Hugh Conway and Others,

land, better known as Hugh Conway, the

world loses a lurid story writer of some

note. Although making no pretense to

literary finish, Mr. Fargus was one of the

most widely read authors of the day. His

books sold by the hundreds of thousands

and there was always a demand for

The secret of the remarkable hold which

he gained on the English-speaking people

of two hemispheres is not difficult to

fathom. He wrote in a concise manner,

using few unnecessary words, disclaiming

any attempt at analysis or description,

omitting all moralizing, and aiming only

to tell his story as soon as possible and

get through with it. The result was that

his novels were short, compact, and, to

reople who enjoy romances of love and

tracedy, absorbingly interesting. His

tales were told in book form very much as

ar turned novel writer.

interesting story from real life might

Judging his more recent productions

from the standpoint of dramatic interest, and with reference only to their plots and

the manner in which these are unfolded, it must be admitted that he had a fertile

brain and a lively inagination. Although his stories were short, the same plots in the hands of some of our "analytical" novelists and slop writers would have been enough to hang a thousand-page tale upon. Told as he told a story some American novels of recent date could be boiled down into a newspaper column.

lames and Howells are more finished

writers than Hugh Conway was. Their grasp of things intellectual and artistic is

much firmer than his was, and their tales when complete are vastly superior

as literary productions merely, but as ro-mances they compare with his about as

dish water compares with champagne. Their stories are long drawn and rather weak in plot, if they lave any plot at all, while Conway's are all plot and vigorous

narrative.

The coming novelist might well study

both, and if he has Conway's imagination and dramatic instinct, tempered by the literary polish and intense respectability of Howells, he will be able to produce a story worth reading.—Chicago Herald.

Cholera in New York in 1854.

An interesting table, says the New York

Herald, has been compiled of the weekly

neteorological and death record of New

York for the cholera year 1854. The popu-

ending May 6, five days; week ending May

twelve for the week ending June

In the death of F. J. Fargus, of Eng-

DR. H. T. BASS

Offers his profes

PRANK POWELL,

ERANK NASH,

CEORGE HOWARD,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

TARBORC N. C.

NDREW JOYNER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

In future will regularly attend the Super ours of Edgecombe. Office in Tarboro Hou

WALTER P. WILLIAMSON

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Attorney-at-Law,

Attorneys-at-Law

TARBORO, N. C.

Jan-1 6m

Attorney at Law

L. BRIDGERS & SON,

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preme Courts at Raleigh.

JAS. NORFLEET,

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49 ROANOAKE AVE.,

NORFOLK, VA

November 1882, 18,1-y.

O. WOODWARD,

in T. A. McNair's drug store on Main

al services to the citi

But science has failed thus far to show Why that coldness about a weman's heels. -Thad, Manning.

he seasons. Thad, may do as you say, You're yet a single beau. Now, do on us shed, of light, a ray-Don't you know more 'bout th' toe?

A MARRIAGE PROPOSAL.

One day about 3 in the afternoon a mid-ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. dle aged gentleman ran up the steps of a TARBORO, N. C. handsome house in a handsomer city street Practices in all the Courts, State and Fed and asked the servant who opened the door if Miss Neville was at home. Being answerad in the affirmative, he sent in his card. Written upon it was this name: Attorney and Counselor at Law.

William Belmore.
The servant having shown him into the front parlor, took the card up-stairs and returned with the information that Practices in all the Courts, State and Miss Neville would be "down in a moment," and in a moment Miss Neville herself entered. She was a beautiful young woman of 23. She was dressed stylishly and bore herself with an air that told she was used to society.

She held in her hand a newspaper

around which was folded a wrapper, addressed to herself, which she had taken G. M. T. FOUNTAIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, from the hall table as she passed. She had only glanced at the direction, and as yet had not orened it. That paper was Tarboro, N. C.,
Office over Insurance Office of Capt. Orren myself-I had just arrived from Washing-

At her entrance Mr. Belmore arose and advanced, bolding out his hand. She gave him hers, which he certainly kept a moment or so longer than was necessary. He was a tall, well-built man enough, of 50 years of age, with gray side-whiskers and Office in Post Office Building.)
TARBORO', N. C.
Practices in State and Federal Courts a high nose.

