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DOCKY MOUNT MILLS ARM is full and successful operation, and are prepared to fill all orders for Sheetings, Yarns and Cotton Rope, at lowest prices. Orders addressed to Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

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April 11, 1878-tf.

EXECUTORS NO FICE.

The undersigned having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of the late Sallie Knight, hereby notifies all persons, in-debted to said Knight to make immediate payment; and those having claims against her to present them duly authenticated to the under-signed, on or before the 5th day of February 1886. Or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

T. H. Gatlin, Executor. Feb. 6-t6.

L. SAVAGE.

Livery, Sale, Exchange the president. "Sure I held up me two fingers, till let "Sure I held two fists; an' phat does and Feed Stables. Corner Granville & St. Andrew Streets

TARBORO', N. C. These Stables are the largest in the State, and have a capacity of holding ten car-loads of stock. Give him a call. jan18y

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Bank open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Discount Day, Thursday. DIRECTORS: Geo. Howard, H. L. Staton, Jr., W. S. Clark, Dr. L. L. Staton, Hon. Fred. Philips, Ellas Carr, and John L. Bridgers, Jr. Dec. 18-17.

Carboro' Sontherner.

THURSDAY..... February 19, 1885.

GRANDFATHER'S BARN.

Grandrather's barn! I shall never forget The mossy old roof where the gray swallow met
For their councils, at morning, ere laby begun
And again at the nightfall when day's work

As came from the throat of each talkative bird.

Busy all day with their nests and their brood,
Ruilding their dwellings and bringing in food.
They gathered in evening in neighborly way,
To visit awhile and talk over the day. Under the eaves like a long village street The homes of the swallows hung, closel neat;

Then the dusty old mows where we romped on the hay And hunted for eggs every hour in the day! What stories we told when we sat down to

And reckon our spoils from the raids on the We heard the mice scamper along the great And fancied the fairies were driving their Sometimes from a corner, twe eyes, bright and Like sparks in the shadowy sloom could be years, and | enest once before flash. Old Dobbin vithe stal.

And we seemed to hear "Oats" in his whinwelve his head from

And we seemed to hear "Oats" in his whinnying call,
Many's the measure-full out of the bin.
We gave the old horse that he shouldn't get thin.
And many's the rides that he gave us to pay For the grain that he got in a contraband way. The creaking old wagon was carriage and car, As suited our mood best, and frequent and far Were the journeys we took in it on the barn floor. With our fancies for steeds prancing gaily be-fore.

Till the play became work, and brought sweat to the brow:
And then, in the winter, to watch the finils fly
As they threshed out the wheat, and the oats and the rye,
With their rat-a-tat-tat on the floor, all day long Making music we counted far sweeter than Then the buzz of the fanning-mill blowing the From the grain, to the chorus of chatter and Oh, Grandfather's barn was the place for the boys
Where no one was scolded for making a noise!
No place half so pleasant, we say with regret,
And a thought of the time we'll never forget.

—{Eben E. Rexford,

MIKE'S SIGNS.

The Prencuman. guage in Practical Use. Some time ago a learned Frenchman be came very enthusiastic on a subject of universal language for the human race, After much thought and theorizing on the subject he came to the conclusion that the only language that could be universal at the present day must be a language of signs. Being deeply impressed with the importance of this language to humanity, he determined to travel from country to country and teach it in all their colleges and universities.

As it happened, the first country he reached in his travels was Ireland, and the 1 rst institution he went to was the University of Dublin.

He called upon the president of the university, and after some conversation with him asked him if he had a professor of signs in the university. Now there was no professor of signs in the university, but the president not wishing to be behind the learned Frenchman, told him they had one. The Frenchman asked to be introduced to him. The president was taken aback at this, but told him that he could not see the professor that day, but if he would call the next day at the same hour

he would introduce him.

After the Frenchman had gone, the president called his professors together and told them the fix he was in, and told them that one of them must play the part of professor of signs next day. They all demurred and objected to this, being afraid that they might be caught by the French-

As none of them was willing to play the part, they at last decided to train Mike. the choreman, for it. Mike had lost an eye, and was very sensitive about it, thinking that people were constantly noticing it and making allusions to it.

Mike was consulted, and consented to play the part, providing that the French-man should not refer to his defect. The next day the president and professors dressed Mike up in a good suit of clothes took him to a recitation-room, seated him alone on the platform, and then retired, for the Frenchman was to see him alone. Before they left him they told him what to do, and that he must not speak.

