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A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY!

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

WONDERFUL HEALING PROPERTIES!

For Rheumatism, Cuts, Wounds, Burns, etc., it is invaluable, and gives instant and permanent relief.

It is especially adapted for the relief of the most distressing cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc., and is equally effective in the treatment of all the above-named affections.

It will keep down Inflammation, Gangrene or any other morbid action, and will prevent suppuration, if it is applied to the wound.

It is also a powerful antiseptic, and will prevent the growth of bacteria, and is equally effective in the treatment of all the above-named affections.

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If We Only Knew.

There are gems of wondrous brightness oft times lying at our feet.

Down the busy crowded street.

If we knew, our feet would not be so sure.

We would step more oft with care.

Last our careless feet be treading.

To the earth some jewel rare.

If we knew what hearts are aching.

For the comfort we might bring.

If we knew what souls are yearning.

For the sunshine we might fling.

If we knew what feet are weary.

Walking pathways roughly laid.

We would quickly hasten forward.

Stretching forth our hands to aid.

If we knew what friends around us.

Fed a want they never tell.

That some word that we have spoken.

Pained or wounded where it fell.

We would speak in accents tender.

To each friend we chanced to meet.

We would give to each one freely.

Smiles of sympathy so sweet.

Orderly Habits in Life.

The opening of the New Year gives rise to thoughts respecting the conduct of life which may be of service as a guide for the future.

What have we learned by experience in the years that have passed? We should have observed the value of order as an agent in promoting virtue.

Idleness is a fruitful parent of vice, but the orderly man is never idle.

He does not permit himself to be crowded with affairs, and, on the other hand, he is kept constantly employed.

The disorderly overtook a part of their time, do their work hurriedly and imperfectly, and then for another part of their time have nothing to do, and thus subject themselves to temptations. It is, of course, possible to carry an orderly system of conduct to such an extreme as to make it the subject of ridicule.

One of our modern comedies represents the impudence of a young wife with her husband, who moves with clock-like precision and who irritates by his attention to small details. She wants him to be like other men, and she gives her a lesson by acting a part in which his whole nature seems to be transformed by his departure from methodical habits.

The comedy is intended for no higher purpose than to amuse, yet it has its serious lessons as well.

The humdrum life of the orderly person is promotive of the domestic virtues; the disorderly life tends toward vice. But it is not necessary to carry one's respect for order to such an extreme as to make life dull or uninteresting. What is needed is a respect for order as a habit and a disposition to follow a system of dividing up the duties of the day instead of leaving them to chance.

The value of order in promoting the happiness of one's self and of others may be realized by considering what its opposite, disorder, means. The mention of confusion suggests disturbance and vexation. Can the man be happy who at the close of his day's labor remembers that he has neglected many things that ought to have been done or who is afraid to look over his accounts because he knows that owing to his neglect his affairs are in bad condition or in such condition that he cannot tell exactly where he stands? Man is so much a creature of habit that it is necessary, if one would be orderly, to begin early in life the methodical arrangement of one's affairs.

Parents can promote this orderly habit in their children by having fixed hours for meals and requiring all the household to be punctual. They can also help the children to acquire a useful habit by teaching them to take care of their clothes or their rooms.

An intelligent manager of an asylum for children saved expense and taught his charges (who were boys) many useful lessons by requiring them to keep their rooms in perfect order, dispensing with the service of a number of servants. The boys were also required to mend their own garments, sew on buttons and the like, and when they left the institution were self-reliant and had acquired habits of caring for themselves and of maintaining order in their apartments—habits that could not fail to be useful to them in after life.

The respect for order in domestic affairs having been developed, extend itself naturally to the affairs of business, so that a boy who has been taught orderly habits at home needs little training when he enters a store or an office.

