

THE GOLDSBORO HEADLIGHT.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

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VOL. X. NO. 9.

SILVER OR GOLD.

One Day Nearer Home.
 Fin one day nearer my home to-night,
 Nearer than ever before,
 One day nearer the fields of light,
 Away on the "other shore."
 Fin a day nearer to wearing the crown,
 Nearer than ever before,
 Nearer to laying my burdens down,
 Safe on the "evergreen shore."
 Fin a day nearer the "pearly gates,"
 Which the angels left ajar,
 Fin a day nearer the great white throne,
 And the beautiful crystal sea,
 My coming from afar,
 Fin a day nearer my "Father's house,"
 Where the shining angels lie,
 Fin a day nearer the great white throne,
 And the beautiful crystal sea.
 Fin a day nearer the shining host,
 On the fadeless, golden shore,
 These crossed the mystic stream of death,
 And will come to us no more.
 Fin a day nearer to a "phantom barge,"
 To bear me to their side,
 I watch the "phantom" noiseless ear,
 To sweep the silver tide.
 The "boatman" pale will come for me,
 And grasp my wasted hand,
 Then shall we cross the unknown sea,
 This side of the golden strand,
 And when we reach the "other shore,"
 I shall reach the angel land,
 Who shall wait to deck my young brow
 With flowers of the "crystal sea."
 —T. M. HANCOCK.

Illiteracy.

Complaints are made in various communities in this country that the proportion of illiterates to the whole population is increasing. This is inexcusable in a country so rich as ours, where so much is done to provide free education. It was at first assumed that the increase in the number of illiterates was due to an influx of ignorant immigrants from Europe, but this does not seem to be the fact, the educational systems of most European countries being more strict, if not better, than our own. In some of our larger cities the increase in the number of illiterates may fairly be ascribed to the overreaching ambition of pedagogues, the vanity and pride of school directors, and the resulting customs established among the pupils. In some communities the lower schools are more or less neglected; higher education may be provided for the few and that the town or city may gain distinction by the character of the buildings provided for high or normal schools. There is a similar tendency to build costly school-houses for all grades, in which the poor girl or boy feels out of place.

In our cities, at least, in spite of free public schools and in spite, in some cases, of compulsory education laws, we are getting back to something resembling the monopoly of education by the rich which prevailed in older times, only that our aristocracy of wealth embraces a very much more numerous class and includes what in Europe would be called the middle class. But the poor are being shut out of our schools, not merely by their poverty, which compels them to go to work at an early age, but by disregard of their wants and by vicious social customs respecting dress and appearance. It would not do in this country to revive the "ragged schools" of England in order to provide for poor pupils. That would be a mark of distinction between classes not to be tolerated in Democratic communities. But some relief might be obtained by repressing the disposition to ostentatious display in the construction and fitting up of school buildings and by discouraging exhibitions of vanity in the matter of dress on the part of pupils.

This vanity may be exhibited in the lower schools as well as in the higher, and sometimes becomes so conspicuous at commencement that school authorities are compelled to prohibit extravagant dressing. The boys do not suffer as much from this as the girls, but do not altogether escape. The girls in normal schools, where the bad custom prevails of special dressing for commencements, suffer many heartburnings by reason of their envy of others, and the poorer among them are obliged to make great sacrifices that they may not become conspicuous through the meanness of their attire. That this condition should not be permitted to exist is obvious, for no mental education can compensate for the lack of moral training which such a custom precludes. There are, of course, many causes contributing to an increase in the number of illiterates, but extravagance in the conduct of schools, and especially public schools, is one of them, and it is a contributing cause that may be removed, and ought to be removed because of its pernicious effect upon the character of pupils.

Manners are of more importance than laws. Upon them, in a great measure, the laws depend. The law touches them but here and there, now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us; by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and color to our lives.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croup cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by M. E. Robinson & Bro., and J. H. Hill & Son, druggists.

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 145 acres and a house, 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 Monrovia, Liberia; to supply them with food of a good quality during the voyage of twenty-three days, and upon the arrival at Monrovia to give to each adult who had paid for his or her passage 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 Monrovia, March 23rd, just 314, or one less than the number that started. We were not permitted to land at Monrovia 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 Monrovia, 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.

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.
 Diptheria 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.

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. Dun & 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. ANAPOLIS, 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.

ALSO READ THIS. 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.

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.

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Dr. F. Arrington, M. D., D. O. S., is a prominent physician in Goldsboro, N. C. He specializes in the treatment of various ailments, including respiratory issues. His office is located at the corner of Main and Second Streets.

One Dollar Your Money. This is a special offer for our high-quality goods. We guarantee that every dollar spent here will be well-received. Our products are made with care and attention to detail, ensuring customer satisfaction.

The Work of Two. Our efficient service allows you to get twice the work done in half the time. We have a team of skilled professionals who work tirelessly to meet your needs. Contact us today to learn more about our services.

Quality and Price. We offer the best quality products at the most competitive prices. Our commitment to excellence is reflected in every item we sell. Don't miss out on these great deals.

Full Value Your Money. Every dollar you spend here is worth its full value. We provide exceptional value for our customers through our wide selection of quality goods and services.

Quick Sales. Our popular products are selling fast. Don't wait until they are gone. Visit our store today to see the latest arrivals and take advantage of our special offers.

Small Profits. We believe in providing quality products at a fair price. Our goal is to serve our customers better than anyone else. Thank you for your support.

Shoes at Almost Any Price. We have a vast selection of shoes for every budget. From luxury to budget-friendly, we have what you need. Visit our store today.

A. M. Shrago, a well-known local business owner, is offering a special promotion on his products. The promotion ends soon, so don't miss out.

Frank Boyette, D. D. S., is a dentist serving the community. He provides professional dental care and is known for his friendly and thorough service.

Advertisement for a local business or service, providing contact information and details about the offering.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A brand of better baking powder, highest of all in business success. Largest United States Government Food Deposit. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

THE CHEAP STORE. 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 competition. If you want to save 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 does the work of two here. You will find bargains in every line we have to offer.

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 every store in town, 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 other store in town.

THE BOSTON RACKET STORE. 141 E. Edwards' old stand on East Centre Street, Goldsboro, N. C.

Save Paying Doctors' Bills. B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, ERUPTIONS, ITCHING, etc. It is the best blood purifier and skin restorer. It is sold by all druggists and chemists. Sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

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.

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