He replied, "Sure I'll not, if he sez He replied, "Sure I'll not, if he sez nothing about me oye."
At the appointed time the Frenchman called, and was ushered into the "recitation-room of the professor of signs." The president and professors waited in an adjoining room auxiously for the result. In a short time the Frenchman came back to

a snort time the Frenchman came back to them, apparently much pleased.

"How did you like our professor of signs?" inquired the president.

"Very much indeed. I congratulate you on your able professor. I am more than ever convinced that the language of signs is to be the universal language.

When I went into the room I hald When I went into the room I held up one finger, meaning there is one God. He unheld up three fingers, meaning there are three persons in the Trinity. He replied by doubling up his hand, meaning, And these three are one, I then withdrew. It is wonderful. I am delighted."

After the Frenchman had gone, the president and professors sent in haste for Mike, for though they were pleased at having gotten out of the dilemma, they were anxious to hear Mike's account of the interview. Mike came in, very angry. "I tould yez he would say something about me oye. The first thing he did was till hould up wan finger, m'anin' I had but wan oye."
"What did you do then, Mike?" asked

the durty blackguard do but hould up three fingers, m'anin' we had but three oyes betwane us. Thin I doubled up me fist, and would 'a guv the frog-'atin' var-mint a welt over his oye, but he comminst a-smilin' an' a-bowin' an' a-scrapin', an' wint out iv the room."—Harper's Magazine for February.

"What are you doing, Mary?" asked a Somerville husband, addressing his wife. "I am sewing on a crazy quilt," she replied. "Are there any buttons on it?" No." "I though not," he said; "it wouldn't be like you to be sewing on anything that needed buttons." and, drawing a deep sigh, he proceeded to fasted his suspenders with a half-burned match.

An Arisona paper of recent date con-tains the following personal paragraph: "Larry Chugwhistle, the popular and gentlemanly baker of Sun-Up Corners, departed for the grate majority yesterday. We trust he has gone to the land where baking is unknown."

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENTS What They Did and Whe They Said

in Their Last proments. John Adams and momas Jefferson both died on the space day, and that the 4th of July, 1828. They were friends during their later rears, and Adams' last words were, "homas Jefferson still lives," but history shows he was mistaken. Jefferson had died an hour before, exclaiming, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace," and "I resign my soul to Godand my daughter to my country." John Quincy Adams gave his last breath in the Capitol at Washington, saying. "This is the end of earth, I am content," and General Harrison, who died in the White House, said, "Sir, I wish you to understand the principles of government. I "Well," he continued, "we are is wish them carried out. I ask nothing up to that, though I con't know more."

Well," he continued, "we are is up to that, though I con't know indicate the principle is the same and the principle is the same indicate the principles of government. I "Well," he continued, "we are in the principles of government. I be principles of government. I be principled in the principle is the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the princi

Griffeld's last reported words, as to liky scked by his terrible wound, were "Oh, that pain!" Bu unconscious when he was shot and remained so till he died. George Washington was sane during his last hours, and he spent them in calmly arranging his affairs. He told his wife to bring two wills which he had made, and to burn one of them. He then grasped his pulse with one hand and counted the beats until he died. Washington died of a cold. Polk of the Cholera, Andrew Jackson of paralysis, and Gen-eral Harrison of cold, pleurisy and cholera

President Jackson was for thirty-one years a diseased man, and the latter part of his life was spent in almost continuous pain. Even on his death-bed he was tor-tured by officeseekers. "I am dying," said he, "as fast as I can, and they all know it; but they keep swarming about me in crowds, seeking for office—intriguing for office." His death-bed scene was a most affecting one. A half an hour before his death his children and friends were standing around his bed-side, and his adopted son Andrew had taken his hand and whispered in his ear: "Father, how do you feel? Do you know me?"

"Know you! "Yes, I should know you all if I could see. Bring me my spec-These were brought and put on him, and he said: "Where is my daughter and Marian? God will take care of you for me. I am my God's. I belong to him. I go but a short time before you, and I want to meet you all, white and black, in

At this all burst into tears, and the general said: "What is the matter with you, my dear children? Have I alarmed and we will all meet in heaven." These were Jackson's last words. short time after this he passed peacefully

away. He died a Christian and a Pres-Thomas Jefferson was more of a deist than anything else, and when he died he said he would be glad to see a preacher who called "as a good neighbor." thereby intimating that he did care to see him pro fessionally. There was no preacher present at Washington's death-bed and Adamses believed in Unitarian doctrines, and it is said that John Quincy Adams, during his last years, never went so sleep without repeating that little finld's

