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Carboro' Southerner

THE FENDRICKS MYSTERY "How those Fendricks do hold their heads up, I'm sure! Really their pride and arrogance gets more and more insufferable every day, that it does!" The speaker was a Mrs. Buller, widow

of a retired grocer, and the present owner of a stucco villa near Englewood. The day was Sunday, and Mrs. Buller with her particular friend, Miss. Smee, formed part of the stream of people leaving the Rev. Mr. Scattergood's church. "You are certainly right, dear," giggled Mas Since, "Since proceedings are cimply

disgusting, and pretensions, pray, upon "An uncle, an iron box, and a mystery," retorted Mrs. Buller, tossing her head till the hothouse of flowers on her bonnet quivered to every petal. This action brought her eyes on a level with a gentle man just then approaching.
Why, Mr. Clonbrook, how do you do Are you well to day?"

"Perfectly; but would you kindly tell
me the name of that family just going up
the road there? I mean the lady in the

turquoise silk."
. "Them-them's the Fendricks. How strange, we were just speaking of them. Everybody notices the Fendricks." I should think so. Such airs," giggled Miss Smee, wriggling herself into the conversation.

The gentleman, Harry Clonbrook, looked a little surrised and annoved. "If you were speaking of them, then I may infer the words I caught - an uncle, a strong box and a mystery -had something to do with "Yes. You see they're always boastin of

this uncle, who was the making of their for-tune, who mixed with all the swells on Murray Hill, who found out they were conjected with the Knickerbockers and wholeft the proofs of their noble connection in an iron chest, which he made a compact shouldn't be opened until a certain day And a lot the Fendricks has made out o that I'll warrant you."

And who is the gentleman walking with the younger lady?"
"That is the nephew. The lady is a daughter—a proud thing who turns up her nose at trade. It is name is Paul Avenal."

Until this moment the Buller family Circuit and have been following the Fendricks, but jan18-1y. now reaching the cross-roads the two The father was as pompous a piece of humanity as could be. If anything was more inflated in expression than his face it

was his white waistcoat. Fendricks was a mild-natured woman-the daughter resembled the father-while Paul was a bright, honestlooking young man with no pomposity "Now here, Paul," said the father con tinuing the conversation, "I wont have it and that's all about it. I've brought you up

to be a gentleman and you shan't disgrace my family. You disgrace, I say, the noble founder of my family, I refer to your great-uncle. Confound my uncle !" it was on Paul's lips to say, for he was nearly sick of the name, but he said: "I have no wish to disgrace the family, uncle, I'm sure, and I can't see what my marrying Hettie Travers

'Why, Paul, I'm surprised," said Fannie adricks, in horror. "Isn't she the Fendricks, in horror. daughter of a man who keeps a book "And who was a gentleman and a scholar!" exclaimed Paul, hotly. "He had more brains than half the aristo

"Brains sir-brains!" hurst forth Fend icks the elder; "what is brains to blood! Think of your uncle the associate of the aristogracy, of the Van Spooners and the Roosevelt Magillicuddys, who could talk and talk of 'em as we do of the Joneses "Until Uncle Will went to seek his for-

tune I believe our family were poor "Poor but proud : but remember, Paul, always a worthy fellow." "But with a liking for low company. It was ridiculing his stepmother's grand airs that got him kicked out by his father."
"Ah, but he was young and eccentric even to the end. Are you aware that the mystery of my Uncle William will be cleared up on the 22d of next month? So I don't want you to rush into any beggarly marriage and so hinder the ex-cellent match I expect for your cousin

bit his lip and was about to reply when a hand touched him on the shoulder. Turning round he beheld Harry Clonbrook and extended his hand. old fellow, who should have thought of meeting you here?" he ex-claimed recognizing his old college chum. Introductions followed and then the two turned back for a walk and talk.

