THE POT OF GOLD.

He used to think a pot
Of gold was buried where
The radiant rainbow touched the ground,
And oft I helped him hunt around
To find the treasure there.

But that was long ago,
In childhood's careless days.
'Tis dead, that fond belief of old;
We seek no buried pots of gold
And walk in worldly ways.

Yet where the people surged
I saw him push his way
To bet his money on the race.
I saw him with an ashen face
Trudge home that luckless day.

At rainbows' ends we sought
In vain for hidden gold;
Ah, he and I were children then,
Now he and I are worldly men
And wiser than of old!
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A COSTLY LUXURY.

Her Divorce More Expensive Than Her Marriage.

"Where's the jedge at what gives out divo'ces?"

A negro woman asked this of the elevator man in the courthouse. A negro man, her husband, was with her.

"Do you want a divorce?" inquired the elevator man.

"Yes, sah. We's done 'greed to git divo'ced, an Will, my man here, has done 'greed to give the jedge power to divo'ce me."

"You'll have to bring a suit first. The judge can't divorce you till you have filed a suit," the elevator man said.

"How much does that cost?"

"Well, the lawyer and all will cost about $15 or $20."

"Shaw, man, you suttenly don't mean it! Why, it only cost us $2 to git mah'd. Um-m-m! Fifteen dollars! It suttenly do cost a lot. Say, mistah, why does it cost more to git divo'ced than to git mah'd?"

"Don't know, I'm sure, but that's a fact."

"An can't the jedge give her a divo'ce if I give him the power?" asked the husband.

"No; got to have a suit first."

"Um-m!" they both groaned in chorus. Then the woman said:

"I'ze got a right to a divo'ce. Will's bin mean as pizen to me. S'pose if I tell the jedge that he'll take it up?"

"Look here, woman," interrupted the husband, "don't you git too smart 'bout this here divo'ce or I'll fight it. You knows I'ze been a good nigger to you. I done consent to give the jedge power to divo'ce you 'cause you got yo' mind sot on cuttin loose. But don't go to settin up for a angel 'longside of me or I'll fight it sho'."

As they left the courthouse together she said:

"Don't see how I'ze goin to raise $15 for that divo'ce."—Kansas City Star.

TALISMANS IN CHINA.

The belief in the potency of charms, etc., is very widespread among the lower class Chinese and the Shans in parts of Yunnan. The latter in particular have all kinds of amulets to ward off evil, the gem of their collection being one which confers invulnerability on the wearer. This useful quality may also be obtained, I was informed, by undergoing a very painful process of tattooing. During my trip I was shown a dragon's nest, which looked like a bit of the horsehair stuffing from a foreign saddle, guaranteed to render the purchaser's house safe from fire, and a female deer's horn, which would enable the fortunate owner to walk a great distance without fatigue.

Not being a landed proprietor or a professional sprinter, I had no use for these things, and though I entered into negotiations with several people for the talisman which would render me invulnerable none of them was willing to stand the test of western skepticism—a revolver at 30 paces—even though I offered them an enormous sum and a handsome funeral in case of accident.—Geographical Journal.

THE JUDGE'S LITTLE JOKE.

During the trial of certain members of the Belton Park club in England, who were charged with illegally employing a number of youngsters as caddies who should have been at school, it was stated that the caddies were given luncheon and tea.

"Why did you give them tea?" the judge asked.

The witness replied that it was usual to give caddies tea.

"Ah," said the judge thoughtfully, "I presume that makes them tea caddies."

HIS EXCUSE.

"Aren't you ashamed to be wasting your time in this manner," said the impressive citizen to whom Meandering Mike had just applied for a small loan.

"Yes, sir," was the answer; "I'm annoyed half sick about it. But I can't help makin mistakes sometimes. When I sighted you fer a philanthropist an followed you fer t'ree blocks, how was I to know fer sure whether I was wastin me time or not?"—Washington Star.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Simplicity and Harmony in Bedroom Furnishings.

The bedroom, though primarily a place where one may get refreshing sleep—"sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care"—is also a place to dream in, by day as well as by night; a place to rest in when one has an hour of leisure; a place, in short, sacred to oneself, where one may go, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." Its requisites, therefore, are comfort, a restful atmosphere and such beauty as may be. Very handsome or elaborate furniture would seem out of place in a bedroom, and in no room are inharmonious combinations more unbearable. The most successful bedrooms are often found in unpretentious homes, because there simplicity and taste must be used instead of expense. The Japanese believe in banishing from the bedroom everything which is not really necessary to comfort. All things useful they make as decorative as possible, but for mere ornaments nothing is added unless it be a vase containing flowers arranged as only the Japanese can do. Their custom will bear consideration by the housewife of our western world, for by this method the utmost neatness, simplicity and repose are possible. Add beauty and daintiness, and little else is left to be desired. Bedrooms so appointed may be easily kept in order and free from dust, that foe to comfort and health.—Charlotte Whitcomb in Woman's Home Companion.

