THE GOLDSBORO HEADLIGHT

ESTABLISHED 1887. GOLDSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1917. VOL. XXIX. NO. 30.

"Come on Over, See My Corn Fall Off!"

"I Put 2 Drops of 'Gets-It' on Last Night—Now Watch—"

"See—all you have to do is to use your two fingers and lift the corn right off. That's the way 'Gets-It' always works. You just put on about 2 drops. Then the corn not only shrivels, but loosens from the toe, without affecting the surrounding flesh in the least. Why, it's almost a pleasure to have corns and

Chief Wm. of Gets-It Fame. That Corns Need With 'Gets-It'."

see how 'Gets-It' gets them off in a hurry and without the least pain. I can wear tight shoes, dance and walk as though I never had corns."

"Gets-It" makes the use of irritating salves, bandling bandages, plasters and other things not only foolish, but unnecessary. Use this wonderful discovery, "Gets-It," for any soft or hard corns or callos. It is the new, simple, easy, quick way, and it never fails. You'll never have to cut a corn again with knives or scissors, and run chances of blood poison. Try "Gets-It" tonight.

"Gets-It" is sold everywhere. So a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Goldsboro and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Goldsboro Drug Co., and M. E. Robinson & Bro.

THE PROPER COURSE

Information of Priceless Value to Every Goldsboro Citizen.

How to act in an emergency is knowledge of inestimable worth, and this is particularly true of the diseases and ills of the human body. If you suffer with kidney backache, urinary disorders, or any form of kidney trouble, the advice contained in the following statement should add a valuable asset to your store of knowledge. What could be more convincing proof of the efficiency of Doan's Kidney Pills than the statement of a Goldsboro citizen who used them and who publicly tells of the benefit derived?

R. B. Smith, Ash & Daisy Sts., Goldsboro, says: "I always had pain right across the small of my back. The kidney secretions were highly colored and contained sediment. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills, my back gained much strength, Doan's cube all ill and the kidney secretions have cleared up."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Smith recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUR FRECKLES

Need Attention in March or Face May Stay Covered.

Now is the time to take special care of the complexion if you wish it to look well the rest of the year. The March winds have a strong tendency to bring out freckles that may stay all Summer unless removed. Now is the time to use othine—double strength.

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful that it is sold by druggists under guarantee to refund the money if it fails. Get an ounce of othine—double strength, and even a few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the smaller freckles even vanishing entirely.

GOWANS
Rub It On
ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT
It Penetrates, Acts Quickly, Gives Decided Relief Without Dosing the Stomach with Medicine.
At Druggists, 25c, 50c, $1.00

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WILSON REPEATS OATH OF OFFICE

Takes It Twice at Beginning of His Second Term.

FIRST CEREMONY SIMPLE ONE

President With Only Few Witnesses on Sunday Kisses Bible Presented by Chief Justice White—Larger Assemblage at Public Exercises in Capitol Followed by Inaugural Address—Crowds Make Washington Grave.

THE PRESIDENT'S OATH TWICE TAKEN BY WILSON.

The oath taken by President Wilson as prescribed by the constitution is:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

The oath taken by Vice President Marshall was the same as that taken by senators and is prescribed by the constitution. It follows:

I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

The second term of Woodrow Wilson began at noon Sunday. To be absolutely exact, it began at 12.04 p. m., when in the presence of only Mrs. Wilson, members of his cabinet and before Chief Justice Edward Douglas White, he repeated the solemn inaugural oath and, bending over the little black Bible held out to him by the aged jurist, pressed his lips to its open pages.

"The Lord is my refuge, a very present help in time of trouble," were the sacred words upon which the kiss was imprinted. The passage had been selected by the president himself.

President Wilson, accompanied by his wife and augmented detail of secret service operatives, motored through a blinding rain to the capitol. He repaired to the president's room, and there throughout the morning engrossed bills were brought to him for signature. The cabinet gathered about him.

Mrs. Wilson, wearing deep mourning, sat in the window recess. Her sister, Mrs. H. H. Maury of Roanoke, Va., had died less than a week ago.

Few at the Ceremony.

The president expressed the wish that the party to witness the taking of the oath should be the smallest possible. Even so close a friend and counselor as Secretary to the President Tumulty effaced himself. Mr. Tumulty heard the murmur of the oath from the corridor of the senate.