What are you doing now?" asked reading law, and consequently dependent on my uncle. I wish he had made me a carpenter or an upholsterer: then by this time I might have been making my fortune. cried Paul. Which means you want the fortune

"Exactly. Did you see in the gallery to the left of the organ a young lady in a Well, my uncle theatens to turn me out if I marry her, because her father was a tradesman, and you knew," said Paul, with a scornful laugh, "owing to our uncle, that's beneath us."
"I know, my dear fellow? I know nothing about it or of the strong box and the mystery."
"Well, to explain matters I must go back

some years. My grandfather, who was a simple farmer, married the daughter of a poor, but aristocratic family. From that day life was a burden. By her pride and arrogance she made his days miserable and finally succeeded in driving his only son by a first wife from the house. This was my great-uncle, Will Fendrick. She said his habits were low. He protested that there was no disgrace in honest labor made them beggars. "Well, for many years Will Fendrick was not heard of until rumor reached his

stepmother that he was cutting a great dash in New York and was looked upon as one of the most elegant men in society.
When he died he left \$10,000 and an iron box, which was not to be opened until June 12, 1884. The money was the foundation of my uncle's wealth; the box the undation of his pride.".
"And if this pride is not overcome how about Miss Travers?" 'I marry her, Hal-only this is a secretfling over the law and take a place with her uncle, a bookseller in the city."

Bravo! That's just what I would do myself; but what more about the box, it More than it does me, who am ashamed of it. Well, the 22d will soon be here—the day for which we have waited so many years-and my uncle has invited a large number of people to witness the opening

"And you?"
"Shall eput of the way when the ceremony comes off—but here we are at your door. No, thanks, can't come in. Goodby-may se you to-night.' So they parted, Paul to be further har-assed about his great-uncle and his mar-riage with Hetty, and Harry Clonbrook to relate the story of the Fendrick mystery to his father over the dinner-table.

4 4 4 af Great was the excitement when the 22d arrived. Those who were invited were in a flutter of expectation. On this momentous evening Mrs. Fendrick was timid and frightened, Mr. Fendrick more pom-pous than ever, and Miss Fanny more pat-ronizing.

mea living. As to Paul he paired off with Harry Clonbrook and showed himself as little as possible box was to come after supper. Owing to this even the dancing flagged in spirit, and when supper was amounted the guests soon deserted it in their eagerness

to return to the drawing-room.

On entering, there, under the centre of the chandelier stood the Fendrick mystery. An iron box, clamped with brass, Breathless was the excitement when a smith in leather are readerly and the smith in leather are readerly. smith in leather apron and grimed face, doffing his hat to the assembly, approached the box with his tools.

Bang, hammer! hammer, bang!
The clamps were worn with years, so
they yielded easily.
The smith inserted his chisel in the lid and pried it up.

Every neck was craned forward. Too

fluttered to be pompous, Mr. Fendrick stepped towards the box.

On the top lay a brown paper parcel on which was written

"My passport to mingle among the best "My passport to ming." society. To be opened first."
W. FENDRICK Tremblingly, Mr. Frendrick removed the paper, aided by the agitated Fanny.
"It feels like—like—" the latter began diabloosiy. Then turning pare sne stag-

dubiously. Then turning pane sne stag-gered back with a piercing scream of The brown covering had fallen away suddenly, leaving in Mr. Fendrick's hands and canary-colored stockings! A paper fluttered to the floor unseen by he aghast father and daughter. Mrs. Buller maliciously darted forward and

scized it.

"What is it, dear!" asked Miss Smee.

"Such fun! Well, it serves 'em right;
that it does." "Read it aloud, deer; do."

And Mrs. Buller did.
"The rich relation who belied me when I was starving was John rendrick, butler to a millionaire. He promed me a licrative position as a footman, and I eave my dignity and my living to my step-mather's hazardari. It is the reasonable. mother's descendants. It is the revenge I take upon that pride which turned me out of my father's duor.
WILLIAM FENDRICK,"
WILLIAM FENDRICK,"

The painful, humiliating scene that folowed need not be described.