A Beautiful Indoor Garden.

Soak some long strips of cotton wadding in oil and wrap a thin layer of it evenly round an old bottle, commencing at the neck of the bottle and finishing at the bottom. Tie thin string firmly round the top and base of the bottle to keep the wadding in place. Fill the bottle with water and then pour plenty over and through the wadding, after which scatter it liberally with water cress seed. Form some wicks (like lamp wicks) by winding several lengths of wool together and place four of them with one end in the bottle and the other hanging out over the sides. The water will travel up these and drop on the wadding, keeping it moist, says Home Notes.

In three or four days the seed will sprout, and after that it will grow very quickly. By trimming these green blades now and then with the scissors and refilling the bottle with water when required your "garden" will keep green a long while. You can either hang the bottle in the window or place it in a deep plate on the table.

No Economy In Large Roasts.

It is really a poor sort of economy to get a large roast of meat for a small family with an idea of using it up in made over dishes. Almost any one of the delicious concoctions that use up the left over portions could be more economically obtained by the simple method of buying cheaper cuts on purpose. At any rate, a working knowledge of those dishes that make use of cheaper cuts or of the left over portions of fine cuts is very desirable. Suppose you have some pieces of cold roast lamb on hand. The supposition is that your family is well tired of the idea of stewing up these pieces in the gravy for a second day's repast. Therefore cut the meat into fine bits and stew it until soft in milk. Thicken with flour to a creamy consistency and half fill little gem pans that have been lined with good pie crust. Cover the tops with seasoned crumbs and bake. These little meat pies should be served warm. They may be made of cold veal or pork just as well as of lamb.

Washing of Floors.

The too frequent washing of floors of sleeping and living rooms is not to be commended, the resultant dampness being a very potent source of evil. Once a week is enough for this operation, and the rugs should never be replaced until the floor is thoroughly dry. Warm water and soap, with the addition of a little household ammonia, is best for the washing of any kind and every kind of board floors, but a painted, varnished or oiled surface must never be treated with a scrubbing brush or unsightly scratches will be the result. Grease spots may be removed by an application of fuller's earth, while spots of ink will yield readily to a scrubbing of spirits of salts.

To Prevent Lumps In Sauces.

To prevent either brown or white sauces from being lumpy the flour must be mixed to a perfectly smooth paste with the warm, melted butter before the liquid is added, and this should be poured in very gradually while the mixture is stirred quickly with a wooden spoon. The butter should be melted, but not cooked, before the liquid is added. Sauce carefully prepared never requires to be strained.

CONDENSED STORIES.

Why Plowman of Alabama Lost His Game of Chess.

"I haven't played a game of chess since we had our tourney with the British parliament," says Representative Shafroth of Colorado. "That tourney ended in a tie, as you know, but it was really a United States senator, who is a great enthusiast over the game, that prevented us from gaining a victory. Plowman of Alabama lost his game, as did Pearson of North Carolina. But Plowman had his game won at one time. This senator, who was so wrought up over the contest that he could not sleep the night that intervened between the two days of play, sat near Plowman, and every time the latter touched a man on the board the senator would suck in his breath excitedly and exclaim, 'Ah!' Finally this unnerved Plowman, and he lost the game.

"In my practice games with Pillsbury he had told me that it was not worth while to study the French defense, as no Englishman would undertake it. I had therefore ignored that entirely, but as the moves were ticked off the wire I was surprised to see that that was just the defense the Englishman was using. Bodine of Missouri had played the first game and won it. His play was really superb and deserved more commendation than mine, but on the result of my game depended whether the tournament should be a tie or whether we should be beaten 2 1-2 to 1 1-2.

"The following day Speaker Reed sent for me, as I supposed, in regard to some public business. 'Well, Shafroth,' was his salutation, 'the house owes you a debt of gratitude, and when you want to get off one of those rabid 16 to 1 speeches the chair will recognize you.'"

WANTED THE SALUTE.

Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy, was at one time a common employee at the Boston navy yard. When he became chief of the bureau of construction and repair, with the rank of commodore, he had occasion to pay an official visit to the yard.

HE SAW THE OLD, FAMILIAR LINES.