Now I lay me down to sleep, if I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take. There is considerable doubt as to Lin-coln's Christianity, but his best friends believe him to have been a believer. He was certainly a great Bible reader, and understood it thoroughly. Frank Pierce was an Episcopalian and a church member. Methodist Church while in the White House, and Garfield spend his Sundays at the Chapel of the Disciples. John Tyler was, I think, a Presbyterian, though his second wife was a Catholic. Dolly Madison was an Episcopalian, whatever her husband may have been, and the old church which she attended years ago, still stands, and in it President Arthur worships to-day .- | Cleveland Leader.

A CUTE PET.

Habits of the Nevada Chipmunk as Developed in Captivity. The Nevada chipmunk, differs much from the striped ground squirrels of the Eastern States. It is smaller, lacks the side stripes and constantly carries its tail curled over its back. The under side of the tail is white, and when the little animal is running directly from the observer bout all that is seen is what appears to be an animated bunch of cotton. For this reason the miners call the little squirrels cotton-tailed chipmunks. The writer has had one as a pet for over five years, and it s as vigorous and playful as at first. When first caught it was full grown, and and may then have been two or three years

Its home is in a roomy cage, from which ladder leads up to a dark box, or nest house, to which is attached a revolving wheel. In a week or two after the squirrel was placed in this cage it was observed that its eyes became dull, its hair turned the wrong way and it became sluggish knowing it was a burrowing animal it was thought a cigar box of soil might prove acceptible to it. When this was placed in the lower or basement cage the squirre counded into it, rolled over and over, and with its paws sent the dirt flying in showers. Every day it took its dust bath spinning round and round in chase of its tail and turning somersaults. In a week tall and turning somersames. In a week its cont was as glossy as that of a mole, and its eyes as bright as diamonds. It still has a spell of skylarking whenever it is given a fresh box of dirt, and in a day or two has balanced in its paws and critically examined every pebble and bit of gravel to be found. About once a week the little fellow lugs down the ladder from his nest house every

bit of rag and paper constituting his bed. These he spreads on the floor of the larger cage to air, turning and shaking each piece occasionally for about an hour, when all is carried up the ladder and packed away in the bed-room. As the home of these squirrels in the wild state is in burrows in the ground, where the leaves and grasses forming their nests become damp and musty, this airing is doubtless the result of early education or instinct.
In the fall of the year the instinct of lay ing in a stock of provisions comes power-fully upon the little fellow. He knows winter is coming, and having no store of nuts nor grass seeds, he fears starvation and is wild about it. He will then stand on his hind feet, grasping a bar of his cage in each hand and bark almost incessantly for days if not given something to stow away. Being furnished with a stock of peanuts he is happy and the barking ceases. He fills his cheeks and begins hiding away the nuts, some in his box of dirt. some in his bed-room and others in odd corners. To probe one of these hoards when rubbed under the jaws with the point of a pencil he at once stands erect upon his hind feet, closes his eyes, and becomes perfectly rigid. In this state, pressing his jaws while rubbing them, he finally loses his balance and falls over on

his back, stiff as a stick, when he seems much ashamed of himself.—[Territorial Enterprise. Gathering the Recipes.

Mr. Cleveland understands as well as any hody that too many cooks spoil the broth; but then, he isn't making broth just yet. He is only getting all the different recipes.

As Mr. Cleveland has now been thoroughly and completely elected to the Presidency of the United States he can proceed to frame his Cabinet.

THE FIGHTING MANTIS.

Curious Contests Between More Curlous Insects. "If you want to see the latest thing in "If you want to set a gentleman who sporting circles," said a gentleman who America to a Philadelphia Times Lan, come up to my room this evening. The scribe was on hand early, but tound ne was not the first, as the library into which he was taken held at least a dozen well-known men gathered a out centre table, upon which was a small wicker fence and two wicker cages for boxes. These latter contained the fighte's "So you expected to see a prize-fight laughed the jovial master of ceremon after he had greeted the new

was invited to a house one evening where they had one of these combats; and the insects were so remarkably pugnacious that I determined to bring several home, and out of twenty I succeeded in reaching here with seven. The others killed themselves on the way-committed suicide at the thought of leaving their own country, I presume. "This is one of the principals," continued

the speaker, taking up one of the bamboo ages, in which was apparently a broken twig. Opening the door he took the seeming twig out upon his finger, which close examination showed to be an insect of most remarkable make-up. It was an almost perfect imitation of a green branch, the legs appearing like little shoots from the sides. The fore part of the body was raised in the air at an elevation of about \$1.50 and like suppliesting heads the two fore paws were held up. In all the insect was about four inches in length, and presented with its slow and deliberate movements a most uncanny appearance.