It will suffice to say that Mr. Fendrick and his family left the vicinity of Englewood for another suburb, where they can trived to avoid boasting of their birth and ancestors. Faul married Hettie Travers and did ot give up the law. On the contrary he now dea's out justice from the police lench, and is a terror to malefactors. It was while dining to

gether with him and his charming wife the other night that I heard this story of the "Fendrick Mystery."—Mrs. Weston J. Welford in N. Y. Journal.

HOW TO DEVELOP MUSCLE Old Athlete and Trainer Makes Some Valuable Suggestions to

Young Men. Few people have any idea of the amount of good even a moderate amount of exercise regularly taken will do them. Many a young man thinks of how much care he would take of his health and strength if he were only able to join an athletic club and devote the amount of time he thinks neccesary to his physical development. There is scarcely a man who can not spare ten minutes every norning and evening when rising and re fring. The sleeping chamber, no matter boarding house can now, by means of the inventions of late years in a gymnastic and calisthenic appliances, be made into a miniature gymnasium. A pair of dumb-bells and a pair of Indian clubs can be easily purchosed, and in a half a day a rowing machine with a sliding seat fit in, and a hooked contrivance by which all the movements of a pulling weight box could be taken advantage of placed on the wall. A horizontal bar, to be raised or lowered, might also be placed in the door way and a punching bag could be kept in a closet and attached to it when desired young man who will fit up his room in his style and faithfully exercise ten o fifteen minutes every morning and even-ing will soon make as great increase in all measurements in the course of three months as any menber of the costliest athletic club or gymnasium. If a young man who has a desire to im-

prove himself physically is willing to give the little requisite time and use a little ingenuity he need not spend \$30 or \$40 in turn ng his sleeping apartments into a gymna sium, although an investment, perhaps, if he can afford it, of about \$10 in one of the new style of rowing machines, which are so constructed that they can be manipulated for almost any sort of exercise, will not be a bad venture. Few people have any idea of the amount of exercise that can be taken without either clubs or dumb bells and by using the hands alone to go through the common light dumbbell manuel. Rapid movements are the most beneficial. Besides a rowing machine and paper weights, in lieu of dumb bells, a cheir with wide apart and strong arms should be procured. If such a chair is not handy the edge of the bed may be used, or the floor, but the lat-ter only after a little practice, if one is unused to exercising. Catching both areas of the chair or the edgesof the bed in the hands, or placing both hands flat on the floor, the person exercising should stretch as far out as possible, bearing the weight on the raised toes. Then bending the arms the chest should come down so as to be even with the hands if the chair is sed, or touch the edge of the bed, or floor if it is not convenient to use the chair. Then the body should be pressed back to the first position by the strength of the arms alone. This should be done until the exer-ciser is thoroughly trad, which may be before the body is raised and lowered half a dozen times. If one finds himself weak it would be better to try this exercise arst on the wall, as that style will be found much easier. This exercise will be found one of the best movements to develop of, the back and and the extensor muscles of upper arms. A harder form of this exercise is by placing two chairs back to

back about a foot and a half apart, and with the hands grasping the backs letting the body down till the knees touch the floor and pushing the body up as many times as possible.

A stick a little longer than a cane can be also used as a wand and a number of exercises had. Improved calisthenics will be mainly used for the development of health and strength in the youth of the fature, athletic authorities think. The light and quick have been for some time supplanting the old system of gymnastics which

made the muscles showy but slow. Playthings of the Children in Africa The girls in Africa, as elsewhere, are fond of dolls; but they like them best alive, so they take puppies for the pur pose, and carry them about tied to their backs, as their mothers carry babies. Some of them "play baby" with little pigs. The boys play shoot with a gun made to imitate the "white man's gun." Two pieces of cane tied together make the barrels, the stock is made of clay, and the smoke is a ruft of loose cotton.