Of course, as a newspaper, and one deroted to fashionable intelligence, I have a great experience in love affairs. I saw at glance that Mr. Belmore was in love with Miss Neville, and that he intended to offer her his hand and heart at some time. After they had conversed awhile, I knew that he had resolved to do it that very day, She knew it, too, when he had remarked Will practice in the Counties of Edgecombe, Halifax and Pitt, and in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Circuit and "My dear Miss Neville, I have some-

thing very particular to say to you." He began by telling her that she was beautiful. Then he told her that he loved her. Then he mentioned the amount of his property and real estate, and asked her if she would marry him.

She thanked him in a very well-arranged speech, at the end of which she declined his offer.

When she had done this there was CIRCUIT .- Edgecombe, Nash and Wilsilence. Mr. Belmore broke it by an inson. Loans negotiated on reasonable terms. Would she ever change her mind Might he not hope that, having thought his offer over, she would view it in a better

light? She replied that it was not a question of time, and that she certainly would not change her mind. She hoped, however, that he would always be her friend.

At that he grew very angry, though he tried not to appear so; and in a moment She howed him to the narlor door, and

he went out into the hall, into the vesti-bule, and to the front door. There a new lock, which was the turnent of every stranger, baffled him. He stood a prisoner [Battle & Hart, Rocky Mount, N. C.,]
Practice in the courts of Nash, Edgecombe,
Wilson and Halifax counties. Also in the
Federal and Supreme Courts. Tarboro office,
up-stairs over new Howard building, Main
street, opp. Bank—front room. apr 1 '84 between two doors, vainly struggling to open either of them for five minutes.

In this space of time Miss Neville had seated herself in a great arm-chair and taken me out of my wrapper. As soon as ahe did so her eyes rested on a paragraph, on each side of which were placed two pencil brackets.
There were not fifty words between them, but as she read I felt myself begin Surgeon Dentist,

to tremble in her hands.
"Is it possible?" she cried, and tears arose to her eyes; and just then a faint sound in the hall attracted her attention.

Mr. Belmore had managed to open the Office boars, from 9 a. m. 'till 1 p. m. and inner door and stood at that of the parlor "I beg a thousand pardons, Miss Ne Next door to Tarboro House, over "I beg a thousand pardons, MISS Neville," he said, "but I cannot manage to—
to get out of the house as rapidly as,
doubtless, would be agreeable to you."
He was very angry by this time, and the
marks of two red-hot tears of rage and
grief—middle-aged tears—were on his SURGEON DENTIST grief-middle-aged tears-were on his cheeks. I don't know whether she saw

them, but he noticed those in hers and the change in her face.
"I regret that I should have distressed you," he said. "I—I—I hoped to make you as happy as a different answer would have made me." As he spoke she put me down upon the table and advanced to him. Has permanently located in Wil-"Would a different answer have made you happy?" sald she son, N. C. All operations will be

neatly and carefully performed and That I asked the question is sufficient proof of that," said he. on terms as reasonable as possible. Then be happy," said she, and held out Teeth extracted without pain. Office I never saw so happy a man since I was on Tarboro street, next door to Post He took her hands and put them to his

"If it had not been for the door-lock my dear." he said, "how miserable should be at this moment! Bless the door-lock! The angels must have been Livery, Sale, Exchange watching over me when I grew so stupid over it—eh, darling ?" "I am glad you came back," said she, "And don't cry. It's all over. I did not ORNER GRANVILLE & ST. ANDREW STREETS

go away," said he.
"Just let me cry a little while," said
she. "What has happened to-day will never happen again, you know. It is only These Stables are the largest in the State, and have a capacity of holding ten car-loads of stock. Give him a call. fan18y "Yes, it's not likely to be done over again," said he. "And to think I might have gone off! They always told me that ladies said 'no' when they meant 'yes,' but I did not believe it until to-day." OPIUM & WHISKEY HABITS cured at And, after awhile, he took his leave, Chome without pain. Book of particulars sent Free. B. M. WOOLEY, M. D., Atlanta, vell satisfied.