"Yes," said the owner, "it is a curious reature. It is a mantis or stick insect.

The mantis is a cannibal, a marauder, and the tiger of the insect world—vindictive in the extreme. Examine these claws that it holds up in so-called supplication, and you see they are more like razors than anything else. There is a knife-like blade, piercing and sharp, a saber that when wielded is capable of great destruction. In China they are also kept in bamboo cages by the natives, and large sums are wagered on the result of their battles. "Now," said the traveler, returning the nsect to its cage, where it clung seemingly in stupid lethargy, "I will show you what they can do."
Placing the two cages in the inclosure

before mentioned the doors were opened, while the audience waited with breathless mpatience for the first move. It came rom one of the insects which was of a With a funereal step it brown hue. With a funereal step it slowly passed out of the cage, raising each foot and putting it down as if it was ounting the throbs of each muscle in its withered body. The hideous creature was almost half out when the green legs of its rival began to wave gently, and soon both insects were clear of their cages, which were then removed from the inclosure. At first they did not appear to notice each other, and with the deliberate, exasperating tread moved slowly around the arena, until finally they met. Qhi k as a thought each mantis then threw itself into drop upon their haunches like the Japanese wrestlers, raising the upper portion of the body high in air, and thus with their sabre-like arms uplitted they remained ike statues. Their stony eyes gave no clue as to their future movements, and for several moments they retained the position: then so rapidly that none of the ouservers witnessed the first movement they were upon each other. Swift and powerful blows were made, and for a number of

seconds it was give and take, the rasping sound of the cuts being distinctly audible some distance from the table. The brown mantis, that was a trifle the larger, finally by a side blow knocked the other fairly upon its side, and in a twink-ling was upon it. The fall was allowed and the insects separated. At the commencement of what the audience called the second round the green mantis rushed to the attack, evidently determined to force the fighting, and at a single blow struck off the first joint of one of its opponent's claws, whereupon blood was claimed and allowed. The brown mantis seemed at first demoralized and retreated, but soon recovered and delivered several blows one of which rolled its adversary over and over with a force which in two men lighting would have been equal to one knock ing the other twenty feet insect were evidently to knock its opponent over and spring upon its back be ore it could rise, but the lost joint prevent ed this, and the green mantis regained its leet almost immediately, again rushing in This time the four saberlike arms became locket in a deadly embrace. Every inch was fought for. The rivals swayed to one side, reared themselves high in air, pushed hauled and twisted in frantic efforts to vercome each other, and all the tricks of the human wrestler were displayed on this mimic field The struggle was kept up for ten minutes, and as it was evident that they would retain it for hours, as their owner had ofter seen, they were separated, when they again assumed the defensive attitude. There was no appearance of excitement, each insect apparently naving the tenacity and nature of a verita-

bie bull dog
The brown mantis now had to be pushed to the scratch, but once there it sprang upon the other like a tiger, but was laid upon its back by a blow from the green inect that was so rapid that it could not ollowed, and before the larger regained its feet its antagonist was upon it. Before they could again be separated, to the new tactics, using its sahers as pincers and raising its helpless opponent quickly into the air, where it knocked and swing its saher about in rage and fear "It's its saber about in rage and fear "It's all up with the big one," said thearhibitor: "the swords of the green one are meeting right through its body," and so I proved. The struggles of the brown inset grew less and less, but still the conquerer stood motionless, holding it above ground, only dropping the body to the table when all signs of life had disappeared.

Victory did not appear to satisfy this hero of the ring It examined its victin for a moment and then seizing it in its great claws deliberately began to devour it when with its hard won meal, it was removed to its prison. It is said that considerable money exchanged hands on the result that

Pampas grass must now be put among the things beautiful in their place. bu quiring caution in placing either at near a light, or in striking a mach too near their vicinity. An example o recent conflagration by pampas grass is sent us by a Philadelphian who had received a large packet of the showy and feathery grasses from California in a Christmas box. The grasses were laid on the table under a shaded lamp, whose flame was covered by a chimney. In moving them about, a sort of light dust or down was with a stick or pencil causes the little fellow to howl and fight like a demon. He is fond of being scratched about the head, and fire when they were simply lifted from the table. The floating, cottony sustances from the pampas, must have settled over the flame of the lamp, or in some way communicated fire to the wholi parcel. Cottony dust is quite as combustible as flour dust is known to be, and as the

was quite unexpected.