In business affairs order becomes of increasing importance as the magnitude of the business increases. The traffic of a great railroad corporation and its books of accounts would soon be in endless confusion if at any part of the system disorder prevailed. In a lesser degree all business requires system and order, and the controlling mind may keep its details in proper relation one to the other. It is, therefore, good preparation for the business of life for the young to acquire orderly habits, and the beginning of a new year is an appropriate time for them to consider the importance of fixing upon rules for the conduct of their lives.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia.

For sale by M. E. Robinson & Bro., and J. H. Hill & Son, druggists, Goldsboro.

ARP SNIFFS WAR AIR.

The Georgia Philosopher Buckles Down to Earnest Retrospection.

This is the 8th of January—a day memorable in the annals of American history. The young people ought to read about the battle of New Orleans—Jackson's great battle, where his troops in less than an hour killed and wounded 2,600 of the flower of the British army and lost only eight killed and thirteen wounded. Never in the history of the world has a battle been fought in which there was so great a disparity of loss. Pakenham, who was in command of 12,000 troops, was the brother-in-law of Wellington and had only a short time before obtained a great victory over Napoleon at Salamanca. Jackson had only 6,000 untrained riflemen, and Pakenham was killed and his army routed and put to flight. This battle established the prowess of the Southern yeomanry and made Jackson president. He was certainly a very wonderful man. He had but a little schooling in an old field school, and never learned in the course of his life to use the English language correctly. When only thirteen years old an English officer cut him with a sword because he refused to black his boots.

His father died early, his brothers were killed in the revolutionary war and his mother died from hardship and suffering, and so he grew up with an intense hatred of the British. The family were Scotch-Irish, and my friend, Georgia Adair, would say that accounts for all of his wonderful deeds. He had but little knowledge of law, but was made public prosecutor and was a terror to evil-doers. He gave the new state its name of Tennessee, and waged a war of years against the Indians, whom he subdued, not only in his own State, but even in Alabama and Mississippi and Florida. He had to cut out roads wherever he went with his troops and almost every great highway in the South from north Georgia to the Mississippi is still known to the old men as Jackson's road. When on the warpath he paid no respect to orders from Washington, but pursued his own plans in defiance of the government. He was several times wounded in battle and in duels with his political enemies, but seems to have lived a charmed life. He followed no precedents and made no alliances with political cliques.

He was always original, self-willed and defiant. John Forsythe was his secretary of state and Berrien his attorney general, both of Georgia. He hated Adams and Clay and all the followers of Jay and Hamilton. He challenged Winfield Scott for a remark he made about him. He turned Calhoun out of his cabinet because Mrs. Calhoun wouldn't associate with Mrs. Eaton, the wife of the secretary of war. The whig papers had malign Jackson's wife and Jackson never forgave the party for it and turned over 2,000 of them out of office the first year of his administration. His chivalrous respect for the female sex was the most whimsical feature about his character. Sam Houston and Davy Crockett had fought under him and were his trusted political friends and advisers. Like Grant and Taylor, they had fought their way up in hard, dangerous warfare, and had but little respect for the limitations of law or the provoking delays of red tape. Almost all West Pointers have a similar contempt for the slow methods of the civil law, and especially for the writ of habeas corpus and appeals from court to court. I remember when General Joe Johnston ordered a court-martial at Centerville, Va., to try two soldiers for striking their captain. The crime was committed at 10 o'clock in the morning. They were tried on the afternoon of the same day and shot next morning at sunrise. That is the kind of swift justice that military men admire.

There are some curious things about these old-time presidents. Three of them died on the Fourth of July. The first fourteen were no beard; sixteen no mustache; twelve had no middle name; five were named James; seven had thirteen letters in their names, and every name had the letter A in it somewhere, except John Tyler's, and he was a vice-president. So it is no use in nominating a man who has not that little vowel to give him luck, nor is thirteen an unlucky number among presidents. It is my misfortune that I never saw a president. I looked toward Franklin Pierce once in New York, but he was so tangled up in a carriage with other gentlemen that I could not distinguish him. But I have seen quite a number of great men—some of them, indeed, who were greater than presidents. I saw Daniel Webster and Clay and Choate and heard them speak. Mr. Calhoun put his hand on my head when I was a lad and spoke kind words to me. I still reverence his memory, for he was a great and good man.