the door-lock he might have been a miser-able bachelor; for he should never have asked her a second time for what she had TEACHERS, Make \$70 to \$150 per month selling our Standard Books & Bibles. Steady work for Spring and Summer. Adonce refused. She siways smiles of him when he says that. All the world knows ess J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philapelphia, Pa. the story of the door-lock, and how she changed her mind while he was opening it. paper now, for I bear date 1872. I lie in a little box in which are a photograph, four letters, and a ring. The box is always locked, but the penciled brackets have not

> One of the most elegant weddings of the season took place yesterday at St. was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to the young and beautiful society belle, Miss hva La Croix, the heiress of one of our most wealthy merchants, Mr. C. La Croix. The happy pair have started upon a tour to Europe." upon a tour to Europe."
>
> The letters on the inside of the ring are

faded out yet, and between them lie these

Women do change their minds very un-, but I don't think it was the patent lock that was the cause of Mr.

An Unsophisticated Prelate. A story is being told of a distinguished prelate of the Church of England, who, on first accepting a country benefice in the gift of his college, orged a friend to pay him a visit as soon as he got into residence, and added, in perfect good faith, "I have a nice little green field attached to the rectory. I mean to keep a couple of sheep, and we shall have mutton kidneys there overs morning for breakfast."

fresh every morning for breakfast.' Condoling. A rough doctor was recently called to the bedside of a new patient, who, after a Will mall samples of time, said, "Cannot you tell me what is the matter with me?" The reply was not soothing: "Not exactly, but I shall know when the post-mortem examination has been made."

TARBORO', N. C., THURSDAY JUNE 25, 1885. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Speculation as to its Growth Within the Next Century. Of all the anguages now known, the English bids fair to be the most widely prevalent. If there is to be one universal speech, the English has, at present, no approximate rival in the line of such a result. The great Anglo-German philologist, Max Muller, holds the theory that very many of the alphabets and languages now existing will, as he phrases it, "be improved away from the face of the earth." He is having reference to a grad-

ual process of elimination and absorption, and insists that it would be well if the different languages of the earth might all be reduced to five or six "great historical languages." In such a reduction he that one dreads to encounter cock's face would escape the confusion that arises of horror at such unheard-of meanness. from excessive multiplicity of tongues, while also escaping the equally dangerous extreme of one all-inclusive language. On the principle of natural selection he ventures an enumeration of the Italian. French, Spaulsh, German and English, as making up the list of such historic that at the time seem almost too unimport-

tongues. On the basis of such a list as this an approximate estimate might be formed as to the probable prevalence of our vernacular as compared with that of the other languages mentioned. Such an estimate has been made. In the remarks of Gladstone, already referred to the computation of a British statistician is accepted to the effect that, within the pextcentury, the English will be spoken by about 1,000,000,000 of people.

Axon, in his "Future of the English Language," and Dr. Candolle in his "History of the Sciences," have furnished facts by which Muller's position may be tested and the prospects of English assured. After first showing the number now speaking respectively the five languages mentioned, and showing the number of years in which these five nationsal estimate is made of the exact number of centuries, will speak the respective lan-

The result is as follows: Italian, 53,370,000; French, 72,571,000; German, 157,480, 000; Spanish, 505,286,600; English, 1,837,-286,153. We reach here, in round numbers. 2,000,000,000 of people speaking the Eng-lish language at the close of the next 200 years. This is substantially the ratio of increase accepted by Gladstone as mathematically assured, and quite enough to confirm the statement that the vernacular has no dangerous rival in the line of leadership and possible universality. Mr. ership and possible universality. Mr. Cook's recent estimate as to the 400,000. 000 that would probably speak English in reached by the same series of ratios. If it is remembered that the English up Protestantism and popular rights, such a picture of the ever widening prevalence of the language is full of hope to the race. It is at present clearly manifest that to

the English speech in its more popular expression there would seem to be given in that the educational and ethical rule of the world. Nothing seems to remain but that this trust shall be accepted and applied in the spirit and to the ends designed by Providence: that the English-speaking people behind the English lan-guage shall prove themselves in all respects worthy of so solemn and precious a heritage. The future of the English language depends on the future of the English people. -N. Y. Independent.