The day before he was scheduled to call he strolled through the yard without announcing himself. He heard a bell ring and saw the old, familiar lines of employees passing about through the yard, each man carrying a dinner pail and his movements regulated by the bell. An officer of the yard, recognizing the then commodore, asked if he desired the commodore's salute when he called the next day.

"I have been thinking," said the chief constructor, "of the time when I used to go to work and quit at the sound of that bell. I carried one of those dinner pails and moved at the bidding of others. I think the commodore's salute would be quite a pleasing contrast to the sounds of the old bell. Yes, you may give the salute when I come tomorrow."

MERCILESS MR. SIMPSON.

They tell this story on Judge John W. Henry, now of Kansas City, but who about 23 years ago occupied the bench of the then Twenty-seventh judicial circuit of Missouri, which consisted of Putnam, Schuyler, Adair and Macon counties. A lawyer named Simpson, who hailed from St. Joseph, was arguing a motion for a new trial, during the course of which he was particularly scathing in his criticisms of the court's rulings. Finally his honor became a bit impatient and said:

"For goodness' sake, Mr. Simpson, please give the court credit for a little sense anyway!"

Quick as an electric flash the lawyer responded:

"But, your honor, in a motion for a rehearing the law says we cannot take cognizance of anything not developed at the trial."

THE MEDICINE HABIT.

It Is Easy to Acquire and Very Hard to Break.

"Did you ever acquire the medicine habit?" asked the drug clerk. "It's easy to acquire and hard to break, and lots of people have it. It is quite immaterial what kind of medicine they take, but they must be taking something practically all the time. Some doctors thrive on this human failing, and it helps the patent medicine manufacturers to get rich. It also throws quite a bit of business in the way of the druggist aside from that which comes from filling prescriptions, for in some instances if a man paid doctors' bills he wouldn't have enough money left to satisfy his craving for medicine. I had one of that kind in here awhile ago.

"'Look at my tongue,' he said.

"'It isn't a very good one,' I replied.

"'What do you think I'd better do?' he asked.

"'You might get another,' I suggested. 'It couldn't be much worse.'

"'Oh, quit your fooling,' he retorted, for you can't discourage one of that kind. 'Something ought to be done about that tongue.'

"'Yes,' I admitted; 'it would do no harm to have it scraped, I think.'

"But I couldn't feaze him. That tongue convinced him that he was sick, and he insisted that I should give him something. So I did. It was quite harmless and cheap, and it did him a world of good. He told me so himself when he came back for some more, and up to date, according to my estimates, he has taken about two gallons of it. I have tried to break him of this medicine habit by advising him to see a doctor, but he scorns the advice. He saw one once, he said, and was told there was nothing the matter with him. But he wouldn't be happy if he wasn't taking something, so he came to me. And there are lots like him."—Chicago Post.

A DOG WITH A BROKEN BONE.

The long bones of the dog are those which he is most liable to break, or, rather, to have broken for him, as the injuries are usually traceable to direct violence. When the parts of the broken bone are properly brought together, the reparative process is almost always remarkably rapid in the dog, because he seems to understand that he must not interfere with the injured limb and willingly keeps quiet.

John Woodroffe Hill, the noted English veterinary surgeon and a writer of authority on "The Dog; Its Management and Diseases," says of fractures that "the treatment consists in reducing the separated portions to their proper position and maintaining them there, when so reduced, by the application of splints and bandages. Splints may be composed of wood, pasteboard, leather or gutta percha, the first three of which are retained in position by bandaging, but the last is made soft by hot water and then molded to the limb. To take the place of splints, bandages may be soaked in gum, starch or plaster of paris."—Our Animal Friends.

POWER OF A SHAMAN.

The implicit reliance placed upon the word of a shaman and his influence over a fellow tribesman may be illustrated with this anecdote: A Sioux Indian who had lost a relative by death vowed to kill the first living thing he met. This was once not an uncommon practice among the Indians.

Issuing from his lodge, he chanced to meet a missionary—a man much beloved by all — from whom this Indian had received many favors. Unwilling, but bound by his vow, he shot his benefactor as he passed. Indian usage did not sanction a bloody retribution on the murderer, since the obligation of his vow was recognized by all.

The shaman, however, upbraided him for his act and pronounced his doom, saying, "You will die within the year."

The Indian, though apparently a well man at the time, was seized by a wasting disease and actually did die within the specified time, a victim to his own superstitious imagination.

TO BECOME FISH WISE.