I saw and heard Jefferson Davis on the battle field and on the platform after the war. I saw and heard all the great men of Georgia who figured in politics in the '40's and '50's. The

A NATION'S DOINGS.

The News From Everywhere Gathered and Condensed.

Five children were drowned in St. Louis, Monday, while skating.

At Romney, W. Va., Tuesday, May Mitchell, aged 12, was burned to death.

A prominent Richmond physician says there are now over 5,000 cases of grippe in that city.

While skating at Bloomsburg, Pa., Sunday, George Scott broke through the ice and was drowned.

Four men were blown to atoms near Boulder, Colo., Tuesday, by the premature explosion of a lance.

During the progress of a dance at Flat Rock, W. Va., Monday night, Lew Grim shot dead three men.

A heavy storm of snow and rain prevailed in Southern California, Friday, lasting twenty-four hours.

The Missouri Legislature has ordered a thorough investigation into the Police Department of St. Louis.

Owing to its unsanitary condition, the water supply has been discontinued in the public schools at Chicago.

Coal gas suffocated Robert Gates, his wife and three children at Lebanon, Pa., Saturday night, while asleep.

In a runaway accident at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, Mrs. Richard Peters and her daughter Sadie, were instantly killed.

At Adams Station, Ga., Monday night, Mrs. William Rowland was shot by masked men who attempted to rob her husband.

Two farmers while driving across the railroad tracks at Hopewell, N. J., Saturday, were struck by a passenger train and killed.

Four United States prisoners, two counterfeiters, a mail robber and a procurer, escaped from Ludlow street jail, New York, Friday night.

Four men and a boy were killed in a coal mine at Wadesville, Pa., Thursday, by a cross-head falling on the bucket in which they were descending.

While hauling wood, Wednesday, Charles Morrison, of Dingman's Ferry, Pa., was killed by his team running away and upsetting the load on him.

On a shaft at the Tunis Planing Mill, Baltimore, Robert A. Stevens was caught, Thursday, and torn to pieces, and his father, who saw him, fainted away.

The post office at Bryn Mawr, Pa., was burglariously entered, Wednesday night, the thieves securing \$2,000 in cash, besides about \$75 worth of stamps.

During a quarrel at Statsburg, Va., Thursday, Solomon Miller fatally shot his brother, and then, single-handed, set about trying to nurse him back to life.

At Rugby, Tenn., Benjamin L. Davies, proprietor of the Tabard Inn, and his wife were Saturday morning found dead in bed, both having suicided by taking poison.

In her attempt to kindle a fire with coal oil, Monday, Mrs. James Farley, of Baltimore, had her clothing ignited, and before help could reach her, she was burned to death.

A colored bell-boy in the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, found a pocket-book, Monday, containing \$40,000. He handed it to the hotel clerk, who returned it to its owner.

In a room at the Harlem Hotel, in New York, William Ferguson and James McKenna were found dead, Sunday morning, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

Fire completely destroyed the Buckner's Orphan's Home near Dallas, Tex., early Saturday morning. Sixteen children were cremated and nine injured, three of them fatally.

A train wreck occurred at Sciota, Ill., Tuesday, in which the engineer was killed, and the baggage man and five passengers were hurt. The wreck was caused by a broken rail.

Five persons were severely injured and about thirty others were slightly hurt by an electric car jumping the track and running into a telegraph pole at Pittsburg, Pa., Tuesday.

At Staunton, Va., Tuesday, Wm. Roper, aged 25, was struck by a freight train and killed. He appeared to be looking for something, and a brakeman called to him but he did not hear.

A child of John Merves was burned to death near Phoenixville, Pa., Friday, during the absence of its mother. She had gone to a neighbor's, leaving the little one alone in the house.

Masked bandits held up Dr. John Partridge and his clerks at his general store, near Guthrie, O. T., Wednesday night, robbed the safe of \$1,000 and set fire to the store, burning up \$6,000 worth of goods.

