, sedan-chairs, or two-wheeled springless "Pekin carts," which unless well furnished with mattresses give their occupants famous shakings. And the impossible thoroughfares are lined by fine shops, the entire facades of many being elaborately carved and entirely overlaid with gold-leaf.

In spite of mud-holes, heaps of garbage, and other things too noisome to describe, Peking's streets, with their golden shops and picturesque sign-boards, their overflowing life and gaiety, are fascinating. Their great width is often practically contracted to narrowness by tents, booths, movable restaurants, ambulatory barbers' shops, etc. The sides are crowded with buyers, sellers, jugglers, fortune-tellers, doctors and musicians. Through the centre pass long strings of camels laden with brick tea for Russia, or loads from Tartary. Manchu men and women on horseback, and innumerable processions—mandarins' chairs, preceded by twenty or thirty retainers with umbrellas, flags, banners, etc.; brides escorted to their future home by troops of friends, small boys who explode fire-crackers, and men who carry scarlet boxes containing the wedding gifts and trousseau; corpses followed to the grave by a howling white-scathed clan, besides all the elaborate "joss pilgrim" pageants with their roost pigs, gilt-paper pagodas, pyramids of artificial flowers, and other sacrificial offerings.

Every morning before dawn carts are driven about the town in order to take away children, living or dead, of whom the parents wish to rid themselves. The dead are thrown into pits without the walls, and covered with quicklime; the living are taken to the "temple of the new-born," and cared for at the expense of the State. At night, as the streets are not lighted, people going abroad must depend upon their own lanterns. Watchmen pace about continually beating bamboo, so that no thief, unless he be stone-deaf, need ever be caught in the act.

The yellow tiled walls surrounding "Hwang Chang," or "Forbidden City," where the Emperor and court reside, enclose about four square miles. Formerly a good view of its picturesque buildings, lakes, bridges and artificial hills could be obtained from the famous marble bridge, but this foreigners have recently been forbidden to cross. "The Shan," or "Coal Hill," lying North of the palace, is, however, visible from all parts of the city. Its five summits are crowned with as many temples, which the "Son of Heaven" may daily watch falling into decay.

For the cultivation of a meek and amiable spirit, a residence in Peking is strongly to be recommended. Few strangers can, however, avail themselves of the privilege, for, as only Chinese merchants are allowed to do business there, the foreign population is limited to the diplomatic circle, officials, students connected with the Chinese customs service, and a few missionaries. The diplomatic career is not considered conducive to humility, generally having, indeed, the contrary effect on those who follow it. But in Peking the diplomats are lambs. Every year sees the liberties of foreigners in Peking further restricted. Even the privilege of walking on the city wall is now denied them, and

as it is not possible to walk elsewhere, all who do not ride must exercise within their own "compounds." They may skate, however, in winter, go to balls, and to plenty of dinner-parties where rules of precedence are observed with great strictness. The foreign legations, or prisons, as they may almost be called, are as a rule so tastefully furnished and arranged as to make them at least gilded cages. Some of the buildings have been expressly constructed by the different governments, while others are Chinese palaces. The English legation, which belongs to the latter class, although according to foreign notions not altogether convenient, is beautiful without and within; the decoration of the dining and drawing rooms being especially fine. In summer the diplomats and families migrate to a picturesque group of temples some forty miles or so distant from the city, where they live in rather picnic fashion.

The climate of Peking is one of extremes. The Winters are bitterly cold, while the Summers, although not as long, are far hotter than those of Hong Kong, which lies within the tropics. The atmosphere is so luminous and clear that every object stands out against it with a singular distinctness. The city glows with color, and there is so much that is beautiful to be seen that one almost forgets the horrors.

Much Abused Privileges of Women.
As between man and woman the woman has much the best of it in law. The wife may leave the husband whenever she likes and may live by herself or go away with some other woman's husband, and no law can bring her back. But if it is the husband who deserts his wife the law is after him with a sharp stick, and he must keep on supporting her, even in cases where she has given some cause for his desertion. In most divorce suits the jury will find for the woman on general principles, because the average jury knows the average superiority of the average woman to the average man. If a woman jilts an admirer there is nothing for him but to swallow his pride or his love or his wrath and look for comfort elsewhere; but if a man jilts a woman she can go to court and collect \$50,000 for breach of promise; and although women who resort to this way of making money are usually adventuresses the average jury is again on her side.

A man is responsible for his wife's debts, and she can go to the big shops and have silks, feathers and velvets sent home and compel him to pay for them, even though he has to subsist on peanuts for months after; but if he goes to buying cigars or sporting clothes or goes to theatres too often she can call the law in to stop him from squandering, and not a penny of his debts is she liable for. A woman may be worth a million dollars and her husband may be earning \$20 a week, and she can compel him to give her ten of it, while he cannot get a dollar from her.