Among the first to congratulate the president after the cabinet members had had their say was Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota.

"Congratulations, Mr. President," said the sturdy old warhorse of Republicanism as he grasped the hand of the chief executive. "I want to tell you that I am with you and that I stand with you in this emergency in anything and everything that you do."

Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the foreign relations committee, was not among the coterie of statesmen who extended their congratulations to the president after his induction into office. The acrimony of the last two days of legislative strife had marked the Missourian for elimination from that list of the president's friends who can be welcomed to intimate social intercourse.

While the little inaugural party was breaking up, Senator Robert Marion La Follette, to whom even in greater measure than to Senator Stone is due the defeat of the armed neutrality bill, came from the senate. He passed the door of the president's room, his eyes riveted on the elevator gate ahead. He observed neither to the right nor to the left, but plowed straight through, not even turning his eyes toward the president's room.

There was a slamming of doors, the secret service men and capitol policemen quickly cleared a passage way for the president, who, offering his arm to Mrs. Wilson, with a cheery "Good morning" to the crowd, walked to the west elevator and disappeared.

There was hand clapping and a spasmodic burst of cheering as the president left the capitol. Before 12:30 he was back at the White House, and the new administration of Wilson had begun.

Wilson Again Takes Oath.

The president took the oath of office for the second time this week at the public exercises at the capitol.

The exercises at the capitol were under the direction of a joint committee of the senate and the house. Its chairman was Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina.

Just as the doors of the senate chamber were opened three carriages, each drawn by four horses, left the White House grounds. In the first sat President and Mrs. Wilson and Senator Overman, chairman of the senate committee, with Senator Hoke Smith.

WILSON AND MARSHALL.

As the carriage emerged into Pennsylvania avenue a squadron of the Second cavalry, regular army, wheeled into place around it. For the first time in many years the regular branch of the service had been given the conspicuous honor of escorting a president to his oath taking.

President's Party Guarded.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall rode in the second carriage, and they were escorted by the Black Horse troop of Culver Military academy of Indiana, which had discharged that duty for its Hoosier fellow citizen four years ago.

At the capitol the presidential party was escorted directly to the senate room just off the senate chamber set aside as the presidential office. The committee on arrangements was in waiting, and Vice President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall were escorted to the vice president's room. At a given signal the presidential and vice presidential parties proceeded to the senate chamber, where, after prayer by the chaplain, the special session of the senate was called to order.

The organization of the senate completed, those assembled in the senate chamber proceeded through the rotunda to the platform in the center portico of the capitol overlooking the plaza, upon which the public had assembled.

So soon as all were assembled on the platform Chief Justice White advanced to the front, accompanied by President Wilson. There the oath was administered.

Crowd Serious at Address.

President Wilson then stepped forward to the front of the platform and began his inaugural address. An impressive silence hung over the throng that had gathered in the plaza to witness the history making event. There was a realization in every heart of the seriousness of the occasion and of the gigantic burdens the slender man in black was taking upon his shoulders in assuming the high office of the president of the United States for another four years.

The Inaugural Parade.

Immediately after the address the parade began in the direction of the White House escorting the newly elected president and vice president. A brief halt was made in front of the White House to permit the president to partake of a light luncheon and assume his position in the reviewing stand.

At the forefront of the parade was an escort of mounted police. Immediately preceding the carriages and escort of the president was the famous United States Marine band, followed by the grand marshal, Major General Scott, and staff. The second carriage, with Vice President and Mrs. Marshal and members of the congressional joint committee, was escorted by the Black Horse troop of Culver Military academy.

The first division of the parade was commanded by Major General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.; the second division by Brigadier General William A. Mann, U. S. A.; the third division, veterans of the civil and Spanish wars, by A. J. Huntoon and Daniel V. Chisholm; the fourth division, commanded by George R. Linkens, was composed of the civic and political contingents.

Delaware Led State Troops.

In the first two grand divisions the military and naval branches of the federal government and of the states were placed. Of the state troops the governor and troops of Delaware led the contingents, followed by the governor and troops of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia and New York. Independent military organizations and cadet companies completed this division.

Robert Percival Porter, who met with an automobile accident in London, is dead from his injuries. He founded the New York Press and was a prolific author. He won fame in 1898 as President McKinley's special commissioner to Garcia in Cuba. He joined the London Times staff in 1904.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

You may have noticed that easy money is difficult to retain.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Genuine bears signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

Drives Out Malaria, Builds Up System

The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 50c.