TONS OF HARD CASH Facts About the Official Count in the

National Treasury. Every time there is a change in the of fice of United States Treasury it is necessary to make what is known as "a treas ury count." According to custom and

law, one was made recently under the supervision of a committee of three disinterested gentlemen. Forty expert counters and as many clerks, who kept the records, were stead-

ily at work nearly three weeks counting the paper money, bonds, etc., and a dozen clerks and as many laborers were hard at work for a week or ten days counting the gold and silver coin in the *aults.

Some idea of what is involved in "a treasury count" may be gained by a mere statement of the vast sums of money handled, counted and verified in this recent count. The specie handled aggregated nearly \$12,000,000, about 9,000,000 silver dollars and a half million minor silver coins, and \$2,500,000 in value of gold coin. The silver coin weighed about 270 tons, and the gold coin about four and one-half tons. This hard money, strictly speaking, was not counted but weighed. The silver dollars, when originally placed in the vnults, were put in bags, each containing \$1,000, coin and bags weighing fifty-nine and a quarter pounds; the gold was in bags containing \$5,000, each bag and gold weighing eighteen and a half pounds. An actual count by pieces was only made of a few bags on the start to ascertain the proper and exact weight of a bag of \$1,000 in silver or \$5,000 in gold, and afterward of such bags as were not satisfactory in weight. But very few bags either of the silver or gold fell short of the standard weight, and in such instances actual count showed the required number of coins, but with a few of them sufficienty abraded to account for the deficiency in the weight of the bag and contents. When the last bag was weighed and the record footed up not a dollar not a cent was missing.

The paper money and securities handled embraced a reserve fund of nearly \$164. 000,000, made up of \$31,000,000 in United States notes, \$104,000,000 in gold certifi-cates, and about \$29,000,000 in silver certificates; also interest checks and coupons aggregating \$8,000,000, unissued clearing e certificates amounting to \$55,000,000 and bonds and coupons amounting to \$35,000,000, and bonds and coupons amounting to \$345,000,000, which, added to the \$12,000,000 in coin, make a count of \$384,000,000 in coin and paper values, as the net result of the committee's work. The count of the pa-per and securities was as satisfactory as that of the coin. Every item of paper as-sets, United States notes, bonds, gold and silver certificates, was examined counted piece by piece, and each and every package found intact and correct, and the aggregate, in some instances running up into the millions, was found to correspond exactly with the records of the books and reserve, loan and redemption divisions, and in the cashier's room of the Treas-

A College Detective. Yale students lament the fact that they can no longer live fast and loose while making their parents and guardians think otherwise. A secret bureau has been established in New Haven by a detective who keeps a close watch on all young men in Yale who are inclined to be sportive.

One of the curiosities on exhibition at New Orleans is a carved model of that somewhat remarkable city, Pullman, Ill. It is made on the scale of one inch for For an adequate compensation he furnishes an accurate and detailed statement of how these foolish students spend their evenings, how many marks they receive. the number of drinks they take, about their flirtations, gambling operations and

Judg . Atkins refused to grant a new trial to Cluverius, convicted of the murder of Fayetteville. There is soon to be a baug-Lillian Madison. An appeal will be taken, | ing in that town and the two editors of the which will probably be heard next Novem- Sun differ as to whether the execution ber. The press of the country appears to should be public or private. So they urge be divided as to the justice of the verdict their different views in the same column of returned by the jury in the case. Many the paper, each editor over his own signathink that the evidence was insufficient to ture. This is the best plan yet devised for warrant convition.

other vicious pastimes indulged in.

SMALL ECONOMIES.

Business-The Result Will be a Pleasant Surprise. Now this same saying is a trial: there is no denying it. We do not honestly think women, as a rule, are extravagant in large things, and they will cheerfully make large sacrifices; but in small things they do not usually find economy pleasant. This proceeds chiefly from ignorance,

Should be Practiced at Home and in

false shame, and, in extreme cases, from Mistresses far too often do not know how to make the most of things, though, as far as their lights go, they will use them themselves, and oblige those connected with them to do likewise. Then, The things are so petty! What differences can they make? The whole thing would not save sixpence in the 24 hours,

that at the time seem almost too unimportant to consider? None, until they try, realize how tiny sums will mount up in a short space of time, and how far scraps will go in making dainty dishes, tempting to eat, and saving the butcher's book.

