

# THE GOLDSBORO HEADLIGHT.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

VOL. X. NO. 9.

## SILVER OR GOLD.

One Day Nearer Home.  
Finer day nearer my home to-night,  
Nearer than ever before.  
One day nearer the fields of light,  
Away on the "other shore."  
Finer day nearer to wearing the crown,  
Nearer than ever before.  
Nearer to laying my burdens down,  
Safe on the "evergreen shore."  
Finer day nearer the "pearly gates,"  
Which the angels left ajar.  
Finer day nearer the great white throne,  
And the beautiful crystal sea.  
Finer day nearer my "Father's house,"  
Where the shining angels be.  
Finer day nearer the great white throne,  
And the beautiful crystal sea.  
Finer day nearer the shining host,  
On the fadeless, golden shore.  
This crossed the mystic stream of death,  
And will come to us no more.  
I wait for a "phantom barger,"  
To bear me to their side.  
I watch the "beatific" noiseless ear,  
To "steep" the silver tide.  
The "beatific" tale will come for me,  
And grasp my wasted hand.  
I wait for the "phantom barger,"  
To bear me to their side.  
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To "steep" the silver tide.  
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Dr. F. Arrington, M. D., D. O. S.

## IN COLONY TO LIBERIA.

Rough Experience of 315 Negroes Who Went From Savannah.  
"Green are the hills far away," but they are no more tempting to the browsing cattle than the alluring inducements offered by a colonization society of Birmingham, Ala., to colored people of the South, who were tempted to venture their fortunes and their lives in efforts to colonize Liberia, the negro republic in Africa. Within two years this society has sent to Liberia two colonies, the history of which would tell of hopes and despair of plenty and want, of health and disease. It would recite in graphic language the visions of gold and silver mines so plentiful that the metal was almost valueless, and of diamond fields where the precious gems were scattered about like pebbles at the seashore. Pictures would be drawn of cornfields and cotton plantations yielding unheard of crops, of horses and cattle grazing by hundreds in verdant meadows, of beautiful and delicious sparkling springs and running brooks, of homes of luxury and a life of ease. The same history would also relate days of privation, starvation, lingering and deadly fevers, want of medical treatment and nourishment, of death amid the most horrible sufferings, and would describe conditions so awful as to almost warrant unbelief. All these things would and could be told of the two expeditions sent to Liberia by the Colonization Society.

During the latter part of last winter Presley Cromer, a well-to-do colored farmer, living at Newberry, S. C., came in possession of some of the alluring literature supplied by the Migration Society, of the A. M. E. Church, is President. He wrote for particulars of the colonization expedition to Liberia which this society was forming, to follow the one sent there several months before, and received in reply a letter so rosy hued that he was captivated. The letter informed him of the numerous mines of precious metals and the diamond fields, and pictured the farming possibilities in such a way that the abandonment was perfect. Cromer informed his friends of the contents of the letter, and soon the colored population for miles around Newberry caught its contagion and became filled with colonization fever. Public meetings were held, and the society was communicated with again, and increased inducements were held out to those contemplating migration.

Among the number at Newberry, S. C., who determined to seek the new Eldorado and Beulah was Presley Cromer. He sold his farm of 100 acres and a horse, three mules, a cow and a calf, twenty hogs, 500 bushels of corn, 225 gallons of molasses, thirty-five bales of cotton seed, and his furniture. He paid for the passage of his wife and four children, mother and father and two brothers and their wives. The passage for the adults cost \$41 each, and for the children \$21, and they, with others, joined the colonization party, the greater portion of which came from Arkansas and Mississippi, at Savannah, Ga.

The 315 souls who comprised this expedition, about 200 of whom were men and the remainder women and children, were placed on board the steamer Lauretta, which had been chartered at Philadelphia by the Migration Company, and on March 1st, the vessel got up steam and left port. The conditions of the contract made by the Migration Company with the colonists was to guarantee them a safe passage to Monroe, Liberia, to supply them with food of a good quality during the voyage of twenty-three days, and upon the arrival at Monroe to give to each adult one barrel of flour, two barrels of meal, twenty-five pounds of mackerel, twenty-five pounds of sugar, twenty-five pounds of lard, fifteen pounds of salt, eight bars of soap, two ounces of yeast powder, and two boxes of black pepper. In speaking of the expedition, Presley Cromer said Tuesday to a reporter of the Washington Post: "During the voyage none of us had more than half enough to eat. We received no tea or coffee, and were given hot water instead. Our privations were very great, and my father, Benjamin Cromer, died at sea. He was buried in the ocean an hour after his death. There were two children that died also, and there were two births during the voyage, which made the total number to arrive at Monroe, March 23rd, just 314, or one less than the number that started. We were not permitted to land at Monroe for two days, for the authorities said that they didn't want 'American niggers' there. During these two days the government of Liberia supplied us with food, and at the end of that time decided to permit us to land.