In one African tribe the boys have spears made of reeds, shields, bows and arrows, with which they imitate their fathers' doings; and they make animals out of clay, while their sisters "jump the rope." Besides, the African children, like rope." Besides, the African children all over the world, enjoy themselves "making believe." They imitate "keer house." "go visiting," or "give a party," because they see none of these things in their homes; but they pretend building a

hut, making clay jars, and crushing corn to eat. Husband-"It looks like rain, my dear Don't you think we had better take an umbretla?

.Wife-"Oh! no; we don't want to be bothered with it." Hust and- 'You take great chances, my love. Wife-"I know I do. If I was a man I

fiercely in. Wife-"How I do look?" Husband-"Very much like a speculator, sharer of my joys and sorrows."

Labor-Saving Machine Which Sprung Immediately into Popularity.

THE TYPE-WRITER.

About ten years ago the first type-writer was invented. It was patented by two Detroit men who soon sold their rights to the machine, but drew a royalty on it for some years. One of these men was a printer by trade, and for years he had been experimenting with a writing machine to supplant the pen. He first invented a machine for numbering automatically the pages of books such as ledgers. When the type-writer was first upon the market it was a crude machine, very different from what it is to-day. The foot was brought into operation in it to pull back the carriage apon which the paper was rolled, somewhat like a sewing machine. There were various other clumsy appliances con-nected with it, and the machine was regarded by the public more as a curiosity han as a practical writing instument. A few large offices, however, began to use type writers, and the instruments were seen where a large number of manifold copies were required and it was desirable to have a very plain and easily deciphered copy. Improvements were made from time to time in the mechanism, and as the machine was gradually being perfected it became more and more popular.

Meantime its success prompted other inventors to apply themselves to the subject of writing machines. One of the first to come out was invented in Sweden and atents obtained upon it througout Europe. The principle of this type-writer was radically different from that of the American machine. Instead of the type being arranged in a circular pocket and flying up to hit the paper, in the foreign machine the type and keys were arranged ike pins in a pincushion and the instru-ment was in the shape of a hemisphere.

bad many advantages over the American nachine, and likewise many disadvan-Hard'y had the fore on machine been ipon the market than another Amer can or hime came out upon some of the princibles of the first machine, the patents upon which had expired. This was fol-lowed be another on an altogether different plan, the type being made of rubber and all tige her on a little pad. When writng the letter is brought over a small hole a platea d through this hits the paper, all other types at the same time taking up a supply of ink. On the other machines a supply of ink. On the other machines an inkel ribbon is brought between the ype and the paper, and the ink takes

With the keys sticking out all over its

This machine was very small and

surface it very much resembled a por-

This was followed by still another mahine wherein he type, made of hard ruber in the form of a cylinder, revolved in a horizontal envity and the paper was driven up against the type by the release of a small hammer every time a letter was struck. One of the advantages of this latter machine is that an infinite number of characters can be used in it, and type for writing in German and other foreign languages can be inserted at

A member of the Turkish Legation in the United States not long ago expressed his admiration of the type-writer and his intention of having one made that would write in the Turkish language. There are thirty-three letters in this language, and Hassin Effendi made a copy of them and gave it to an engraver to make a set of letters for the type-writer. It was only at the last minute that he discovered that all type-writers work from left to right, as English language is written, while Turk sh is written from right to left. The excessive cost of allering a machine to et one. A type-writer for writing in any The manufacture of type-writers is now an important American industry. Nine-tenths of all the type-writers used in the

world are made in this country. The raveler can now find the American machines in daily use in England, France, ermany, Russia, and indeed in all the Suropean countries. The English government, which is very slow to make changes f a radical or progressive nature, has depted the American type-writer, and in all the Government offices in India as well as those in London and elsewhere the mahine is now in constant use. The Chinese are about the only people who will be left out of the type-writing nations. There are so many thousand characters in their language that it would be impossible to construct a machine ca-pable of doing the work.

