THE GOLDSBORO HEADLIGHT.

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INDIGESTION

If you have it, you know it. You know all about the heavy feeling in the stomach, the formation of gas, the nausea, sick headache, and general weakness of the whole body.

You can't have it a week without your blood being impure and your nerves all exhausted. There's just one remedy for you——

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

There's nothing new about it. Your grandparents took it. 'Twas an old Sarsaparilla before other sarsaparillas were known. It made the word "Sarsaparilla" famous over the whole world.

There's no other sarsaparilla like it. In age and power to cure it's "The leader of them all."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

"After suffering terribly I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles and now feel like a new man. I would advise all my fellow creatures to try this medicine, for it has stood the test of time and its curative power cannot be excelled." I. D. Goode, Jan. 30, 1899. Brownsville, Va.

Write the Doctor.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption, a slow, sure death? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute; it is not as good as Dr. Bull's. Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism, Aches and Pains. 15 & 25 cts.

Healthy Children

are kept strong and well; weak and puny little folks are made vigorous by the use of that famous remedy—

FREY'S VERMIFUGE

Corrects all disorders of the stomach, expels worms, etc. Palatable and positive in action. Bottle by mail, 25c. C. A. S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Park, PHILA., PA.

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POSITIONS GUARANTEED, Under $3,000 Cash Deposit. Railroad Fare Paid. Open all year to Both Sexes. Very Cheap Board. Georgia-Alabama Business College, Macon, Georgia.

Guaranteed Salary $900 YEARLY.

Men and women of good address to represent us, some to hold appointing agents, others for local work, looking after our interests. $900 salary guaranteed, paid by check, extra commissions and expenses, rapid advancement, old established house, liberal chance for capable man or woman to secure permanent, profitable position, liberal income and future. New, brilliant lines. Write at once.

STAFFORD PRESS, 73 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Build Not on the Sand.

Star of the West, hope of man,
Unto thyself be true;
Follow the path thy sires began;
That honor should pursue;
Stand 'twixt the tyrant and his prey,
Proffer the helping hand;
Build up the creed of freedom's sway,
But build not on the sand.

Honor the rights of strong, of weak,
Temper the law of might;
Thou who but late didst freedom seek,
Keep thine escutcheon bright;
Better they know, who would be free,
Better they understand;
Build up the creed of liberty,
But build not on the sand.

Star of the West, thine orbit keep
In the golden sunset glow,
And all the world shall joyous reap
The blessings thou shalt sow;
Empires and slaves, the cause, effect—
By greed's ambition planned—
Build up, build well, and circumspect,
But build not on the sand.

Keep Your Wife in Order.

If, at the beginning of his married life, a man cannot have enough control over himself to see that his wife does not get her own way in everything, and that he does not make himself her abject slave, he will never be able to recover his liberty, and he is done for, condemned to subjection for the rest of his natural life. The beginning of wisdom is to keep your wife in order.

No government has ever been known to successfully suppress or even reduce any liberty or privilege previously granted to the people. If a man capitulates on the threshold of matrimony, he will never be able to recover one inch of the ground he has surrendered. In fact, a man has to be as careful to avoid spoiling a wife as he would a child, and that for her sake as well as for his own.

To be happy, for instance, a woman does not require the constant presence of her husband. On the contrary, she will enjoy his company very much more if he and she are not always thrown together.

I know men who, from the beginning of their married lives, visited their clubs, enjoyed men's company, while remaining very devoted to their wives and making them very happy.

But if a man waits ten years to decide on belonging to a club, he will soon discover the terrible mistake he has made.

His visits to that club will be treated like perfect acts of unfaithfulness, reproaches will begin, followed by sulking, and the famous sentence will be uttered, "You love me no more." To be happy, matrimonial life must be uniform. Every change must be discreet, gradual and for the better. You have to keep a fire alive for the length of your natural life; see that your cellar is well stocked and the fuel used discriminately and economically.

Control your love and your ardor. If at the beginning you are too attentive and do such things that you know you cannot do forever, look out. The slightest inattention will take the most gigantic proportions.

Some men, good diplomatists, carry this principle the length of objecting to being their wives' lovers, simply because they know they cannot always be lovers, and that the day they cease to be lovers they will be considered perfect criminals.