Invisible patches are a fashion used in patching family quarrels.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. The first application gives Ease and Rest. 50c.

The Soldier That Does Not Affect The Good Name of Its Uniform

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

16 NEW SENATORS FOR 65TH CONGRESS

They and Sixteen Re-elected Ones Take Oath.

Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana took the oath of office as vice president of the United States at the opening of the special session of the senate of the Sixty-fifth congress called by President Wilson to transact executive business. Sixteen new senators of the United States also took the oath administered by Vice President Marshall.

In addition to those sworn in along the oath was administered to sixteen senators who were re-elected, making a total of thirty-two members entering upon new terms of six years. The organization of the new senate was thus completed.

A solemn dignity marked the ceremony coincident with the organization of the senate. President Wilson occupied a seat in front of the vice president's desk. The members of the United States supreme court, garbed in their somber black robes, occupied prominent seats in the front of the chamber. Cabinet officers, other high officials of the government and the foreign ambassadors and ministers were in attendance.

After prayer by the chaplain the special session was called to order by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, president pro tempore of the senate, who administered the oath to the vice president. Mr. Marshall then delivered his inaugural address.

Although sixteen new senators were sworn in, the political control of the senate remains unchanged, the Democrats retaining a safe working majority. As constituted the senate is composed of fifty-four Democrats and forty-two Republicans, a loss of one Democratic seat from the senate in the Sixty-fourth congress. The new senators sworn in were:

William M. Calder of New York, Republican, succeeding James O'Gorman, Democrat; Joseph I. France of Maryland, Republican, succeeding Blair Lee, Democrat; Peter Goelet Gerry of Rhode Island, Democrat, succeeding Henry F. Lippitt, Republican; Frederick Hale of Maine, Republican, succeeding Charles F. Johnson, Democrat; Joseph F. Freilinghuysen of New Jersey, succeeding James E. Martine, Democrat; John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, Democrat, succeeding Clarence D. Clark, Republican; William H. King of Utah, Democrat, succeeding George Sutherland, Republican; Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, Republican, succeeding Moses E. Clapp, Republican; Hiram Johnson of California, Republican, succeeding John D. Works, Republican; Aristieus Jones of New Mexico, Democrat, succeeding Thomas B. Catron, Republican; Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republican, succeeding George T. Oliver, Republican, Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee, Democrat, succeeding Luke Lea, Democrat; Harry New of Indiana, Republican, succeeding John W. Kern, Democrat; Howard Sutherland of West Virginia, Republican, succeeding William E. Chilton, Democrat; Park Trammel of Florida, Democrat, succeeding Nathan P. Bryan, Democrat; Joseph O. Wolcott of Delaware, Democrat, succeeding Henry A. du Pont, Republican.

The following senators who succeeded themselves took the oath of office for new terms of six years:

Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona; Charles A. Culberson, Texas; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska; Henry L. Myers, Montana; Key Pittman, Nevada; Atlee Pomerene, Ohio; James A. Reed, Missouri; Claude Swanson, Virginia, and John Sharp Williams, Mississippi, all Democrats; Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota; George P. McLean, Connecticut; Carroll S. Page, Vermont; Miles Poindexter, Washington, and Charles E. Townsend, Michigan, all Republicans.

Of the new senators, Hiram Johnson of California and John B. Kendrick of Wyoming come to the senate from the governor's house, while Park Trammel of Florida resigned as governor of that state Jan. 2.

ESPIONAGE BILL LOST.

Efforts to Pass It in Closing Hours Abandoned.

The espionage bill was abandoned by its friends in the closing hours of the house session. No attempt was made by those in charge of the measure to bring it up, and it died on the files.

Chairman Webb of the judiciary committee did not give up hope of being able to get the bill through until the last moment. He conferred with Chairman Henry of the rules committee and urged the adoption of the rule to make the bill privileged and thus bring it before the house. Henry and other members of the rules committee demurred against this action upon the ground that as the bill had been amended in the house committee there was no possible chance of getting the amendments accepted by the senate.

Webb was also confronted with a formidable minority in his own committee opposed to the bill and determined to fight it if it came before the house for a vote, so he decided that further efforts to bring the bill up would be fruitless.