There are many thousands of type writers in daily use in New York City, and the instrument has long since ceased to be a curiosity. With the telephone, the Wall street ticker and the type writer a part of every well appointed office, the duties of clerks have indeed been revolutionized within the last half century. Very many authors now write ail of their books and magazine articles on the type writer among these are W. D. How-eils and Mark Twain. The Declaration of Independence was not written on a type wri er, but if Thomas Jenerson lived in this age he would probably have ticked off his immortal document upon one of these little labor saving machines. A le gai decision has been rendered to the effect that alth ugh type written manuscript is printed it is wr ting all the same, and the Postal authorities regard it as written matter which must pay full postage. One of the openings for wo en that are constantly coming up is copying manu-

script on the type writer, and very many gals and young woven now and it a sant and remunerative businesort-hand writers have also found the type writers a valuable aid, and lawyers are beginning to use it for writs and other legal occuments.

There are now nearly a dozen different type writers on the market, each, of course claiming to be the best. The prices range from \$35 to \$100. The sale of the machine is large and constantly in-

Curious Traditions of the Ashantees. The Ashantees have this tradition, and on it their religious opinions-if religious they can be termed-are built: In the beginning of the world God created three white men and three white-women, three black men and three black women. That these twelve human souls might not complain of divine partiality and of their separate conditions, God elected that they should determine their own fates by their own choice of good and evil. A large calabash or gourd, was placed by God on the ground, and close by the side of the calabash also a small folded piece of paper. God ruled that the black man should have the first choice. He chose the calabash, because he expected the calabash, being so large, could not rut contain everything needful for himself. He opened the calabash and found a scrap of gold, a scrap of iron, and several other metals of which he did not understand the use. The white man had no option. He took, of course, the small folded piece of paper; and discovered that, on being unfolded, it revealed iron, and several other metals of which he bush, and led the white men and women the seashore. He did not forsake the white men and women, but communi-cated with them every night; and taught them how to construct a ship; and how to sail from Africa to another country-for the circumstances of the dispensation for the circumstances of the dispensation happened in the heart of Africa. After a while they returned to Africa with vari-ous kinds of merchandize, which they ous kinds of bartered to the black men and women, who had the opportunity of being greater and wiser than the white men and wom-en, but who, out of sheer avidity, had thrown away their chance.

And she cried out in her agony in one and don't you forget it."

FIORICULTURE.

Some Timely Suggestions About What to Plant and How to Plant It.

The we'come spring days are here again, the brightest, happiest time of all the year. Now for the flower garden. What shall we plant? how shall we plant? and when? Where one has a large lawn or garden they can sow as many varieties of flowers as they choose, but for a small gar den it is best to select those kinds that bloom the most and the longest, for it is really annoying to the amateur, after all their time and trouble, to find they have only planted the early, or the very late blooming sorts, that are only in bloom for a few days, and soon gone.

At a tax, is, a pretty Mexican flower, and algive an abundance of blue flowers until ost. Crepis barbata and the golden head? baritonia are two very early sorts and continue to bloom until quite late in the season. The delphiniums are one of the bandsomest and most useful of all our

the hand-omest and most useful of all our plants. The double dwarf rocket (a acis hyacinthinforum) is truly lovely the plants are from ten to twenty inches high, and densely covered with heavy spikes of double flowers, fine and rich in coloring. Centaurea (sweet sultan) is quite a curious and a tractive plant in a garden; the blooms somewhat resemble a backet filled to overflowing, hence the name it some-times has of basket plant. Candytuft is one of our old garden favorites, but so much improved of late years as to be scarcely recognizable. The candytuft rocket is one of the very best; it blooms adundantly, and bears large trusses of flowers of dazzling whiteness. Mig-nonette is a sweet little plant, and quite indispensable for the bouquet maker. Two years ago I grew the parson's tree mignonet e: it is truly a giant; the flowers are almost pure white, of great fragrance, and borne on spikes from six inches to a foot or more in length; the plant is fully three feet high, blooms until frost. three feet high, blooms until frost. Dianthus chinensis is one of the choicest of our annual pluks; mine of last year were very fine; the flowers are extremely double and rich in coloring, and will bloom the second year if the roots are slightly protected during the winter. Those who have never grown the longiflora fouro clock have missed a treat; they scarcely resemble the common tour-o'clock, the plants are of more prostrate habits, and the flower trumpets are from six to nine inches long, pure, waxy white and very fragrant; early in the evening the plants present a beautiful appearance Gyprophelia muralis is a lovely dwarf an nual; its delicate, find foliage and pink star-shaped flowers are excellent for all kinds of bouquets, suitable for border e gings or hanging baskets. There are very few flowers in cultivation that make o dizzling a display of beauty as a bed of the brilliant colored portulaca. Phlox rommondii is one of our best annuals for all purposes; they give a large variety of colors and bloom abundantly until frost, last year I grew thirteen distinct varieties all in one bed, and they were lovely, Verienia and Jamsies are old favorites of vertenia and jausies are old favorites of all, and nogarden is perfect without them. A bed of petanias should grace every gar-den, not only for their beauty, but for their fragrance. A small bed will scent a whole garden. A few foliage plants are an addition to the garden, and when not