A man in Lewiston, Me., recently bought cow of a local cattle dealer. Some one jokingly asked him if he knew that the cow was so old as not to have any teeth in her upper jaw. The man west home and, upon examining the cow, found that she had no teeth in that region, and promptly retained the cow. It was with some difficulty that he was made to undestand that cattle nevel have any teeth in their upper

pampas grass is quite a popular d'nament,

it is well to be a little careful in handling

its downy stems after lampligh

HONEST ABE. Interesting Incidents from the Life of Abraham Lincoln.

A biography of Abraham Lincoln has recently been published. It is from the pen of the late Isaac N. Arnold, and is ns dered particularly trustworthy. According to Mr. Arnold Lincoln's forefathers had been backwoodsmen and Indian fighters for several generations. His grandfather came to Kentucky soon after Daniel Boone and his father pushed on to Indiana when that territory in turn was the frontier. Faithful to the instinct that had kept his progenitors on the front wave of immigration, Lincoln, himself, at twenty-one, found Indiana too crowded, and went still further westward into the heart of Illinois. At that time he could has twelve months' schooling. He in the

went to school afterward. But the few volumes to be found in his father's log house and the neighboring cabins he almost knew by heart. It is a significant fact that among the half a dozen books that during his youth gave direction to his sympathies and aspirations, and that endowed him with his surprising mastery of terse, idiomatic English, were the Bible, Bunyon's "Pilgrim's Progress," Weem's "Life of Washington," and the poems of Robert Burns. The "Life of Washington" he borrowed, and having thrust it one night between the logs of the cabin, that it might be at hand as soon as there was light to read by, he awoke to find it soaked through and through by rain. Having no money, he offered to work out the value of the injured volume. and, by pulling corn three days, finally

became its owner. Lincoln's cognomen of "the rail splitter" bore witness to his proficiency in all tasks incumbent on the Western farmer, but it is less generally known that he was a crack shot with the rifle, which before and during the Black Hawk war was seldom out of the Illinois settler's reach, or that his prowess in the hand-to-hand encounters by which the young backwoodsmen were not seldom called upon to prove their mettle made his name redoubtable throughout the country where he lived, reputation had its inconveniences, and compelled him on one occasion to measure his strength against the leader of measure his strength against the lead.

"The Clary Grove Boys," who was believed by his partisans to be able lieved by his partisans to be San-We are told that this gamon River. fellow resorted to some foul play, which rousing Lincoln's ire, the latter put forth his full strength, and, seizing the big bully by the throat and holding him out at arm's length, shook him as he would a boy. There used to be a legend current that Washington could outjump any man in Virginia, an I there seems be no doubt that in all athletic sports Lincoln had no equal in Illinois. According to the recollections of a surviving comrade. "he could strike the hardest blow with axe or manl, jump higher and further run faster than any of his fellows, and here

was no one, far or near, could lay him on his back." lie acquired very early that nickname of Honest Abe," which sinck to him at his of a country store. Several incidents Il lustrate en integrity to which, it seems, his customers could not have been habituated. One evening he found his cash overrun a little—a discovery which we fear sometimes excites a cuckle-aid. after poring over the phenomenon, con-cluded that in making change for his last customer, an old woman who had come a little before sundown, he had given her too little. Although the sum involved was only a few cents, he forthwith took it too her house. At another time he found on the scales a weight which he remenpered using just before closing the store on the previous night, but which was lighter than the one he meant to use. vidently he must have given the purchaser a few ounces of tea less than was paid for, and he immediately sent the carried the same scrupulous probity into his management of a small postoflice o which he had charge for a short period in 1834, and his method of dealing with un-called-for remnant of the funds on deposit may interest the office-holders of a later time. It seems that when the station was discontinued the small sum of \$18 remaining in his hands was overlooked, and not had removed to Springfield to attempt the practice of the law. During those years he had been so poor that he had often been compelled to borrow a pittance from friends to pay the bare necessaries of life. When, therefore, an agent of the postoffice called at one 'Dr. Henry's, in whose office he told the biographer) that Lincoln could have no money on had, wherewith to meet the draft, was about to call him aside and advance the sum requisite, when Lincoln, asking the agent to be seated a moment, went over to his boarding house and brought back an old stocking with a quantity of copper and silver coin tied up in it, manifestly the identical pieces in which the country people had paid their postage. The agent found in the stocking