Therfore, my friend, control yourself sufficiently to restrain your epanchements so cleverly that your wife may be led to believe that you love her more and more every day. Remember that you enter the holy state of matrimony with a certain capital of love. The whole happiness of your married life will depend on the way you use that capital.

Live on the interest. If you touch the capital, you are sure to become bankrupt sooner or later.

Married life is a comedy (sometimes, alas! a tragedy) in several acts. Like in a play, avoid putting in the first act of your married life all your strongest situations and all your smartest dialogue, for fear lest the interest should go on flagging steadily to the end.

The clever dramatist is invariably satisfied with writing a quiet and sober first act. No situations of any strength are required. He makes his audience thoroughly acquainted with his characters.

Then the action begins, and the climax is never reached before the end of the last act but one. A genius sometimes gives it in the last act.

The intelligent husband should bear this in mind and do the same.

The first act of matrimony should be a careful and sympathetic study of character, the laying down of a little plan of campaign, full of considerate concessions and well conceived resolutions.

In matrimony it is not "all is well that ends well;" it is "all is well that begins well, and not too well."

MAX O'RELL.

Caught a Dreadful Cold.

Marion Kooke, manager for T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, says: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by M. E. Robinson & Bro., J. F. Miller's Drug Store, Goldsboro; J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive.

ARP ON CARNEGIE.

Bill Applauds the Millionaire for the Good He is Doing.

"Scale it, Mr. Fricks, scale these profits down 5 per cent for the next fiscal year. The books show that we are getting too rich. Put down the price of steel rails and put up the price of labor. We are but trustees for our fellowmen and a million a year is enough for us."

If Mr. Carnegie had said that ten years ago, he wouldn't be so perplexed now about giving away his money. He says it is a sin for a man to die rich, and as life is uncertain and death is sure, he seems to be in a hurry about getting rid of his millions. The five millions he has settled upon his aged and indigent laborers is a benefaction that everybody commends. The twenty-five millions that he has given to the cities for public libraries is not especially commended by anybody except those who received it. It is about on a par with Rockefeller's twenty-five millions to the great universities. Neither gift reaches the masses of the people nor alleviate the condition of the poor. George Peabody's and Peter Cooper's charities were much more sensible and effectual. George Mullers' life work, who without a dollar of capital to begin with, established orphanages in London until he had over 2,000 in charge when he died, and from year to year maintained and educated them, was a much grander charity than giving millions to colleges and libraries. George Peabody's millions built blocks of good comfortable tenement houses for the laboring poor of London, houses that were furnished and equipped with every comfort and every safeguard for the health of the tenants. Besides that, he left a large fund for the promotion of education in the south. There are many charities far more needed by the people than giving them a chance to read free books. The poor do not have time to read very much. A right hungry man can't hardly get religion, much less enjoy a story book. But still we commend Mr. Carnegie for his good intentions, and if he had given two or three thousand dollars to Cartersville, Ga., my home town, I would have said: "Mr. Carnegie, you are a big-hearted Scotchman, sir!" I hope they will elect him mayor of New York.

The reason why the public praise Mr. Carnegie so is because the public is surprised. Such munificence is so uncommon that it is unexpected. The gift is really no act of generosity, for, as he says himself, it is a sin to keep it and die rich. He got all his millions from the labor of the people, and now he is trying to pour some of it back in the jug. That is right and honorable for the ore was God's and the labor was the toil of his men. He ought to pour it back and give some to the toilers whose sweat earned the money. This is pure morality and common sense. Every man has a moral right, and it is his duty to make sufficient profit from his labor to maintain himself and his family in comfort, and even in luxury, and also to lay up something for his children and for old age and for the accidents of life; but beyond that the rights under a Christian civilization do not go. He then becomes a trustee for his followmen who are in need. Not that he should parcel out and distribute to each one his share, for it cannot be done, but he should make some investment that would insure the greatest good to the greatest number.