convenient to obtain them from a green-house, a few of the annuals may be subtuted. Ambrosia, sometimes called liem out," and by others known as the deeply indented leaves, somewhat elembling an oak leaf ; strong and robust in habit, and densely covered with leaves and flowers from root to top-most branch, and very neat for a dividing line. Perilla. for an or amental foliage plant, i desirable; it has a broad, serrated leaf, o a dark metalic bronze, is of erect habit, and suitable for a low hedge or fine for the centre of a bed. There are several varieties of amaranthus culti-ated for their foliage. which are really fine and rich in coloring

Imported Holstein Cow, Tritomia

the colors will be more brilliant if planted

in a moderately rich soil .- Mrs. F. A. W.

in Farm and Garden.



Owned by Thos. B. Wales, Jr., of Iowa City, Iowa. She was bred in Friesland, calved March 10, 1882, and imported by her present owner in 1883. She was two years and five months old when she dropped her first calf, and soon afterwards made a test of 74 1-2 lbs. of milk in one day, and 2,002 1-2 lbs. in thirty-one days, the largest monthly record ever made by two-year old. Her owner believes that, i no accident happens, she will develop into one of the most remarkable milkers in the world.

Chester White Hogs, - Toulouse Geese. The so-called Cheshire breed of hogs originated in Cheshire, Eng., but has be,

come ex inct. There is no such breed now raised or known in Chesnire, and has not been for twenty years. There are so-called "C estire" hogs in America, of some-what uncertain descent. The Chester County White probably originated in Chester County, Fa. These hogs are large, hardy, str ng vigorous, have good consti-tutions, and breed well. They have reached weights of from 600 to 900 lbs. — At the Birmingham (Eng.) show of 1882, the weight of the winning pair of Toulouse geese was 45 lbs. 4 oz. This weight, of course, was only obtained by a very careful and continued system; 24 to 36 lbs. per pair, at one year old, are considered good weights. weights.

New and Old Sceds. A writer in the London Garden, referring to the well known fact that new seeds usually germinate more quickly than old ones, says that many old ones will germinate we'l with heat, that would perish in old ground, a fact which should be borne in mind by those who are testing seeds this may be kept two seasons, are named onions, salsify, and some others; while lettuce, tomatoes and artichokes will continue good three sensons; cabbage, turnips, spinach, kales, etc., four seasons; and melons, cucumbers and beets, for five or six seasons. It must, however, be borne in mind that such rules as these are more or less arbitrary, as much depends on the keeping, and favoring germination altogether.

Hother Apple in England.

This excellent New-England dessert Six ladies take an onion with them into a apple is mentioned by a writer in the London Garden as "remarkab!y handsome," and as possessing "a peculiarly distinct and pleasing flavor"—one of the best and handsomest apples in October and Novem-ber, and as having figured conspicuously in several prize-winning collections.