"After that Mr. Flumer, of Birmingham, Ala., the Secretary of the society, issued rations to the colonists. I was appointed to attend to this duty by Mr. Flumer. When it came time for the society to supply us with the articles it contracted to furnish only 200 of the number got any. Children were to be allowed one-half the quantity of the adults. The supply was given to the first 200 names called, irrespective of age, and then the supply stopped. Mr. Flumer took one-third of the provisions sent over on the ship and sold them at auction. I don't know what he did with the money, but do know that he did not give it to the colonists. The Liberian government did not want us at Monroe, and forced us to go from twenty to thirty-five miles in the interior. We did not go to a body, but in families, and went to different places. I went with my family twenty miles by water, and then we were compelled to carry our luggage from ten to fifteen miles. Where we finally had to locate there were no houses to live in and no civilization. The native people went about naked. It was an awful dreary waste of land, and the only protection we had from the burning sun was afforded by a small tent we erected, made from bed quilts. We slept outdoors all the time, and suffered untold misery from mosquitoes, which were more plentiful than anything else. There was an insect called the 'jigger' which caused much hardship. One of them bit my little girl on the foot, and she lost one toe in consequence. A number of others were crippled by the 'jigger.' The suffering we endured day after day can scarcely be imagined.

The water we used came from a filthy, silty creek six miles away, and we had to carry it by hand, for there were no horses or mules. The little food we took with us soon became exhausted, and we were forced to live on 'casava,' a plant something like a potato, and palm oil. Sometimes we used the leaves on sweet potato vines for cabbage, the sweet potatoes never matured, but went to vines. We had to eat these things or live like the uncivilized natives upon snakes, rats, lizards, grubs, crickets, and snails. We suffered greatly for the want of proper food and good water, and soon the ravages of disease began. The greater portion of the colonizers were stricken with 'John Bull' fever, and their work was deadly, for we had no doctors or medicine or any way of overcoming the deadly fever. From March 25th to August 1st the deaths numbered 100, and how many have taken place since then can only be guessed at, for I left there to return to this country August 1st. Oh, it was awful to see so many persons dying like sheep, and to be able to do nothing to prevent it. Everywhere a family had located disease and death had followed in the fearful rate of 100 deaths in 128 days from a small community of but 314 souls. People in the great cities in this country become terror-stricken at a disease that carries off a hundred people out of a city in that brief time, and how must we have felt when one-third of our entire number died and all of the rest were sick and perhaps dying?"

"We scoured the country for food, but the only farming done where we were was raising coffee, and the coffee farmers employ only natives at one shilling a day. We could not become coffee farmers, because it requires \$1,000 in money and ten years' waiting before the first crop can be gathered. There was no work for us to do, no gold mines to give us the wealth we expected to find, no silver mines that we could dig in, and no diamond fields for us to roam over and fill our pockets with the valuable stones. There was absolutely nothing but starvation, famine, sickness, and death, and all that those of us well enough to be about could do was to attend to the sick and dead. When a man or woman died we had no tools to dig a grave with, not a shovel or spade, and we were forced to use knives and an old cut-throat razor for purpose. We had no way of carrying the corpse to the grave except as the natives do, which is to tie a stout vine under the breast and the legs and run a pole beneath the vine. Two men would shoulder this pole and bear the corpse to the grave, where it would be interred without a coffin or box of any kind. The grave would be filled up by hands instead of spades, and the earth packed in by feet.

"Having learned by the time my money was nearly gone that there was nothing but starvation or death from fever for myself and family, I determined to return here again. I had just money enough to bring me home, but had to leave my wife and family behind until I can raise money.

(CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.)

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped exciting pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by M. E. Robinson & Bro., and J. H. Hill & Son, druggists, Goldsboro.

## A NATION'S DOINGS.

The News From Everywhere Gathered and Condensed.

Militia are still guarding the miners at Leadville, Col.  
Four inches of snow fell Monday in the Upper Peninsula, Mich.  
Diphtheria has appeared at Woodstock, Va., and all the schools of the town have been closed.

The business centre of Enfield, Mass., was wiped out by fire Monday night. Loss, \$300,000.  
An explosion of mine gas at the Silverton Colliery near Pottsville, Pa., Thursday, killed two men.  
In a fire at the Whitmore-Robinson china works at Akron, O., on Thursday, two men were cremated.