Nevertheless, Mr. Carnegie is scattering his money. He is sowing wheat among the tares. He is giving largely to the wealthy cities who can provide their own libraries. He is scattering his money; I mean the surplus, that has grown to be a burden. He has just finished a million dollar mansion in New York and has another in Scotland, and a few millions in reserve for contingencies. We hope that these small holdings will not interfere with his intention to die poor. No, there is no peculiar grace in the gifts of Carnegie or Rockefeller. They are a surprise, that's all, for not one in a hundred of the millionaires do such things. Most of them hold on and pile it up for their children to quarrel over. The Standard Oil Company has just declared a dividend of twenty million for Rockefeller. He crushed out and absorbed all competing mills and still sells oil to the consumers at 15 cents per gallon. Cheap isn't it? But he could sell it at 10 cents and make a hundred per cent. It is the common people, the masses, the toilers and the poor who buy the oil, and every gallon takes a nickel from them that ought not to be taken. God made the oil, and man gave the labor. Mr. Rockefeller had but little to do with it. Most of his millions really belong to God and the laborers. It is no sufficient answer that he has endowed a college. The children of the laborers are not in it. It's too far away and too high up.

These colossal fortunes are becoming alarming. They endanger good government, for it is still a fact "that riches and virtue are rarely found combined." Laws grind the poor and rich men make the laws. A graduated income tax would limit these great fortunes, but alas, we will never get it. It is too late. The opportunity has passed, for rich men make the laws. Millionaires control the United States senate and will resist any tax that limits or lessens their estates. But it is wrong for us to envy the rich. In the economy of life and the pursuit of happiness it seems necessary to have rich men. They build ships, railroads, canals, telegraphs and telephones, cotton and woolen mills, reapers, mowers, flour mills and a thousand other plants that furnish us with food and clothing and add to the comfort of mankind. The world would make slow progress without them, but when they begin to unload their vast profits mankind will criticize the manner of it. Generally they unload it on their children, who never earned a dollar of it. Some of them would carry it all to heaven with them if they could. Many of them give a part of it to some church or charity as a passport to heaven.

An old friend of mine who was pretty hard up borrowed $5 from me one morning to pay one of these darn little just debts, as he called them. He said his creditor was annoying him, but before he left my office a committee from the country called and asked us to help to build a country church. I gave them a dollar, but my friend subscribed $5 and handed over the bill that I had loaned him. After they had left I asked him why he gave so much and he said: "Well, I always give that much to help build a church. I do not belong to any, for I have not yet felt good enough to join, but I have lived in five counties and practiced my profession in fourteen and I have helped to build country churches in all of them. It may be that death will catch me unawares before I do join the church and St. Peter will refuse me admission into the heavenly gate. But I will have one credential, for I can say: 'St. Peter, I know I have not been a good man and am not fit to mingle with the saints, but I have got a little stock in every country church from Rabun's Gap to Tallapoosa—and maybe he will let me in—maybe so. Major, could you lend me another $5 without inconvenience?" Of course I did, for he was one friend whom I never refused. He did join the church and I believe he is in heaven now.

Charity is the greatest and most blessed of all virtues. As the poet says: "It is twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives and him that doth receive." But when a man with $100,000 income gives away $1,000 of it to ease his conscience and secure a passport to heaven, he makes a mistake. It will do neither. A man's standing in the community is determined more by his charity than anything else. How much does he give to the church and how much to the poor is discussed by his neighbors and he is rated accordingly.

Not long ago I gave a problem to the young people. If a man sells a sow and pigs for $18 and gets as much for one-tenth of the sow as he did for nine-tenths of a pig how many pigs did she have? I have received scores of answers—most of them making it nine pigs and some say ten pigs—one smart girl makes it seventy-two pigs and one smarter man proves that the sow had 1,791 pigs. Strange to say every answer is correct. Nine pigs gives $9 for the sow and 1 each for the pigs; seventy-two pigs gives $2 for the sow and 11 2-9 cents for a pig and it would take the seventy-two pigs to make the $18. Nine cents for the sow would give 1 cent for each pig, and therefore require 1,791 pigs to make up the $18. It is a see-saw sum. As the price of the sow goes down the number of the pigs goes up and any number is correct. Now let me ask the school boys and girls to hold up a little on compositions and speeches. Please excuse me for I have not the time. It would take every hour in the day to comply with all their requests.

BILL ARP.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

The average woman's mouth is too large because she stretches it smiling at women she dislikes.

In every love affair there is one woman that a man is trying to get and another that he is trying to get away from.

When a girl refuses a man she generally goes to the window when he leaves expecting to see him fall up against the nearest tree and sob.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo. F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who agree with me that it is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by M. E Robinson & Bro., J. F. Miller's Drug Store, Goldsboro; J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The News From Everywhere Gathered and Condensed.

Ten deaths from plague is the record of San Francisco, Cal.