It is just in these small economies that French women are such splendid managers. They know how far everything will go, and have no false shame at any management that will save even a penny. Yet in spite of this (perhaps because of this) French cookery is always quoted as the best. The fact is, French cookery is a cookery of scraps; and it is owing to this, that the menagere can procuce so tempting and varied a menu on the microscopic sum that does duty as housekeeping allowance. Of course the great cordons bleus do not practice this rigid economy; but that is not the style of cookery we are referring respectively double their populations, the to. It is French domestic cookery to which we allude, and how every scrap persons who, at the close of the next two has its value, and is carefully considered. This is the secret of it all, for to make rechauffs wholesome and palatable the cookery must be most careful, and the scraps, however small, good of their kind. A French menu reads most grandly, but write it out in plain English, and see how homely the fare is in nine cases out of 10, In this country there is a widespread idea that it is bad economy to buy any but the best joints of meat, unless actually obliged to do so by the shallowness of one s purse; and for this reason parts are left | cases of cholera reported in 1854 were as inferior which, if properly

enrious how fashion has taboord some

Curiously enough, directly economy be-

comes a necessity, the housekeeper inau-

gurates, under the name of plain fare, about the most wasteful style of cookery

attainable. Fish vegetables, entries, are

all ruthlessly cut off, and the family fare

subsides into roast or boiled, with pota-

first place, reasting is not an economical way of cooking ment, it shrinks so much

in the process. In the second, trusting entirely to butcher's meat, as you do in the

decrease your expenditure.

case we are supposing, certainly does no

care, Att'e dishes can be contrived easily

disant 'good plain cooks' would throw eside as wor, bless. Take tish, for in-

fire or in the dust eap by this time.

of the water it was boiled in some ran

sley, a small onion stuck with two or thr e

cloves a carrot and seasoning to taste. Let these all simmer till it almost jellies,

add a little milk, thicken with a little but

fried bread cut into dice. If you have any

scraps of fish, or a tew oysters left from

sauce, flake the fish free from skin and

bone, and with the oysters lay it into the

oup to neat, not boil, just I efore serving

with the outter or flour thickening, and

half a tin of preserved lobster carefully

warmed in the soup. This may not be a company" soup, but it certainly is ap-

beginning to realize that soup does

not require the enormous amount of

fresh ment formerly considered indis-pensable for family fare, and that in

some cases soup can be made, and very good soups too, with no stock, at all. Aspic jelly, again, is admittedly a delicious garnish, and the average house-

keeper would never dream of using it for

daily fare. But it is easy to make, and as

economical as it is dainty. The fish stock mentioned above, cleared, and with a

little isinglass or gelatine added to it, and

a suspicion of tarragon vinegar, will turn scraps of fish into a jelly that, garnished

with some freshly washed lettuce, will go

other end, and will be tempting when the

heat makes the very idea of solid food re-

a variety of ways. There is always sure to be some left in the dishes, and a care-

'ul housekeeper will be haunted for days
by those scraps, or be aggravated by seeng the vegetables left over thrown into

the waste tub. Now any cooked vegetables

with the addition of a little salad sauce, an

anchovy or two, a few morsels of caviare, or even the best parts of a bloater, will make a very fair imitation of a Russian

salad : or, again, chopped fine, seasoned rather highly and mixed with a little but-

ter or good dripping and steamed or baked in a mold, they produce an appetizing macedoine. To dwellers in the country extra vegetables are not such a loss, but

in towns a conscientious housewife does get worried by waste. In the most admir-

ably arranged kitchens scraps there must and always will be; waste and unusable

scraps, there never will. A very little thought and study of a cook book will

enable you to use up everything. There is not a cookery took that does not give

recipies for rechauffes, all more or less

tempting.-From Harper's Bazar.

every street and structure in the city.

preserving harmony at the centere.

It will run perpetually.