This may be overdrawn, but we think that women will have to admit that, as a rule, men are disposed to treat them very handsomely. It is true that in former times woman was imposed upon and made to suffer the greatest injustice, but the up to date woman, the new woman, has very little to complain of in this direction. Men adore her and delight in granting privileges that they would not think of claiming for themselves, and which probably would not be given if claimed.

Distilling Under Billiards.
What our fellows, who are not very particular to make liver regulators, in accordance with the rules laid down by Uncle Sam, can't think of, isn't worth troubling about, in the blockade business. Last week the raiders tackled the Roaring River country, as usual. They knew they were right close to a blockade corn soaker, but after examining every nook and corner imaginable they were about to give up in despair. About this time one of the officers noticed a little stream of water running along a furrow in a newly plowed field. He followed this down the bank and saw that it disappeared in the ground before reaching the branch. They all went to investigating, with the result that they found the distillery there in the bank. A good sized room was dug out in the bank and all the exposed part was covered over with logs and brush and leaves, and would have never been found but for the little stream of water. The beer and the distillery were destroyed.

A Humorous Fact
About Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. A battle for blood is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scurfy, salt rheum, boils and other blood diseases. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25 cents.

A NATION'S DOINGS.
The News From Everywhere Gathered and Condensed.
Five inches of snow fell in Wisconsin, Wednesday.
At a fire in Worcester, Mass., Saturday, two firemen were killed.
The post-office at Montpelier, Ind., was looted by burglars Friday night.
Fire destroyed the business portion of Dorchester, Wis., Thursday. Loss, \$30,000.
The town of Nettleton, Ark., was almost completely destroyed by fire Sunday morning.
Thirty-nine cases of smallpox are reported at Shawneetown, Ill., and one at Paducah, Ky.

The constitutionality of the Virginia election law is upheld by a Supreme Court decision.
A young man named James Duffy, on Saturday, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge and was drowned.
In a riot between railroad employes near Silem Springs, Ark., Tuesday, four men were killed.
A number of Florida phosphate mines closed, Monday, throwing over a thousand men out of work.

In his grief over his young bride's death, Noah H. Way, of Stone Mountain, Ga., on Sunday, cut his throat.
Walking on the track at Shenandoah, Pa., Thursday, Simon Martin was overtaken by a train and killed.
A leaking oil tank set the entire freight train on fire near Rimini, S. C., Friday, burning twelve loaded cars.
In a drunken row at Morganton, Ga., Saturday, two brothers named Andrews killed two brothers named Stokes.

By falling into a water-barrel, the three-year-old child of G. E. Fisher, of Mingo Junction, O., was drowned Saturday.
While hunting near Virginia Beach, Thursday, A. C. Smith, aged 16, of Norfolk, accidentally shot himself dead.
Three sons of J. Gilmore were cremated near Howard City, Mich., Saturday night, with the burning of their farm house.

Jealousy induced Charles Witham, of Malden, Mass., to fatally shoot Dr. W. H. Farnsworth, of Boston, Wednesday night.
A bloody battle between political enemies took place in the Choctaw Nation, Tuesday, which resulted in the death of four men.
Crazed by grief, Mrs. John Hobley, of Wrentham, Mass., Thursday, brained her seven-year-old son in bed with a large stone.

In the blaze in the Colonial Bank apartment house, at New York, Wednesday, Rosa McCoon, a servant, was burned to death.
The dwelling house of Robert Houghton, near Fargo, N. D., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. His wife and three children perished.
While attempting to rescue her infant from her burning house near Chattanooga, Tenn., Friday, Glennie McFarland, colored, was burned to death.

Two suicides, Louis Frank and Miss Kate Kolb, his betrothed, were found near St. Louis, Mo., Friday, lying side by side, both shot through the heart.
In attempting to fill a lighted gasoline stove at Philadelphia, Monday, Mrs. Mary Kurtzenchenko and her nine-month-old baby were killed by an explosion.
Two robbers waylaid an express wagon near Cripple Creek, Col., Thursday, and after securing a package containing \$16,000 escaped on horseback.

The mutilated remains of an eight-year-old girl were found in the cellar of a stable in Boston, Sunday. A man named Gilbert is under arrest as the murderer.
While on their way to the store to buy Easter candy, Saturday, two daughters of a widow named Applegate, of South Bethlehem, Pa., were struck by a train and killed.
For criminally assaulting Mrs. Rosa Hughes at Corsicana, Tex., Friday, Nelson Calhoun, colored, was shot to death by a mob after being identified by Mrs. Hughes.