Petroleum in large quantities has been found at Greenville, Ia.

A boiler explosion at Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, killed an Italian and injured four.

Indiana glass manufacturers will close all their plants May 11th until late in the fall.

Nearly all of the business portion of Fulton, Ark., was burned Tuesday. Loss, $50,000.

Steam from a bursted valve scalded Henry Otten, an engineer, to death, in New York Monday.

The headless body of a man was found near Ferrisburg, Vt., Tuesday, and the identity is a mystery.

From New York comes reports that all the great railway systems of the country are to form a gigantic trust.

A student of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., is reported to have a mild attack of the bubonic plague.

Fire at Lisbon Falls, Me., Saturday, destroyed 28 buildings in the business portion, causing a loss of $250,000.

John Zollinger, an old and eccentric recluse, who had hoarded $4,000, blew out his brains at New York, Monday.

Thirty telephone linemen have struck at Birmingham, Ala., because the management put negroes to work with them.

Five hundred carpenters and painters at Sharon, Pa., struck Monday, causing a general suspension of building operations.

While defending his mother, Everett Wheaton, 21 years old, was fatally shot by his father at Ravenswood, W. Va., Sunday night.

The steamer Chester W. Chapin went aground in Narragansett Bay, R. I., Saturday, with 200 passengers aboard, all of whom were taken off.

Negro women in Boston, Mass., have protested against allowing a book dealing with the race problem to remain in the Boston Public Library.

A mob of about 15 persons lynched May Hearn, a young white man, at Osceola, Ark, Friday night, for the shooting of Clyde King the previous Sunday.

In a dispute over politics, J. T. Diber was instantly killed and A. T. Rice fatally wounded by Max Rogers at Overland Park, Denver, Col., Monday.

Six burglars robbed a Chardon (Ohio) bank safe of $125 Friday night, after a fight with the watchman, and escaped on a hand car, leaving $30,000 untouched.

By the collapse of a bridge at Syracuse, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, a street car was thrown into a canal, thirty feet below, injuring about 40 of its passengers.

At Kine's Grove, Pa., Tuesday, John Gulick killed his mother and brother. What led to the commission of the crime could not be learned. The murderer is still at large.

A freight train on the Norfolk & Western road between Richlands and Swords Creek, W. Va., jumped into a river Thursday, and Engineer Hetherington and Fireman William Shelton were killed.

Two negro children were burned to death near Comer, Ga., Thursday. The parents left them locked up in the house, which caught fire in some unknown way and both children were cremated.

T. F. Hennigar was jailed at Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday, charged with the murder of his wife. It developed at the preliminary examination that Mrs. Hennigar carried a life insurance policy of $20,000, payable to her husband, upon which a three months premium had been paid the day before her death.

Foreign Affairs.

China has formally rejected the Manchurian Treaty.

Earthquakes in Hungary shook down several houses Monday.

There have been 315 cases of bubonic plague at Cape Town and 107 deaths, including 22 Europeans.

General French reports that he has captured all the Boer guns known to be in the Southeastern Transvaal.

Russia has sent a note to the United States Government declaring that she has no improper designs in Manchuria.

In a riot at Dienne, Switzerland, Monday, ten persons were killed and fifteen injured. The trouble originated by the municipal council selling land on which the people had enjoyed grazing rights.

Aginaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. He has agreed to send Trias, with whom he has had a number of conferences, to tell the rebels in the field that it is his wish that they should lay down their arms and accept amnesty. Aguinaldo still remains in captivity.

Last Week In Trade Circles.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1901.

Business conditions during the past week have not greatly changed in any department. With allowance for the effect of a holiday, the volume of trade has been fully up to and in some lines in excess of that of the previous week. Improvement has been noted in the demand for some products of wool, and greater activity without price recovery has been apparent in the market for the raw material. The cotton goods trade has continued in a depressed condition, but other industries have maintained previous activity. Foreign trade is of fair volume. Merchandise imports keep well up to last year's totals, but exports show a moderate decrease, which is due mainly to the falling off in raw cotton shipments and to smaller exports of manufactured goods. The failure returns for the first quarter of the year, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., show a decrease in liabilities, the total of which was $31,703,486 as compared with $33,022,573 in the first three months of 1900. The amount involved in the failures of the past quarter is the smallest reported for any year in the past twenty with the exceptions of 1899 and 1886.