T. N. Barnsdall, one of the most widely known oil and mining operators in the United States, is dead at Pittsburgh. He was founder of the Kansas National Gas company, the Pittsburgh Oil and Gas company and the Union Natural Gas corporation and president of the last named concerns at the time of his death.

MEDICINES, LIKE MEN HAVE CHARACTER

From their fine outward appearance, through the various elements of strength that go to make up the standing of a remedy, including the final and absolute test—does it "make good"?—does it cure?—Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pepticon Pills conclusively prove every day that they are medicines of the highest character.

Hood's Sarsaparilla originated as a physician's successful prescription.

Pepticon Pills, named from pepsin and liver, include mix and other tonics.

For scrofula, eczema, humors, boils, pimples and other eruptions—for loss of appetite, indigestion and dyspepsia—for kidney and liver troubles—for loss of appetite, that tired feeling—for backache, nerve exhaustion, anemia and poor, thin blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pepticon Pills make the ideal course of medicine, the former before meals, the latter after.

CRISIS NOW RESTS WITH PRESIDENT

May Act Alone or Call Special Session of Congress.

FILIBUSTER ENDS SENATE.

La Follette and Stone Block Passage of Armed Neutrality Bill Despite Effort of Majority Handicapped by Senate Debate Rule—Session Ends [illegible]

[illegible] have rested on his own authority without congressional aid or support. As the Sixty-fourth congress passed dramatically into history at noon Sunday the request of the president for a congressional affirmation of the authority to arm American merchant ships and protect American rights against the German submarine campaign was refused.

In a formal statement from the White House President Wilson declared that the failure of congress to give him authority had practically blocked all his plans in this direction. He asserted that old, unrepealed statutes practically nullified the powers he thought he could exercise in this direction under the constitution. The president bitterly deplored the fact that a small group of senators had blocked the passage of the authorization bill and said an extra session of congress would be futile because the same senators could again hold up the legislation.

Complete plans for arming American sailing ships have been made by the navy department and are now on the president's desk. Only a formal order is necessary to start the navy department machinery at work installing guns and gunners on the country's merchant vessels. It is felt today the order will not be long delayed.

A determined filibuster, led by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, supported by ten other senators, prevented the enactment of the administration bill designed to place congress squarely behind the chief executive in his plans for placing the United States on a basis of armed neutrality. Not all the efforts of an overwhelming majority of the senate could sway the little group of obstructionists, who by parliamentary trick and device filibustered the measure to death in what will be remembered as one of the most bitter controversies the senate has ever known.

Final Debate Bitter.

Before the presidential authorization bill died seventy-six senators, Democrats and Republicans, signed a manifesto declaring they favored the measure and would vote for it if a vote could be secured. Eleven senators—La Follette, Clapp, Cummins, Kenyon, Gronna, Kirby, Lane, Norris, O'Gorman, Vardaman and Works—refused to sign the declaration and continued their obstructive tactics.

As President Wilson sat in the little red president's room adjoining the senate chamber the filibuster drove the armed neutrality bill to defeat through a debate that bristled with bitter personalities and acrimonious charges.

"This bill, designed to place in the hands of the president of the United States the power and authority to safeguard American lives and American rights," said Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, as he closed the fruitless debate that had kept the senate in continuous session for twenty-six hours, "has been done to death here by the most reprehensible filibuster the senate of the United States has ever known."

Senator La Follette tried to obtain an opportunity to make a dramatic speech closing the debate, but the supporters of the bill maneuvered him off the floor and barred him from defending his course.

Thoroughly angered, the short, chunky senator from Wisconsin took his place in the center aisle and fought for an opportunity to be heard. Senator Robinson of Arkansas made a point of order, asserting La Follette had no right to the floor at all. For a few moments the two senators, within arm's length, engaged in a bitter interchange which threw the senate in wild disorder and forced the vice president to use vigorous means to restore quiet.

La Follette Blocked.

Firmly, but with apparent bitterness, the great majority of the senate blocked all of La Follette's efforts to speak. Twice he appealed from decisions of the chair taking him off the floor. Twice his own vote was the only one recorded in his favor. Not until the clock struck 12 and the gavel of the vice president closed the session did he give up his effort to secure the floor.

Three times during the long night that kept the weary, bedraggled senate in the soggy atmosphere of the chamber, Senator Hitchcock fought to secure agreements that would allow a vote on the bill: Senators La Follette, Norris and Cummins objected to all these efforts.