Last Week in Trade Circles.
Special Correspondence.
NEW YORK, April 15th, 1895.
Business conditions during the past week have continued generally favorable. Retail trade in many lines has been stimulated by the advance of the spring season, and there has been no check to the distribution of manufactured goods from first hands. The income tax decision of the Supreme Court has had no effect on the business situation, as the fact is generally recognized that the partial failure of Government revenues from this source will not seriously embarrass the Treasury pending the reassembling of Congress in regular session next December. A better feeling steadily gains ground in the business world. The comparative strength of values of securities and merchandise continues to be a noticeable feature of the situation, and tends to lessen timidity with regard to new ventures and to encourage hopefulness for the future. The crop news is more cheerful. Spring work on the farms is well advanced, and although the season is backward in many parts of the country, the agricultural prospect is steadily improving. Foreign trade returns continue to show a preponderance of merchandise imports, which in two weeks at New York alone have increased nearly \$6,000,000; while exports in the same period have been practically the same as they were last year. Treasury returns of the principal exports for March showed a comparative decline of \$5,253,281, which was due in large part to lower prices for cotton, wheat and provisions. The failures during last week throughout the United States and Canada aggregated 234, against 232 last year.

Cotton prices have advanced 1/4 of a cent per pound at Liverpool and 3/16 of a cent per pound in New York, and the Southern markets have generally advanced in proportion. The strength reflects the effect of more favorable reports from the manufacturing centres, more active buying by Manchester and domestic spinners, and the continuance of a bullish sentiment in the speculative markets. Northern mill takings so far this season have increased over 600,000 bales, and Southern consumption has made a comparative gain of over 300,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain aggregated 5,790,236 bales, valued at \$166,873,250, as against 4,478,501 bales, valued at \$176,223,789, in seven months of the previous crop year. In other words, 693,889,244 pounds more cotton have been sent abroad this season for a money return of \$9,350,569 less than that realized on the shipments for the corresponding period last year. The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,319,325 bales, of which 3,997,120 are American, against 4,000,601 bales, and 3,390,801 bales respectively last year. Receipts last week at all interior towns, 46,235 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 63,456 bales. Crop in sight 9,243,248 bales.

Wheat prices have declined 1/4 to 1/2 of a cent per bushel, and corn values have receded 1/4 to 1 cent per bushel. Although the interior movement of both cereals has continued small, visible stocks have decreased and there has been a steady fair demand for export. The reduction of wheat stocks is steadily in progress in this country and in Europe; but it has not been sufficient to satisfy bullish expectations, and in view of the advancing season has had little effect as a stimulant to investment demand. The chief factor in the wheat market which has weakened prices has been the more favorable accounts concerning both foreign and domestic crop conditions. The March returns to the Federal Department of Agriculture made the average condition of winter wheat 53 per cent, lower than it was at the corresponding period last year; but unofficial advices indicate that there has been considerable improvement in the outlook since April 1st. The spring seedling of wheat and oats from the Northwest, have made encouraging progress.

Crude oil prices have further advanced, and are now 60 per cent, higher than they were ten days ago, while refined oil within the last month has been marked up 1/4 cents per gallon. The rise is variously attributed to manipulation and to the effect of greatly reduced supplies; and it is by many regarded as a shrewd movement of the Standard Oil Trust to stimulate production through the development of new territory by independent capital, which the renewed profitability of the business will encourage.

A Leader.
Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popularity favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant. It is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c per bottle. Sold by J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, and J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive.

ALL OVER THE STATE.
A Summary of Current Events for the Past Seven Days.
Rutherfordton is to have a complete system of water-works.
William C. McCall, of Monroe, was kicked to death by a mule on Friday.
A hail storm near Fayetteville, Saturday, did considerable damage to young crops.
Joe Neel, colored, of Mecklenburg county, was drowned Tuesday while bathing in a creek.
Yadkin county is entirely out of debt and has money enough ahead to pay expenses for a year.
While floating logs in Catawba river, Oliver Mull was drowned at Granite, Tuesday, by the capsizing of the boat.
Mrs. Susan Carter, of Caswell county, while having a fainting spell Monday, fell into the fire and was burned to death.
The warehouse of the Ada cotton mills, at Charlotte, was destroyed by fire Friday, together with 845 bales of cotton, causing a loss of \$27,000.
Columbus Black was accidentally killed at a saw-mill in Moore county, Thursday, being thrown on the saw by the breaking of the main belt.
The Lenoir Topic says that Pinkney Powell and Miss Mary Hartley were married a year ago, and not before last week did the secret leak out.
The late Legislature appointed as a magistrate for one of the townships of Bladen county a negro who died in the penitentiary two years ago.