Almost the entire business portion of Lancaster, N. Y., was burned Sunday morning. Loss, \$150,000.  
A snow-storm approaching the fierceness of a blizzard prevailed for half an hour, Saturday morning at Buffalo, N. Y.

In a freight wreck at Saperino, Col., Saturday, brakeman Jerry Maydale was pinned under a car and burned to death.  
An incendiary fire at Latrol, Md., Thursday night, destroyed the First Baptist church and Masonic Temple, causing a \$15,000 loss.

Four bandits held up a Chicago and Alton train near Glendale, Mo., Tuesday night, and relieved the express safe of \$2,000 in cash.  
By the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother, Richard Sandow, aged 45, was killed near Vireland, N. J., Monday.

While hanging pictures, Saturday, Mrs. John Ledo, of Shamokin, Pa., fell and was instantly killed by striking her stomach on a chair.  
During a fit of despondency, Sunday morning, Chief Clerk Henry Forbes, of the Palmer House, Chicago, committed suicide by inhaling gas.

Falling to receive a remittance, Mrs. Cassette E. Orr, of Providence, R. I., inhaled gas at her boarding house in New York city, Wednesday, and died.  
Continued ill health and jaundice caused James N. Love, a farmer residing near South Boston, Va., to blow his brains out with a shot-gun, Monday night.

A buggy, containing Mrs. Peter Bill and two children, was struck by an engine near Lebanon, N. H., Wednesday, and the occupants and horses were killed.  
The Bank of Cassville, at Cassville, Mo., was entered by burglars, Friday night, who dynamited the vault and carried off a large amount of money and valuables.

Business reverses induced Henry H. Crane, aged 62, to hang himself at Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, while his wife went to Philadelphia on a visit to relatives.  
While waiting at a Pittsburg (Pa.) street corner, Sunday morning, for a car to pass, James Banford, of Dakota, Ill., was instantly killed by a falling trolley support.

Near Wytheville, Va., Tuesday, Amos Wampler, aged 22, shot and killed his father, Henry Wampler, the result of a quarrel between the father and his wife.  
Nine prisoners, including two of the Correcta train robbers, tunneled out of the United States jail at Fort Smith, Ark., Friday night, and made good their escape.

A freight train crashed through a bridge over the Platte river near Des Moines, Ia., Tuesday night, and was totally wrecked. The engineer, fireman and one brakeman were killed.  
In trying to extinguish a fire in her room, caused by the explosion of a gas stove, Monday, Miss Jennie Slaughter, of Philadelphia, had her clothing ignited and was burned to death.

Some unknown person placed a dynamite bomb beneath the office of the Arlington Chemical Works, at Yonkers, N. Y., Tuesday, and blew to atoms Hamlin J. Andrus, the secretary.  
At Clemson College, S. C., Friday, W. L. McGee, professor of agriculture, was fatally cut by the saws of a new corn-shedding machine, the workings of which he was showing the senior class.

Masked robbers entered the house of William Billie, a German farmer, near Fremont, O., Thursday night, shot him dead, beat his wife into insensibility and ransacked the house, but failed to find any money.  
At Fredericksburg, Va., Wednesday night, W. T. Ramboise, the absconded banker from Juneau, Wis., whose forgeries amount to \$250,000, committed suicide in the National Cemetery by shooting himself in the right temple.

After a five weeks' illness of malarial fever, Charles F. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, died at a sanitarium in Atlanta, Friday afternoon, aged 51. The interment was made Sunday afternoon at Americus, Ga., where his family reside.

## Financial and Commercial.

New York, Oct. 26, 1896.

Aside from the continued activity in the export trade, business during the past week has ruled quiet. Traders generally have shown a disposition to defer operations as much as possible until after the elections. Gold imports have continued, and the enormous outward movement of products and increasing balance of merchandise indebtedness against Europe favor a further inflow of the yellow metal, notwithstanding the action of the Bank of England in raising its discount rate from 3 to 4 percent, which was expected. Monetary conditions, owing to the lingering distrust of the political situation, have continued unfavorable for the encouragement of business activity, but this state of affairs is reasonably certain to end as soon as confidence shall have been restored by election results now near at hand.

There have been some sensational developments in the grain markets, largely due to the pressure for funds in the West and Northwest. Business failures in the United States and Canada during last week, according to R. G. Dan & Co., numbered 334, against 269 for the corresponding week last year.  
The cotton movement to the ports has continued large, and there has been a good business for export. Prices show a net advance of 1-16 of a cent per pound, owing to anticipations of an early decrease in receipts and good buying by English spinners. There has been a comparative gain of 47,000 bales in exports from the United States so far this crop year. Speculation has been comparatively quiet, the approach of the elections and money stringency having combined to restrain active operations in contracts. Domestic spinners have been buying a little more freely, but trade in cotton goods has been generally very quiet. Distributors have been indisposed to add much to stocks until after the elections; but sellers, anticipating a revival of demand when political uncertainties shall have been removed, have refrained from urging business, and prices have been well maintained.