A clock whose motive power will be the

movement of a column of mercury, caused

pulsive. Vegetables, again can be used in

far to atone for the cold mutton at the

Luckily, we are

or a little curry powder may be mixed

ter rolled in flour, strain it, and serve with

out of scraps that five out of seven sol-

What he omes of the head of

toes, and perhaps a pudding. Now, in the

13, three days ; week ending May 20, three dishes as quite too vulgar for any but the days; week ending May 27, two days. innermost privacy of the family circle. In the week that the cholera appeared though many of these very dishes will be cheerfully accepted when presented there had been two days of rain. The remainder of the week the weather was abroad with a foreign name. Take tripe for instance. Men, as a rule, know and pleasant. In the following week, the one ending June 10, no deaths from cholers like it, though they do not often introduce it to their family fare : but very few ladies nave seen it, and fewer still have tasted it succeeding week up to Dec. 9 deaths from Be this as it may, few things can be served in so varied and dainty fashions, while, for the invalid, it is a marvellous cholera took place.

During all the time of the prevalence of the cholera there were only two weeks through which the weather was pleasant. addition to the sick room fare. Onions of the others rain fell on all except four, and portions of these were cloudy or foggy. The death rate from the cholera was greater from the middle of July to the are homely vegetables, and are apt to fla vor everything connected with them more strongly than suits a delicate painte; still, there are few dishes but owe their flavor in a great measure to this despised veget middle of August. During this time the middle of August. During this time the maximum temperature was as follows: Week ending July 15, 87 degrees; week ending July 29, 89 degrees; week ending Aug. 5, 87 degrees; week ending Aug. 12, 86 degrees; week ending Aug. 19 86 degrees; week ending Aug. 19 86 degrees; Nothing but bad management is answer if every one is informed by their noses of the fact that there is cabbage for dinner.

atable as, and far less expensive than, the | much rain; for the week ending April 29

more thought of "prime" joints. It is there had been four days of rain; week

same weeks was 62, 66, 70, 71, 63, and 68 degrees. Southern and easterly winds prevailed most generally during the sum

grees. The minimum temperature for the

Pulling Candy For Fun. According to a Chicago paper that antique confectionary recreation, the candy pull, has been revived under the name of sugar parties." The company are seated around a long table, on which several large bowls, containing two pounds each of powdered white sugar and the white of one egg, and as many more bowls containing the dry sugar. Various members are put to work with a large spoon to cream the egg and sugar, several more to bleaching almonds, and others to cracking nuts so as not to bruise the kernel. When this material is all prepared and placed in the center of the table, each and all proceed to mold the malleable creamed sugar into various forms, using the dry sugar to work with, and adjusting the nuts internally or externally. A box is presented each guest as they depart, or required to manufacture their own sup ply. A light supper and dance generally succeeds this merry work which is to be introduced throughout the summer, as no heat is necessary, and the entertainment universal.

The paper from which this is taken supports its toothsome assertion by men-tioning that "Mrs —, of Michigan Avenue, gave a most delightful affair of this kind saturday gvening, several mar ried couple and half a dozen young ladies and gent emen participating.

Ear. Idea of the Universe. The ancient Irish had not a very accurate knowledge of that universe of which he earth forms such a small part. Thus, of the moon from the sun at only between two and three hundred miles. The following description of the firmament will show how rude were their astronomical ideas. It is taken from a translation of part of the preface to the "Senchus Mor" -an old Irish law tract, which claims to have been written in the time of St. Patrick, and of which there is a MS, in the British Museum:

"As the first form of the firmament was ordained thus: As the shell is about the egg, so is the firmament round the earth in fixed suspension. There are six windows in each part through the firmament to shed light through, so that there are sixty-six windows in it, and a glass shutter for each window; so that the whole firmament is a mighty sheet of crystal and a protecting bulwark round he earth, with three heavens about it; and the seventh was arranged in three heavens. This last, however, is not the habitation of the angels, but is like a wheel revolving round, and the firmament is thus revolving, and also the seven planets since the time when they were

A Strained Situation. The minister was struggling to put on a new four-ply collar, and the perspiration was starting from every pore. "Bless the collar ?" he ejaculated. "O,

yes, bless it. "Bless the blessed collar!"
"My dear," said his wife. "what is your every ten feet, and is said to represent text for this morning's sermon ?" "F-fourteenth ver-ef-fifty-fifth Psalm." he replied in short gasps. "The w-words of his m-mouth were s-smoother than bby the veritable changes in the tempera-ture, is one of the inventions of the future. butter, b-but w-war was in his heart.-New York Graphic,

The colored voters of Virginia, who A new thing in journalism appears at have deserted from the camp of Mahone and are joing the Democratic ranks, were told by Mahone and his followers last fall that if the Democratic party came into power the negroes would be "put back into slavery." The negroes have discovered Mahone who has been set back.