After a day of wedded life, Mrs. Patrick Donahue was found dead at her home in Philadelphia, Friday morning, with her skull crushed. The bridegroom has been arrested upon suspicion of having caused her death.

Last Week in Trade Circles.

New York, Jan. 18, 1897.

Business during the past week has continued generally quiet. While actual trade expansion is disappointing to over- sanguine expectation, there are many evidences of moderate improvement. More substantial recovery awaits tangible relief from currency conditions which have so long disturbed confidence. The tendency, however, is toward a gradual betterment of business, and it is likely to become more pronounced as the season shall advance toward spring. Industrial output is slowly increasing, and the distribution of manufactured goods is broadening, although demand in all lines continues within conservative limits. Foreign trade conditions show no change. Imports continue to fall below last year's totals at the corresponding period, and merchandise exports so far this month have made a further comparative gain. Business failures in the United States and Canada during last week, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 526, against 476 in the corresponding week last year.

Decreased receipts of cotton at the ports and larger exports have combined to strengthen prices, which show 1 of a cent advance for the week. The exports in five days have been 192,971 bales, and the port receipts 114,245 bales. Domestic spinners have bought moderately; but there has been a slight improvement in the demand for staple cottons, and the sales of about 300,000 pieces of print cloths at Fall River promise a little reduction in the big accumulation of stocks. There has been no improvement in prices of print cloths, and the general market for brown and bleached goods has continued in buyers' favor. The cotton goods situation is, on the whole, however, a little more encouraging than it was a week ago, and there are indications of a further early increase in demand. There have been a few large transactions in wool in Boston; but as a general thing business has been on a small scale in all markets. A discouraging condition of trade in woolen goods and the fact that many mills are heavily stocked with wool bought in anticipation of an early restoration of duties account for the present dullness of the wool trade.

Wheat markets have ruled weak; and while the cash grain has receded but slightly in price, the late futures have declined 1 to 1 cent per bushel. The halt in the upward movement is a natural reaction. So much has been published concerning the strength of the wheat situation that a great many people have become strongly impressed with the opinion that "dollar wheat" in Chicago would not be an improbable outcome of the changed conditions. Hence, there has been overbuying by small speculators, and the professional operators, who are adepts in the tricks of manipulation, have been working the markets to shake out small fry buyers. The legitimate situation has not changed, and it is very strong from the standpoint of American interests. But wheat has already had a very substantial rise of 25 cents per bushel for this crop year, and it does not follow that the price is to keep on going up because there is a probability that the foreign demand will absorb the exportable surplus. The week's reports have confirmed previous statements of a shortage in the yield in Australia and Argentina. Interior milling operations have been moderately curtailed by the disparity between the cost of wheat and the market value of flour, and there has been less activity in the demand from millers. Western receipts of wheat have been light, and visible stocks have slightly decreased.

Corn prices have been shaded fractionally for immediate deliveries, and the market for futures have declined 1 to 1 cent per bushel. The weakness in prices has been partly due to the decline in wheat, but is chiefly an effect of the enormous supply available in the interior. The movement of the crop has been retarded by unfavorable weather and roads, as well as by a reluctance on the part of the farmers to part with it at ruling low prices. There has been a fair export trade in corn; but while low prices are an important factor in the stimulation of exports, the volume of the exports of corn has no appreciable influence in strengthening the market because it can be at most a very small percentage of the available supply. There has been a better distributing trade in hog products, and Chicago prices have been moderately strengthened by the more confident operations of speculators.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Row's of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had a gripe which left me in a low state of health. I tried many remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 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.

Twenty members of the Legislature are sick with the grippé.

The colored people are to build a hotel for their race in Asheville.

Counterfeit and Mexican coins have been distributed throughout Cabarrus county.

Crazed by business reverses, E. L. Holmes fatally shot himself at his home in Asheville, Tuesday.

A little son of Lawson Ben