Wheat prices have advanced 71 cents, declined 9 cents and recovered 21 to 3 cents per bushel within the last week. At the highest point prices showed an advance of 22 to 23 cents for the crop year, all of which has been established within six weeks. The activity of the export trade upon which the advance was predicated has been unabated. The conditions abroad which have stimulated exports this season have not changed. There has been a continued good demand for American wheat for the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, and additional shipments have been made from California to India and Australia. But the strength of the wheat situation attracted speculation, the immense volume of which strained the effect of legitimate conditions until the advance was at least temporarily overdone. Profit taking by speculators turned the market downward, and the pressure for funds in the West and Northwest enforced realizations which caused at times a condition of affairs bordering on panic. Money stringency and liquidation in domestic markets, therefore, and not any real change in the foreign situation, were responsible for the break in prices.

Corn has continued in good foreign demand; and while prices have fluctuated considerably in response to the erratic movement of wheat values, the net change for the week has been comparatively small. The effect of money stringency is apparent in a drop of 11 cents in cash prices in Chicago, while the December option has receded only 1 of a cent. The interior movement of all grains under stimulus of the big export demand has been larger, and railroad facilities have been taxed to the utmost to carry the grain to the commercial centres. Ocean freight rates have further advanced, and available tonnage is engaged for months ahead at all Atlantic and Gulf ports. The situation indicates a continued active export movement that is likely to absorb all the wheat and flour which the United States will have to spare during the crop year, and which will probably carry the record of exports of corn and oats above that of any previous year. Export trade in provisions has continued active; but speculative interest has been less pronounced in hog products than in grain. Changes in prices of the former have been small.

If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This.  
ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. Also, G. Brooks, dealer in boots, shoes, No. 18 Main St.

MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. McGill. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by M. E. Robinson & Bro., and J. H. Hill & Son, druggists, Goldsboro, N. C.

MISSOURI, Mo., April 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. Also, G. Brooks, dealer in boots, shoes, No. 18 Main St.

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## ALL OVER THE STATE.

A Summary of Current Events for the Past Seven Days.

Six work-house prisoners in Durham county made good their escape, Friday night.  
A colored man was gored to death by a mad bull in Rowan county, Sunday evening.  
Obe L. Davis, charged with burning two barns in Davidson county, has been outlawed.

A colored child, left by its mother alone in the house, in Beaufort county, was burned to death Tuesday.  
Professional burglars dynamited the safe of F. R. Gray & Bro., at Cary, Thursday night, and secured \$250 in cash.  
The Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, on Monday, paid into the State treasury \$25,332 dividend on the State stock.

Hanson Murphy, colored, was jailed at Clinton, Saturday night, for attempting to pass a Confederate \$20 bill on a local merchant.  
The Soldiers' Home at Raleigh is full and can receive no more applicants until the appropriation is increased by the next Legislature.  
A child of Julia Conner, colored, died in Mecklenburg county, Sunday, caused by drinking a pint of whiskey administered by its mother.

A young son of Wilson Williams, was killed in Anson county, Wednesday evening, by mules running away with a wagon on which he was hauling corn.  
The barn and stables of C. H. Norton, with all its contents including two horses, were burned near Durham early Thursday morning, causing a \$3,000 loss.

While returning from a possum hunt in Robeson county, Tuesday morning, William Gibson had his head blown off by the accidental discharge of his gun.  
George Tucker, a carpenter of Greensboro, was crushed to death Monday by the collapse of the concrete roof of an annex at the University of Virginia.

In Cleveland county, Thursday, a ten-year-old son of William Howard, colored, was fooling with an "empty" pistol and shot his eight-year-old sister in the head, with fatal result.  
While standing in front of the fire Sunday evening, Miss Pearl Spikes, of Durham county, had her dress ignited from a spark and before assistance could reach her she was fatally burned.

A four-year-old child of Diana Hickerson, colored, was burned to death at Ronda, Wilkes county, Monday, while playing in front of the fire-place during its mother's absence from home.  
Sunday morning, while William lies, of Halifax county, was at breakfast, an unknown thief entered his house, broke open a trunk, and took therefrom \$305.50, the hard earned savings of a lifetime.