1817. He graduated from Rutger's College in 1836, and three years later was admitted to the bar of the State. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, reappointed in 1866 and shortly afterwards appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy which he was soon elected to fill. In 1871 he was again reelected and served until 1877, when he was offered the appointment of Minister to England but declined it. In September, 1881, he was appointed Secretary of State by President Arthur to succeed James G. Blaine, and served in that capacity until the appointment of Mr. Bayard, Our sketch was made from a picture taken several years ago, furnished by the de-

She Wanted to be Petted.

Dilly did not feel well, but she was in no pain. She looked as if she had lost the last friend she had in the whole wide world, and now and then the tears would drop over her eyelids, and run all the way down her cheek, and right into her plump little neck. Dilly was cross too; and when papa

came in she did not run to meet him, but sat still and looked out the window. "What's the matter, Dilly?" asked

lation of the city, according to the census of 1855, was 627,600. The total number of "Has anybody been bad to you?" deaths for the year was 29,247. The first "Have you the toothache again?"

> Well, then, what is the matter with papa's own little girl 5 With a great sob and a big gush of tears she ran into her father's open arms, exclaiming, "Oh, papa, I just feel as if wanted somebody to say, Poor little Di

The Gatling gun, which proved so effective in the Northwestern rebellion just before the capture of Riel, weighs about 1,500 pounds and is precisely of the same design as the ordinary cannon. There are ten chambers that revolve in the barrel proper, and each chamber has an indeendent lock. The main barrel is 8 inches in diameter. The size of cartridge used is that of the ordinary 45 government rifle caliber. Each feed drum contains 240 rounds. The firing is done by operating a crank; the cartridge is exploded by a hammer which works with such great rapidity that 120 cartridges are fired in a minute. The movement of the gun can be so adjusted as to make it either stationary or oscillating, so that the gun practice can become either scattered or centrifugal in its execution. At 700 yards the Gatling gun has been known to hit a 12x15 feet target 396 times out of 400 shots. At 1 200 yards 413 out of 500 shots have struck a 9x25 feet target. To show the rapidity with which the guns can be worked, it might be explained that the time occu pied in coming to action front from front and firing ten seconds; limber rear, mount and off, thirteen seconds.

The French for Mother-in-law. Then one of his listeners (possibly not that kind?"-Harper's Bazar.

A Question in Arithmetic.

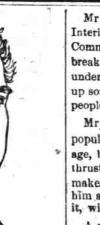
would he lose?" "Two," answered a bright little fellow who could subtract three from five. The teacher, surprised at his quickness and apparent knowledge of arithmetic, asked him to give the reason why. "How did the man lose the money ?"
"Must have dropped it somewhere, said the little innocent; who was better at guessing than reasoning.

A Future for the Brooklyn Bridge,



There is considerable discussion going on

Cluverius, it is reported, will speak in his own defence when his case comes up for final hearing. There is another ugly numor ont in Richmond connecting his name with another ruined young woman, and the evidence is very strong against him. Since 1870 France has had nineteen dif that they are not put back. It is only ferent cabinets headed by fourteen diff rent premiers-that is, as many cabinets in fif



ceased's family.

papa. " Does your head ache ?"

nearly a month previous there had been

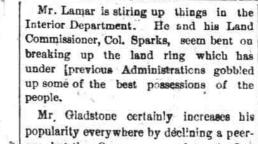
ly's got the measles!

At a small dinner-party given lately in an up-town restaurant one of the guests undertook to favor his companions with a dissertation on the delicacy and refinement of the French language. "Now." said he, as an example, gentlemen, you have all probably observed the unpolished abruptness of our expression, 'mother-inlaw.' Look at the delicacy and beauty of the French equivalent. With French-men it is never la mere en droit; they married man) spoiled it all by interposing gently. "What do they say when she's

The lesson was on profit and loss, and the teacher was endeavoring to make her small pupils reason out the problems. " If a man bought a hat for five dollars and sold it for three, how many dollars

in New York and Brooklyn about the great bridge over the East River. If it is not going to pay what will become of it? Nobody wants to buy a big bridge and the bridge market is reported dull at present. There is one way by which the bridge might be made profitable as our artist suggests. There is no better place for dry-ing clothes.

teen years as England has had since 1827.



popularity everywhere by declining a peerage, but the Queen seems determined to thrust the honor upon bim. Her majesty makes it known that she will again offer him a title and in the event of his refusing it, will confer one on Mrs. Gladstone.