the exact amount due the department to a Of his tenderness of heart some touching proofs are cited in this biography. While Lincoln was serving as a Captain in the Black Hawk war an old and half-starving ndian strayed into the camp of his company, all of whose members were exasperated by the barbarities lately perpetrated on the settlers, and some of whom, like Lincoln himself, had lost near relatives at the hands of the savages. In a frenzy o blind rage the soldiers refused to recogniz the Indian's "safe conduct," and had cock ed their muskets, determined to despatch him, when Lincoln rushed forward, knock ed up the picces, and declared the man should not be killed. But the mob's passions were affame, and for some noments it seemed likely that Lincoln and his protege would be both shot down. After a pause the militla lowered their weapons and sullenly turned away. "I never," said an eyewitness, in all my life saw Lincoln so roused before." Mr. Arnold recalls another which the thoughtful reader is not likely to overlook. In the early days of his practice at the Springfield bar Lincoln was coming home from a neighboring county seat, with a party of lawyers, riding two by two along a country lane. "Where is Lincoln?" was the inquiry. "Oh," replied Lincoln?" was the inquiry. "Oh," replied his comrade, "when I saw him last he had caught two young birds, which the wind had blown out of their nest, and he was hunting up the nest to put them back in it." In a short time Lincoln rode up, hav-

ing found the nest and replaced its in-It was while Lincoln lived at New Salem that he managed to buy a second-hand copy of Blackstone's Commentaries and began to study law. Other books, however, he had none, nor would he have had any means of getting any, had not an old friend at Springfield, offered him the use of his collection. In order to exchange one book for another, however, he had to walk om New Salem to Springfield, a distance of fourteen miles, and, it is said, would often master thirty or forty pages of the new volume on his way home. He was often seen seated against the trunk of a tree, or lying on the grass under its shade poring over his books, and changing his osition as the sun advanced so as to keep

in the shadow.

There is a tradition, which apparently dates back to 1831, that on the visit which he paid in that year to New Orleans, as a deck hand on a flat boat, Lincoln and his companion visited an old fortune teller, a Voudou negress. The legend has it that during the interview the prophetess became intensely excited, and, poring over Lincoln's hand, cried out: "This man here will be President, and tell all us colored folks go free." It scems to be certain that this visit made Lincoln an anti-slavery man. "He saw." we read, "a slave, a beautiful mulatto girl, sold at auction; she was felt over, pinched, trotted around to show the bidders that said article was sound, &c. Lincoln walked away from

the sad, inhuman scene with a deep feeling of unsmotherable hate. He said to his companion. By God, if ever I get a chance to hit that institution, I'll hit it hard." That he made this speech there is no doubt and his dementior on his journey homeward made a deep impression on his companions. They remember that he was by panions. They remember that he was by turns, "mad thoughtful, abstracted, sad



A MODERN CHARLOTTE CORDAY. Yscult Dudley's Attempt to Kill O'Donovan Rossa Because he is a Dynamiter.

last New York sensation was the shooting of the notorious O'Donavan Rossa by the English woman, Yseult Dudley. The exciting affair took place Monday, the 2d inst., about five o'clock in the after noon, in the very heart of the business center. On the Saturday previous the woman sent a note by a district telegraph boy to Rossa's office, 12 Chambers street, asking him to meet her as she was inter-ested in the Irish cause and desired to assist it. Rossa responded and had an interview with the woman in the ladies' parlor of Sweeney's Hotel. Monday he received another summons in the same manner and esponded as before, without any suspicion of danger. They met on Chambers street near Broadway, and the gracting was apparently cordial. As they turned to walk towards Broadway Mrs. Dudley dropped back a few feet, suddenly raised her arm and fired a revolver at her companion Rossa turned and fell, crying for mercy. His assailant, however, fired four more times, emptying the revolver, a self-cocking one. Only one ball took effect owing to her unsteadiness of aim and the wound was not serious. The would-be murderess was promptly arrested. Subsequently she declared that it was her intention to kill Rossa because his cowardly acts under the cloak of patriotism were fatal to innocent men, women and children. She designedly met him and made a personel investiga-tion of the nefarious business in which he was engaged, becoming convinced that was a wholesale murderer and dynamiter and his object purely mercenary and sel-fish. Rossa alleges that Yseult Dudley is the tool of the British government and was hired to assassinate him, but has thus far failed to produce any proof. He had a presentiment that he would be attacked. Since the recent London explosions he received several threatening letters.