Six bales of cotton were stolen in Cleveland county, Monday night, and when search was instituted they were found on the premises of Frank Elam, a young married man, who has always stood well in the community. He is now in Salisbury jail.  
The office of the Shelby World was broken into Monday night, a lot of type taken from the form and pieced, the type cases upset, and things scattered around generally. The outrage is believed to have been perpetrated by political enemies of the paper.

A rural free delivery test, the only one in the State, was inaugurated in China Grove township, Rowan county, Thursday. The system will supply every citizen in the township, outside the corporation of the town, with mail daily. Nineteen letter boxes have been established in as many different localities in the township.  
Last Friday, J. L. Mathewson, a Western clock peddler, married the seventeen-year-old daughter of Maxwell Sanderlin, a well-to-do farmer who resides near Hallsville, in Duplin county, after a brief courtship. They went to Wilmington on a bridal trip, but the next morning the young bride found herself penniless and deserted.

A race riot occurred during a political speaking at Winstead's Mill, Person county, Thursday, brought about by an incendiary speech to the negroes by S. P. Satterfield, Republican, who was clerk in the last Legislature and was indicted for tampering with certain bills. A number of white men were struck by rocks thrown by negroes and seriously hurt. Several arrests have been made.

Miss Clara Crowson, aged 21, of Wadesboro, died Tuesday from the effects of eating poisoned ice cream at a wedding in that town three weeks ago. She is the second victim of the ice cream poisoning, Miss Eleanor Nutall, a sister of the bride, having died about a week ago. For several days the life of the bride, Mrs. Graham, was hanging, as it were, by a mere thread, but she has since recovered.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A premium of better quality powder, highest of all in business success—Largest United States Government Food Depot.  
Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

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—AT—  
MOUNT OLIVE, N. C.  
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR  
Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions,  
Shoes, Hats and  
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

WE GUARANTEE A BARGAIN  
In everything you buy, and defy  
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money on every purchase, our store  
is the place you are looking for.

A. HARRIS & CO.,  
Corner Store in Pearsall Building.

THE BOSTON RACKET STORE  
TAKES THE LEAD IN PRICES!  
Because one dollar of your money  
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will find bargains in every line we  
have to offer. Be it!

Clothing, Dry Goods or Shoes.  
We can save you many a dollar of  
hard-earned money if you will only  
come to see us, because we will  
make it!

To Your Own Interest  
to trade with us. You may try  
everywhere. In buying, obtain their  
prices, and if you will come to us,  
you can rest assured that the goods  
will be sold to you lower than any  
one else is offering them.

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B.B.B. BOTANIC  
BLOOD BALM  
THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES  
It has been thoroughly tested by  
many of the most eminent  
physicians, and is  
guaranteed to cure  
SCURF, ULCERS, ECZEMA,  
RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, ERUPTIONS,  
ITCHING, etc. It is the only  
remedy that will cure  
all these diseases. It is  
sent free by mail, and  
will be sent to you  
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CALVES WANTED!  
We are paying the highest market  
price for young veal. Parties having  
calves for sale, would do well to see us  
or correspond with us.  
S. COHN & SON,  
City Butchers, Goldsboro, N. C.

Valuable Farm For Sale.  
The "Deer Park" farm, owned by the  
late W. F. Kornegay, situated 3 miles  
from Goldsboro on the W. & W. R. R.,  
containing 200 acres, good soil, plenty  
of wood, and all necessary buildings  
upon the farm, is offered for sale. Terms  
easy. If not sold by December 1st,  
\$2000 will farm will be offered for rent.  
For information apply to  
A. U. KORNEGAY,  
Goldsboro, N. C.

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PARKER'S  
HAIR BALM  
It cures itching humors, dandruff,  
and restores the hair to its  
natural color and growth. It  
is the only preparation  
that will cure these  
diseases. It is  
sent free by mail, and  
will be sent to you  
without charge.

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ARE YOU THIN?  
Thin people with Thinaicura Tablets for a scientific  
remedy. They create perfect assimilation of every  
particle of food, and make the blood pure and  
healthy. They are the only medicine that will  
cure thinness. They are the only medicine that  
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are the only medicine that will cure thinness.  
STANDARD REMEDY  
For persons containing no arsenic, and absolutely  
harmless. Price, 50 cents. 100 cents for 3 months.  
Payable, "HOW TO GET FAT," free.  
THE THINACURA CO., 140 Broadway, N. Y.

PENNYROYAL PILLS  
It cures itching humors, dandruff,  
and restores the hair to its  
natural color and growth. It  
is the only preparation  
that will cure these  
diseases. It is  
sent free by mail, and  
will be sent to you  
without charge.

PISSO'S CURE FOR  
GOUT WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS  
It cures itching humors, dandruff,  
and restores the hair to its  
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