In the first place, the fish itself—is it fresh? Madam, if you can tell silk from calico you should be able to determine that point, such knowledge being part of an intelligent equipment for life. But your education is deficient? Then know that a fresh fish is firm of flesh—so firm that pressure will not leave an indentation—and full eyed; that it has bright scales, stiff fins, red gills—never pale or liver colored—and finally that its odor is neither marked nor unpleasant. Fulfilling these conditions, a fish is both fresh and in its right season for use. Lacking such indications, it is not worthy of a moment's consideration, for a stale fish is not merely disappointing to the palate, but is an unwholesome abomination. — Good Housekeeping.

NOTICE!

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Aquilla Narron, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 26th day of April, 1902 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 26th day of April, 1901.

CLAUDE L. NARRON,
Administrator.

JNO. A. NARRON, Attorney.
Apr26—6w-pd.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Patsey Jones, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 19th day of April, 1902, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 15th day of April 1901.

W. F. GERALD,
Administrator.

Ap19-pd.

NOTICE!

The undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of C. R. Pearce, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 10th day of May 1902 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 7th day of May 1901.

D. H. WALLACE,
Administrator.

May 10-6wp.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD
And Branches
AND FLORENCE RAILROD.
(Condensed Schedule.)

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated January 13, 1901.	No. 23 daily	No. 35 daily	No. 103 d'ly ex. Sun.	No. 41 daily	No. 49 daily
	A M		P M	A M	P M
Lv Weldon	11 50	8 58			
Ar Rocky Mt	1 00	9 52			
Lv Tarboro	12 21		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt	1 05	10 02	6 37	5 15	12 52
Lv Wilson	1 59	10 40	7 10	5 57	2 40
Lv Selma	2 55	11 18			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	12 35			
Ar Florence	7 25	2 40			
	P M	A M			
Ar Goldsboro			7 55		
Lv Goldsboro				6 45	3 30
Lv Magnolia				7 51	4 32
Ar Wilmington				9 20	6 00

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Dated July 22, 1899.	No. 78 daily	No. 102 d'y ex Sun	No. 32 daily	No. 40 daily	No. 48 daily
	A M		P M		
Lv Florence	9 50		7 35		
Lv Fayetteville	12 15		9 41		
Lv Selma	1 50		11 35		
Ar Wilson	2 35		12 13		
				P M	A M
Lv Wilmington				7 00	9 35
Lv Magnolia				8 30	11 10
Lv Goldsboro		4 50		9 37	12 26
	P M		A M	P M	P M
Lv Wilson	2 35	5 33	12 13	10 45	1 18
Ar Rocky Mt	3 30	6 10	12 45	11 23	1 53
Ar Tarboro		7 46			
Lv Tarboro	2 31				
Lv Rocky Mt	3 30		12 07		
Ar Weldon	4 32		1 00		
	P M		A M		

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a m, arrives Fayetteville 12 05 p m, leaves Fayetteville 12 25 p m, arrives Sanford 1 43 p m. Returning leave Sanford 3 05 p m, arrive Fayetteville 4 20 p m, leave Fayetteville 4 30 p m, arrives Wilmington 9 25 p m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8 05 a m, Maxton 9 05 a m, Red Springs 9 51 a m, Parkton 10 41 a m, Hope Mills 10 55 a m, arrives Fayetteville 11 10. Returnining leaves Fayetteville 4 45 p m, Hope Mills 5 00 p m, Red Springs 5 43 p m, Maxton 6 16 p m, arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 55 p m, Halifax 4 17 p m, arrives Scotland Neck at 5 08 p m, Greenville 6 57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8 52 a m, arriving Halifax at 11 18 a m, Weldon 11 53 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leaves Washington 8 10 a m and 2 30 p m, arrives Parmele 9 10 a m and 4 00 p m. Returning leave Parmele 9 35 a m and 6 30 p m, arrive Washington 11 00 a m and 7 30 p m daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro daily except Sunday at 5 30 p m, Sunday 4 15 p m, arrives Plymouth 7 40 p m, 6 10 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7 50 a m and Sunday 9 00 a m, arrives Tarboro 10 10 a m, 11 00 a m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday 5 00 a m, arrive Smithfield 6 10 a m. Returning leave Smithfield 7 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro 8 25 a m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 9 30 a m, 3 40 p m, arrive Nashville 10 20 a m, 4 06 p m, Spring Hope 11 00 a m, 4 25 p m. Returning leave Spring Hope 11 20 a m, 4 55 p m, Nashville 11 45 a m, 5 25 p m, arrive at Rocky Mount 12 25 a m, 6 p m, daily ex. Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily except Sunday 11 40 a m and 4 22 p m. Returning leaves Clinton at 6 45 a m and 2 50 p m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agt.
J R KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMMERSON Traffic Man'r.