"This experience," said Senator Hitchcock, as he shook his head gravely, recognizing the doom of the measure, "has demonstrated that even if an enemy were at our gates it would be possible for a few members of this senate to prevent action on the needed measures to meet that enemy."

When the senate session ended the big crowd that had filled the galleries filed out with mutterings and head shakings. The senators and a large group of members of the house who had watched the dramatic ending of the session from the floor made their way from the chamber in ominous silence. Both Democrats and Republicans plainly showed their perturbation and there was none of the usual end of the session gayety.

Five minutes after the senate adjourned the great chamber was empty, and a large majority of senators, both Democrats and Republicans, sought an opportunity to demonstrate that they were prepared to support the president. Several stopped at the president's room, where the executive was signing the bills passed just as the session closed, to assure him of their support.

Contrasted to the solemn perturbation which marked the closing of the session was a patriotic demonstration as the house drew to the end of the congress. A great American flag lowered over one of the galleries started a [illegible] which resounded through the capitol. Then from the speaker's gallery rang out a woman's voice in the stirring "Star Spangled Banner."

BRITISH ADVANCE ON FIVE MILE FRONT

Continue Ancre Gain as Germans Halt Retreat.

A new gain on the Ancre for the British is announced coincident with the news that the Germans have apparently completed the retirement to their new line of defense around Bapaume. The newest British advance was on the left flank, where General Haig's troops advanced a quarter of a mile on a five mile front in the sector between a point east of Gommecourt and another point north of Puisieux au Mont.

Apparently the British are approaching the line of new resistance and must begin again to fight hard for every gain.

Toward the right flank of the active area a German bombing attack drove a British detachment out of an advanced post near Sailly-Saillisel, but the ground was recaptured.

The French made several small attacks in the Aisne and Champagne sectors and were successful in surprise attacks upon German positions east of hill 304 on the Verdun front.

News from Persia tells of the capture by Russian troops of the Persian city of Hamadan, near the Turkish frontier. This city is about 240 miles northeast of Bagdad and was captured by the Russians in December, 1915, when they were advancing toward Bagdad. When the Turks won at Kut-el-Amara the Russians were forced to retreat from Hamadan, Kermanshah and Khanikin, where they were only 120 miles from Bagdad.

It is possible that a co-operative campaign against Bagdad by British and Russian armies may follow.

NAVY RECRUITING JUMPS.

Enlistments Greater Than at Any Time Since 1898.

Navy recruiting is at the highest mark since the Spanish-American war. In the twenty-six recruiting days of February 2,080 men enlisted. A record for one week was 601.

The number of men needed in the navy for mobilization at the present time is: Regular, 86,231; reserves, 75,827; total, 162,048.

On Feb. 28 of this year there were in the navy 50,030 men, and on the same day the vacancies were 22,022. The vacancies on Jan. 3, 1917, were 26,178.

The decrease in the number of men lost by discharge is being more than counterbalanced by new enlistments, and the number of men in the service on Feb. 28, 50,037, exceeds the prophecy made by naval officers in the department that on the 1st of March they would have 57,000 men.

FROM THE SPORTING WORLD.

This and That In Amateur and Professional Athletics.

Practically all the big league teams are now either at their spring training camps or on the way to them.

About fifty men have responded to the call for track team candidates at Yale. Outdoor practice will begin in about three weeks.

Sergeant Walter Smiley, U. S. A., has been assigned as drill sergeant to the Chicago club of the American league, which will leave Chicago for its spring training at Mineral Wells, Tex. Smiley is captain of an army baseball team. The Chicago club is the first in the league to officially adopt the military training program advocated by President Johnson.

Mother's Troubles

Mother's unending work and devotion drains and strains her physical strength and leaves its mark in dimmed eyes and careworn expressions—she ages before her time.

Any mother who is weary and languid should start taking

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

as a strengthening food and bracing tonic to add richness to her blood and build up her nerves before it is too late. Start SCOTT'S today—its fame is world-wide.

No Alcohol.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 16-4

GOLDSBORO MARKET REPORT

Cotton	17½c per lb
Stock Peas	2.50 per bu
Table Peas	3.00 per bu
Bulk Meat	20c per lb
Lard	17c to 20c per lb
Eggs	30c per doz
N. C. Sides	20c per lb
Corn Meal	9.00 per bag
Flour	10.00 per bbl
Sugar, granulated	10c per lb
N. C. Hams	30c per lb
Corn	1.15 per bu
Oats	60c per bu
Sweet Potatoes	60c per bu
Chops, hog feed	2.35 per bag
Cotton Seed Meal	2.35 per bag

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS.