Cotton prices have recovered ¼ of a cent during the week as a result of speculative buying on the theory of a reaction being due after a prolonged period of weakness in the market, but there has been no improvement in consumptive demand. Receipts have continued to exceed those of last year at the corresponding period, and both domestic spinners' takings and exports have shown a comparative decrease. The cotton goods trade has been quiet, and there has been considerable irregularity and weakness in prices. The strength in the raw cotton market, however, has induced some reserve among sellers who are not burdened with excessive stocks; but in most cases the mill output exceeds requirements and buyers retain the advantage. The tendency is toward a further curtailment of production. The wool trade shows increased activity, but there has been no improvement in prices.

The corn market has been under manipulation by Chicago traders who have endeavored to break the control of the "bull" leader in that market. But a decline of 2¼ cents per bushel has been followed by a recovery of 1¾ cents, and the market shows well sustained strength, which is supported by the high price of hogs and by a decreased crop movement and a firm holding sentiment in the interior. The export demand for corn is comparatively moderate, although the lower price of the grain and cheap freights have facilitated busines to some extent. Chicago prices of pork have eased off slightly, but other products have been advanced by active speculation. Compared with figures current a week ago prices of lard are 32 cents and of ribs 20 cents per 100 pounds higher, while country prices of hogs have risen 10 cents and are now 70 cents per 100 pounds higher than they were a year ago.

Suicide of a Unique Philanthropist.

Williamsburg, N. Y., April 8th.—Conrad Anderson, who had a small candy and tobacco shop at 463 Humboldt street, committed suicide yesterday with carbolic acid. He was well known and about three years ago when his wife died he owned property valued at about $20,000. He often told friends he believed his greed for wealth had brought misfortune upon him. One day he announced that he was going to have his property converted into cash and give it to the poor.

He carried out his design and had the cash paid to him in gold. He placed the money in banks and began last fall to distribute it among the poor. He would select a corner in a well-traveled thoroughfare and after gathering a crowd would throw gold pieces among them. His money went rapidly and in November, when he had about $900 left, he arranged for a trip to Germany. He purchased a ticket on a Cunard Line steamer. The night before he was to sail he attracted a crowd at Grand and Roebling streets. After addressing them on the dire consequences of accumulating wealth, Anderson distributed $5 and $10 gold pieces. There was such a scramble to get the money that Anderson was roughly handled. A policeman arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct and the next morning Magistrate Kramer fined him $10. Anderson paid the fine and went to Germany. On his return he opened the store in which he ended his life.

Killed Three Daughters And Herself.

Berlin, Germany, April 8.—The wife of Captain Von Tungeln, of the Sixteenth regiment of dragoons, stationed at Lueneburg, and daughter of the well known historian and publicist, Henry Goatthard von Treitscheke, while in a fit of melancholy, killed her three little daughters and then poisoned herself.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

A Summary of Current Events for the Past Seven Days.

Maj. William H. Martin, the defaulting ex-clerk of the State treasury, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

An old colored woman at Wilmington, who claimed to have lived in three centuries, was burned to death Thursday afternoon.

Seven prisoners, all colored, made their escape from the Gastonia "lock-up," Tuesday night, by digging a hole through the brick wall.

A veritable case of winter wedding spring occurred at Henderson, Sunday, the contracting parties being J. S. Ellexson, aged 82, and Miss Lou M. Wilson, aged 16, both of Halifax county, Va.

The trustees of the University of North Carolina met at Raleigh Thursday afternoon and created the chair of physiology to be filled next June, and also created an assistant professorship in pharmacy.

The Commissioner of Agriculture reports an increase of 30 per cent. in the sale of fertilizers this year as compared with last year. He says this indicates a largely increased cotton acreage throughout the State.

Carlton Archbell shot and killed a negro named Samuel Lanier, in Beaufort county, Monday. They got into a dispute over some posts that Lanier had promised to cut for Archbell. The shooting was in self-defense.

Twelves representatives and five senators were present at the adjourned legislative session at Raleigh last week. About twenty bills and resolutions passed, and on Thursday afternoon the members adjourned sine die.

Will and Joe Ligons, two white boys, had a difficulty with Jasper Evans, a colored boy, at Germanton, Stokes county, Saturday night, resulting in Joe Ligons being cut to death by the negro, who made good his escape.