YSEULT DUDLEY

s an attractive woman, twenty-four years old, and a native of England. She is about five feet seven inches in height and of slen-der and graceful figure. Her features are regular, eyes blue and bright, hair light own, and complexion clear and healthy Her father was a cavalry officer and her mother of Irish parentage. The latter is living in Scotland. Yseult has a brother who is a sea captain. Little is known about her career in the old country. It is reported that she was the victim of a mock marriage and that she had two children who died young. Her husband died in 1831. The fact is known that she attempted suicide by jumping into the Thames while homeless and friendless in London. She was a nurse in two English hospitals and came to America in August last. She lived in New York and Newark and was employed as nurse in the Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Thomas's private hospital. She had attacks like epilepsy and at other times became greatly excited. Ordinarily, however, her manner is quiet and ladylike.



O'DONOVAN ROSSA. His right name is Jeremiah O'Donovan and he was born in Ross Carberry, County Cork, in 1831. As a boy he attended the national school at Skibbereen. He served an apprenticeship to a grocer and went into business for himself, but all his commercial ventures failed. In 1856 he joined the Irish Revolutionary Society and soon became a leader. In 1858 he and others were arrested as Fenians. He was reed and in 1862 came to America. Failing Rossa and the editors jailed. He defended himself and though sentenced to imprison-ment for life was liberated in 1870, the result of the amnesty meetings. \ He came to America in 1871 and received a recep-tion. He ran for Senator and was de-feated. He engaged in various business without success until four years ago when. during the inception of the dynamite move-ment, he started the United Irishman. His life as an editor is well known and the apostle of dynamite has achieved wide notoriety. The last important event at his office was the stabbing of Captain

been pleasant and he is an agreeable

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Vhat is Known About its Origin and Subsequent History.

The origin of Valentine's Day is lost in ntiquity, and can now be only speculativefixed. One theory is that it sprang rom the ancient Roman Festival of the Lupercalia, celebrated on February 15, When the Christian Church gained power, an effort was made to abolish the heathen feast, which by that time had become a mere expression of gallantry; but this proving vain, the date was changed to the birthday of St. Valentine-February 14. This saint was canonized soon after his execution by order of the Emperor Claudius, about 270. He was a Christian Bishop, and he was made the patron of the day, because of the loving charity of his character. Another theory is that the wal in its eccential if not its pre cise date, is as old as the human race, being an expression of the vernal impulse common to all living beings, and which Tennyson sings in the familiar lines: In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burn ished dove,

In spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. References to the mating of birds in the spring, and to the feelings of love which thrill the breast at the season when nature wakes from her winter sleep are scattered though all literature back to the earliest times. Catallus, in particular, has a charm ing lyric on the impulse of spring, which is curiously like the opening lines of Chaucer's prologue: Whaune that Aprille with his showres swote The droughte of March hath perced to the

and smale foules maken melodie. That slepen all the night with open eye. The ceremonies of what is now St, Valentine's day, in this view, becomes the expression of a great human passion coexistent with the race. Valentine was made its patron, and its date was fixed by his birthday, simply because his name is equivalent to galatin, French for "gallant." This derivation, is quite reasonable, for a like change is found in "valiant" and 'gallant," both from the Latin valens. The theory of the origin from the Luperca has in its favor, however, the fact that it became a custom for Roman lads and maidens to write their names upon tablets which were drawn by lot from a box, and the couples thus thrown together were supposed to be devoted to each other for a certain period. A like ceremony, according to Misson, a learned traveler of the early part of the last century, had been an ancient custom among the young folks of England and Scotland, on the eve of St Valentine's day. He says: "An equal gether; each writes their true or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up and draw by way of lots, the maids taking the young men's billets and the young men the maids'; so that each of the young men lights upon a girl that h calls his valentine, and each of the girls upon a young man whom she calls hers. By this means each has two valentines, but he man sticks faster to the valentine that has fallen to him than to the valentine to whom he has fallen. Fortune having thus divided the company into so many couples, the Valentines give balls and treats to their mistresses, wear their bille's several days upon their bosoms or sleeves, and this little sport often ends in The custom of sending valentines is as