Happenings of Interest in Various Parts of Our Country.

The Vassar college faculty has decided that ability to swim shall be required for a degree after 1920 except in cases where students are excused because of physical weakness.

Charles Edison, son of the famous inventor, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Young Edison has been associated with his father's business enterprises for several years. He is twenty-eight years old and unmarried.

Governor Hanberger of Utah has signed the resolution passed by the legislature to submit to the electorate in July the question of state wide prohibition by constitutional amendment. Statutory prohibition, effective Aug. 1, 1917, has been provided for by the present legislature.

[illegible] and other infectious diseases have attacked the border camps. This action will be binding for two weeks, during which time militiamen must stay within regimental quarters.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

What Folks Are Doing on the Other Side of the Globe.

Sale of all spirits and other alcoholic liquors has been prohibited in Denmark. The order is temporary.

The British Socialists have declined an invitation from the French Socialist party to send delegates to a proposed congress of Socialists of the allied countries March 15. The British reply says the congress should be postponed until after the war.

The government of Denmark has appointed a committee to investigate recent irregularities in the export of meat from Denmark. This action is the result of allegations that 1,000 slaughtered swine found their way to the German market in December and January over and above the number permitted under agreement between the Danish slaughter houses and the belligerent countries.

Should a queen go skating when her country is in so serious a position as Holland? The question has been raised in the Dutch parliament by a motion to censure Queen Wilhelmina for going skating at Leeuwaarden two days after Germany's submarine warfare was announced. While there is no chance of the motion even coming to a vote, it has been the subject of much unofficial discussion in parliament.

DEATHS OF NOTED PEOPLE.

Persons of Prominence Who Have Died in the Last Week.

August Schrader, self styled divine healer, whose trial for fraudulent use of the mails was stopped by his illness, is dead at Los Angeles.

John F. Alden, president of the American Bridge company and a descendant in the eighth generation of John Alden of Puritan fame, is dead at Rochester, N. Y. The construction of the upper suspension bridge at Niagara Falls and many others in the country was under his direction.

Thoroughly Tested and APPROVED by the Council of the American Home 44 Years of Endorsement

That seal, with all it means to the public, might well be put on every bottle that contains

PERUNA

No other remedy ever offered the American people has more friends after two generations of success; no other remedy is more generally used in the homes of the people; no other has held so enthusiastically endorsed by the thousands.

The Peruna is found in just much. For coughs, colds, catarrh, grippe, head or systemic, and general debility following any of the above diseases, will be found effective, reliable and safe. For irregular appetite, impaired digestion and run-down system it is an invaluable tonic.

Peruna may be obtained in tablet form for convenience.

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Mrs. L. D. Bass' beautiful home on Virginia St., only $5,500.

Mr. W. C. Sherard's valuable store and house and lot, opposite St. John's church, also his house and lot on Daisy St.

Mr. Dock Hines' 8oo farm in Fork township, near Rose station, reduced to only $55 per acre.

Mr. Lemuel Herring's splendid 220 acre farm, 4 horse crop cleared, good dwelling, fine land and timber, adjoining Mr. A. M. Turner's farm in New Hope Township, cheap.

If you wish bargains in Real Estate see

E. L. EDMUNDSON
Goldsboro's Real Estate Hustler.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A perfect preparation of great merit. Restores to original color. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists.

CHESTER L. LASSITER, M. D.
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WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y. — "Why will women pay out their money for treatment and receive no benefit, when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered as never before with female weakness, backache, nervousness, indigestion, [illegible] and other infectious diseases have attacked the border camps. This action will be binding for two weeks, during which time militiamen must stay within regimental quarters.

would help me, but, [illegible] Vegetable Compound [illegible] otherwise. I am now perfectly well and can do any kind of work." — Mrs. NELLIE PHELPS, care of R. A. Rider, R.F.D. No. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have bad symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

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Cleanliness is our watchword. You are cordially invited to come and look over our up to date market from the front door to the back door.

Our Meats are always Absolutely Fresh and Tender.

PURE FOOD MARKET
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At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and $1.00.

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