Some unknown party broke into J. C. Field's store at Amelia, Alleghany county, Saturday night, and blew own his safe, tearing it in pieces. The rogue only got about forty cents in cash, and only a small quantity of goods.

Reuben D. East, a prominent farmer of Stokes county, was drowned in Covington's Creek, Tuesday evening, while returning home in a buggy with his son from Walnut Cove. The creek was badly swollen, but the son and horse swam ashore.

A death under rather peculiar circumstances is reported from Guilford county. The young son of Samuel May went out into the woods to fell trees and was struck on the chin by a limb. The blow caused an abrasion of the skin, resulting in blood poisoning, and a few days later the young man died in great agony.

The indictments against the Democratic registrars and judges in the United States District Court at Greensboro have been nol prossed and the defendants and witnesses notified that they need not appear. This, presumably, carries the quashing of all other indictments of like character in the Federal courts.

Governor Aycock, on Thursday appointed two of the new judges provided for in the act of increasing the number of Superior Court judges to sixteen. George A. Jones, of Franklin, Macon county, was appointed judge for the sixteenth district and Francis D. Winston, of Windsor, Bertie county, appointed judge for the second district.

Wednesday morning as one of the steamers was coming into Greenville and about to make fast to the wharf, the body of a white man floated up from the bottom of the river. The body was dragged out and Chief of Police J. T. Smith was notified. The officer went down to investigate and the body proved to be Frank Corbett, a white man about 40 years of age, of Falkland township, Pitt county. The coroner held an inquest but failed to disclose any evidence of foul play.

W. D. Smith was shot dead by Oscar Bracy, at Rowland, Robeson county, Saturday night, The affair occurred in the private room of Smith's livery stable, where, according to the testimony of the leading witnesses, both parties, being more or less intoxicated, had been quarreling previous to the shooting. Smith was shot five times, being instantly killed, while Bracy received only a slight wound. Bracy claims to have acted in self-defense, and made no effort to escape.

W. E. Branch, of Bellamy, Columbus county, who has been employed on the skidder force of the Butters Lumber Co., was killed Monday afternoon. Mr. Branch held the position of signer, which kept him near the large wire rope that is used to convey, by means of a pair of tongs, timbers out of the swamp to high land or to water where they can be floated. This rope broke and the tongs struck him on the head. He did not speak after receiving the blow and lived only about two hours.

Friends In Need Are Friends Indeed.

During the recent storm a frame house near Oak Ridge, N. C., owned and occupied by Oliver Nugent succumbed to the blast and was completely wrecked. His family escaped almost by miracle. On Tuesday his neighbors met and decided to help him rebuild it and some forty of them began to tear the old building to pieces and lay out the timbers, to clean the brick off the overthrown chimney and otherwise clear up the wreckage. By noon something like $100 was raised, by Mr. W. E. Benbow who acted as a leader, for the purpose of getting shingle nails, additional siding, ceiling, etc. By Wednesday night the 50 or 60 workmen had a neat three-room cottage up, weather-boarded and ready for shingles. Mr. Nugent doubtless spent Sunday under his own vine and fig tree. The storm which to him at first, no doubt, seemed a calamity, has brought him a blessing. He has found out that he has plenty of friends and they are amply repaid and realize the truth "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Dyspepsia

Is difficult digestion, due to a weakened condition of the stomach and its inability to properly churn the food; or to unhealthy condition of the gastric juice, too much or too little acid, too much or too little pepsin

Hood's Sarsaparilla relieves all the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia because it promotes the muscular action of the stomach and intestines, aids nature in the manufacture of her own digestive secretions, which are far better than any artificial pepsin, unlocks the bowels, stimulates the kidneys and tones up their mucous membranes.

So prompt is its effect in many cases that it seems to have almost a magic touch.

Begin to take it NOW.

Suffered Everything—"I was troubled with dyspepsia, suffered everything but death, could not eat without terrible distress. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I eat heartily and I am well." MRS. EUGENE MURPHY, Danbury, Conn.

Eat Three Times a Day—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of dyspepsia and I never felt better. Can eat three good meals every day." FRED POEHLER, 457 South Penna St., Indianapolis, Ind.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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9 room residence, Daisy street, $1,750.

5 room residence, Beach street, $1,150.

5 room residence, Park Avenue, $1,250.

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Two or three small tracts of suburban property, East of the city. Big investment.

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