red and single were alike liable to be chosen as a valentine, and that a present was invariably and necessarily given to the choosing party. Sam Pepys in his diary about that time wrote: "This morning came up to my wife's bedside (I being up dressing myself) little Will Mercer to be her valentine, and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself, very presty, and we were pleased with it. But I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me \$5. but that I must have laid out if we had not been valentines." Two days later he adds: "I find that Mrs Pierce's little girl is my valentine, she having drawn me, which I was not sorry for, it easing me of something more than I must have given to others. But here I do first observe the fashion of drawing mottoes as well as names, so that Pierce, who drew my wife did also draw a motto, and this girl drew another for me. What mine was I forgot, but my wife's, was 'most courteous and most fair,' which as it may be used as an anagram upon each name might be very pretty." Noticing soon afterward the jewels of the celebrated Miss Stuart, who became duchess of Richmond, he says:
"The duke of York being once her valentine did give her a jewel of about £800, and my Lord Mandeville, her valentine this year, a ring of about £300. This evening my wife did, with great pleasure, show me her stock of jewels, increased by the ring she hath made lately as my valentine's gift this year-a Turkey stone set with It is evident that there is a considerable

change in the observance of Valentine's day since the playful Pepys lived. In that time presents were undoubtedly given in order to relieve the obligation under which the being drawn as valentines had placed the donors. Notwithstanding the practice of relieving, there seems to have been a disposition to believe that the person drawn as a valentine had considerable likelihood of becoming the associate of the party in wedlock. At least it may be supposed that this klea would be gladly and arrived at where the party so drawn was at all eligible from other considerations. There was, it appears, a prevalent notion among the common English people that this was the day (February 14) on which the birds selected their mates. They seemed to have imagined that an influence was inherent in the day which rendered in some degree binding the lot or chance by which any youth or maid was now led to fix his attention on a person of the opposite sex. It was supposed, for instance that the first unmarried person of the other sex whom one met on St. Valentine's wife or a destined husband. Thus Gay makes a rural dame say: Last Valentine, the day when birds were kind, Their paran ours with mutual chirp nes find, Early rose, just at the break of day Before the sun had chased the stars away;

A-field I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine (for so should housewives do)
Thee first I spied—and the first swain we see,
In spite of fortune, shall our true-love be.

Skitch of Lor I Worseley.

Lord Worseley, was born in County Dub'in, Ireland, in 1833. H s full name is Garnet Joseph Worselev. Entering the army in 1852, he served in Burmah, in Crimea, in India during the Sepoy mutiny, and in China in 1860. For several years after 1867 be was stationed in Canada, and was knighted for his services in suppressing the Red River rebellion. In 1874 he brought the Ashantee war to a successful conclusion and was made a major general and knight in the liquor business in New York he returned to Ireland and became identified with a Dublin Fenian organ, the Irish commander of the Bath. He suc-People. In 1865 the paper was seized and | mander in chief in Zululand, and reduced King Cetywayo to submission. In 1882 he was appointed to the command of the English forces in Egypt, and ended rebellion of Arabi-Pacha. General Worseley is quo.ed: "I have personally known only two heroes in the course of my life General L e and General Gordon.' General Worseley, then Colonel, made the acquaintance of General Robert Phelan. Ross has been married three times and has had nine children. He is a E. Lee in his camp during the period much milder looking and acting man than is generally supposed. His home life has after the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, and before that of Chancellorsville, in May, 1853. Gen Wolreley visited in the Confederate for the preset at Albany. He needs quiet camp in company with Lord Hartington, the English statesman.

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The Easter term of the Pender School will

begin Monday, February 2d. Pupils taken any time, and charged from date of enterance. For particulars, apply to, 5-t4 Mrs. Gen. Pender, Principal. L'ACUTORS NOTICE.

Feb 3'85-6t-

DMINISTRATORS NOTICE Having qualified as administrator quon the estate of T W Cresp, all persons are hereby

notified to present their claims on or before Jan. 1st 1886 or this no ice will be plead in bar to their recovery.

T J CRIST, Administrator.

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Irene Teel by their gualdian W. H. Jonnston. Roland Teel, Perry Teel, J.D. Owens, and wife Frances E Owens and Thomas Auderson and wife Patsy Ann Anderson SPECIAL PR CEEDING FOR DOWER. The defendents Benjamin W and Leila Teel are hereby notified that if theof ail to appear on or before the 25th day or February 1885 and answer the complaint on petition of plaint ff, deposited in the offige of the Clerk of the 'u erior C urt of Edy

jamin W T.el, Leily Teel, H D Teel, Jr. and

combe county, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein. Giv Tt I Jan. 13th 1885. James Norfleet,

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