In a freight wreck near Marion, Monday night, Engineer W. E. Lee was instantly killed. The fireman, R. L. Early was horribly scalded and died soon after.
In a drunken row at a distillery in Cleveland county, Saturday night, Philip Eaker, of Gaston county, was shot and killed by Craton Gettys, of Rutherford county.
At a dance given in Cherokee county, Saturday night, a fight took place, which resulted in the killing of two brothers named Cross and the serious injury of Neal Newman.
The barn and stables of J. H. Currie, of Cumberland county, were destroyed with all its contents by fire Thursday night. Two mules perished in the flames. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.
A colored woman was placed in Pamlico county jail, Friday, on the charge of burning her child alive. She put it in the fireplace on the hot coals, and put an oven lid on it to hold it down.
While changing a switch, Wednesday night, I. H. Wilson, night yard conductor of the Southern at Charlotte, was run over by a sleeper backing down the track and crushed to death.
Alex. Wade, a farmer, of Cumberland county, was killed Thursday by George King, colored, who, during a trivial dispute, struck him two heavy blows on the head with a stick. The murderer has been jailed.

How to Make Money.
I understand now why I could not make money with the plating that I had. There are so many things about the plating business that I did not understand. It was not until I saw the advertisement of Gray & Co., Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio, that I commenced to make money. The Royal Plater is sent by this house and all the trade secrets connected with the plating business, such as are necessary in the great gold and silver plating factories are given free. As soon as I got the Royal Plater I made money right along. Last week I cleared \$72.50, and everybody is delighted with my work. Anyone who has had trouble with their plating machines, as I have, should send to the above firm and obtain their circulars, and they will be able to make lots of money as I have done. The Royal Plater is fitted out complete, everything ready for business; you do not have to spend a cent for materials. During these hard times this information is valuable.

NOT A SICK DAY
For Over Thirty Years!
RESULT OF USING
AYER'S PILLS
"Ayer's Cathartic Pills for over thirty years have kept me in good health, never having had a sick day in all that time. Before I was twenty I suffered almost continually—as a result of constipation—from dyspepsia, headache, neuralgia, or boils and other eruptive diseases. When I became convinced that nine-tenths of my troubles were caused by constipation, I began the use of Ayer's Pills, with the most satisfactory results, never having a single attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife, who had been an invalid for years, also began to use Ayer's Pills, and her health was quickly restored. With my children I had noticed that nearly all their ailments were preceded by constipation, and I soon had the pleasure of knowing that with children as with parents, Ayer's Pills, if taken in season, avert all danger of sickness."—H. WETSTEIN, Byron, Ill.

AYER'S PILLS
Highest Honors at World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla Strengthens the System.

OUR SPRING STOCK
Has arrived and if you desire to get the Pick of the Market don't put it off but come at once.
A Full Assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Tin and Glassware, Stationery, Toys, etc.

In Millinery Goods
We guarantee to save you money, as we have secured special bargains in this line.
YOU GET A BARGAIN
in everything you buy or use. It will be worth while to remember this when you start out trading.

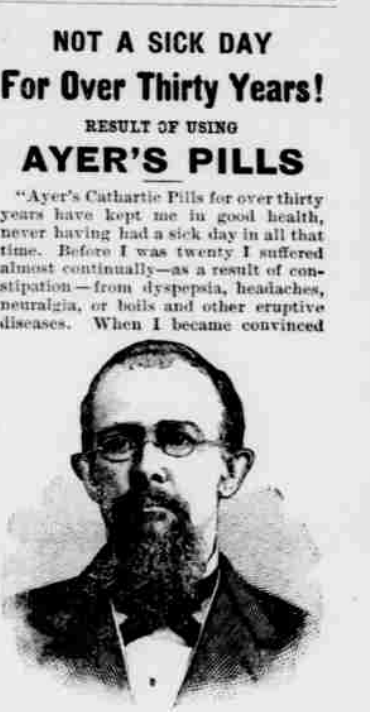
Cohen's Racket Store.
In Poor Health means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters
It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Disorders, Neuralgia, Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

REY'S VERMIFUGE
The old-fashioned and all-ways reliable remedy for stomach disorders. One bottle has killed 614 worms. Thousands of people living to-day owe their life to this medicine. The same good medicine FOR CHILDREN that it was fifty years ago. If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, send \$1.00 for one bottle to E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

DENTISTRY.
DRS. J. M. & J. T. PARKER.
Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Crown and Bridge work done. Office rooms over L. D. Giddens' jewelry store.

DEAF
We have a new method of curing deafness. It is a simple, safe, and effective method. Address: Dr. J. M. & J. T. Parker, Baltimore, Md.



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