A pretty Cleveland woman, with a wicked turn, ran away and got married at 17. and now she has deserted her husband and ran off with a roller skating rink inspector. She fell in love with him at the rink. She moves in a good social circle and so do her

FOUR ACTS PLAYED. SAD REPORT ABOUT EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Will the Fifth and Final Act be a Tragedy.

"Dr. Lincoln who was at the funeral of" ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, says ex-" President Arthur looked very unwell.' He is suffering from Bright's disease." During the past year it has assumed a" very aggravated form." That telegram is act IV. of a drama written by ex-President Arthur's physi-

cians. In act I, he was made to appear in " Malaria," of which all the country was told when he went to Florida. In Act II. he represented a tired man, worn down, walking the sands at Old Point Comfort and looking eastward over the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer

The curtain rolls up for Act III. upon the distinguished actor affected with mel-ancholy from Bright's disease, while Act IV. discovers him with the disease "In an aggravated form, suffering intensely, (which is unusual) and about to take a

Just such as this is the plot of many dramas by play-wrights of the medical profession. They write the first two or three acts with no conception of what their character will develop in the final one.

They have not the discernment for trac-

ing in the early, what the latter imperson-ations will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopic and chemical appliances for discovering Bright's disea when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dving with it, when death occurs, they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce the fatality to have been caused by ordinary ailments. whereas these ailments are really results conscious victims. Beyond any doubt, 80 per cent. of all deaths except from epidemics and acci-dents, results from diseased kidneys or livers. If the dying be distinguished and

his friends too intelligent to be easily de-ceived, his physicians perhaps pronounce the complaint to be pericarditis, pyæmia septicæmia, bronchitis, pleuritis, valvular lesions of the heart, pneumonia, etc. If the deceased be less noted, "malaria" is now the fashionable assignment of the cause of death. But all the same, named right or named

wrong, this fearful scourge gathers them in! While it prevails among persons of sedentary habits, - lawyers, clergymen, congressmen,-it also plays great havoc among farmers, day laborers, and mechanics, though they do not suspect it, because their physicians keep it from them, if indeed they are able to detect

children into untimely graves every year The health gives way gradually, the strength is variable, the appetite fickle the vigor gets less and less. This isn't malaria-it is the beginning of kidney disease and will end-who does not know

No, nature has not been remiss. Inde pendent research has given an infallible remedy for this common disorder; but of course the bigoted physicians will not use Warner's safe cure, because it is a private affair and cuts up their practice by restor-ing the health of those who have been invalids for years.

The new saying of "how common bright's disease is becoming among prominent men!" is getting old, and as the Englishman would say, sounds "stupid" especially "stupid" since this disease is readily detected by the more learned men and specialists of this disease. But the "common run" of physicians, not detecting it, give the patient Epsom salts or other drugs prescribed by the old code of treatment under which their grandfathers and great grandfathers practiced!

Anon, we hear that the patient is "com "tap" him and take some water from him

and again the "comfortable" story is told. Torture him rather than allow him to use Warner's safe cure! With such va-riations the doctors play upon the unfortunate until his shroud is made, when we learn that he died from heart disease, po amia, septicamia or some other deceptive though "dignified cause." Ex-President Arthur's case is not singu lar—it is typical of every such case. "He is suffering intensely." This is not usual. Generally there is almost no suffering. He may recover, if he will act independently of his physicians. The agency named has cured thousands of persons even in the ex-treme stages—is to-day the mainstay of the health of hundreds of thousands. It is an unfortunate fact that physicians not admit there is any virtue ontside their own sphere, but as each school denies virtue to all others, the people act on their own judgment and accept things by the record of merit they make. The facts are cause for alarm, but there is abundant hope in prompt and independ ent action.-Rochester Democrat and



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