All the wooden tooth-picks are made in would be a bold speculator. I would nev- of the gorgeous parlors on Mt Vernon Maine, two firms controlling the trade. er be content like you to do an ordinary, Place, "Basil, do not weep. Once more The business about 12,000 cases a year, humdrum business, that would just bring I tell you. I am not worth such love as 1,000 of which go to Europe and Mexico. yours." The policeman on that beat rang Each case contains 250,000 picks. They As nour later the couple were standing yours. As no response, are made of poplar and birch Some of to get back in the matter of change all had hung the office towel on the knob. All was silent. Basil had bounced through the swell New York clubs have imported that they lost during the war." the back yard. The "cop" ejaculated orange wood picks and a flavor d pick form Japan.

Who died at Chicago on the 26th of March, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1825. When sixteen years old he engaged in printing under the instruction of Henry O'Reilly, who afterward become a pioneer in the building and operating of the egraphs. O'Reilly induced young Stager to follow him into this undeveloped enterprise, and he took charge of the first office at Lancaster, Pa., on the line between Philadelphia and Harrisburg in 1846. From that time until his death he was prominently identified with the growth of prominently identified with the growth of the great electric belt. During the Rebellion he was chief of the United States Military Telegraph and had charge of the cipher correspondence of the Secretary of War. He removed to Chicago in 1869 and became the leading Western representa-tive of the Vanderbilt interests. He founded the Western Electric Manufac turing Company, the largest manufactory of electrical machinery in the United States, and continued to be President until January 1 of the present year. General Stager had been prominently identified with the development of the telephone business in Chicago and the Northwest. He also took a prominent part in the introduction of the electric light and had troduction of the electric light and had been the President of the Western Edison Electric Light Company since its formation. Railroads also received a great deal Story About E. B. Washburne. Probably one of the best Ministers we

ever had abroad was Washburne, at Paris. He made more of a mark for himself in modern times than any other Minister we was the hero of an incident of social misfortune which would have driven any of the delicate creatures now swarmieg after a foreign place to commit suicide had been similarly unfortunate. burne was one evening at a court dinner given by Napoleon III. It was the custom at these dinners, when the Empress arose to retire with the ladies, for the gratiemen to rise from their seats and step back from the table, so that she could pass down the line between them. By this all could avoid turning their backs upon the Empress. Washburne had very tender feet. During the dinner his feet gave him a good deal of aunoyance. To ease himself he had quietly slipped off his natent leather pumps under the table. He was absorbed in conversation toward the

close of the dinner, and was caught unawares when the Empress made the signal for departure. He was suddenly obliged to step back without having time to put on his pumps. Le stoed in his stocking feet, grave, dignished and self prossessed. In the row of grinning diplomats prossessed. In the row of grinning diplomats who stood at his right and left, he betrayed none of the embarrassment he must have felt, and was never heard to allud to the incident by any one.—N. Y World

Obedience as a Virtue, Obedience as a requirement is well known.

but as a virtue, for its own loveliness, it

will have a strange look to many minds, "Many are in obedience from necessity rather than from love. These take it amiss, and repine for small cause." In this matter the care of children is In this matter the care of children is important. They should grow up with obedience as a disposition. A temper for subordination they should consider a virtue well gained. Tis well to give children reasons, always when possible, for the benefit of their understanding and in acknowledgement of their dignity as thinking beings, but after rather than before the obedience, especially in early fore the obedience, especially in early years, for the benefit of their trust, deference and obedience as a virtue. And, as there is no liberty without obedience but disorder and weakness, and therefore subection, what way is there to make liberty in the land, to erect a sound commo wealth and to bring about that understanding of freedom which is national health and power, protection of the weak and uplifting of the poor. What way to these great and good things but to train

and because obedience is the inner virtue, nobility and power of all command? A Hawk Done to the Death by a hen. Four miles from Aiken, S. C., at the home of Mr. T. C. Harker, recently a matronly hen was cheerily clucking to her downy brood and industriously scratching for their matutinal meal when there appeared in the sky overhead a huge hawk whirling in concentric circles. A sharp note of warning from the patriarchal cock hurried the feeding fowls to places of concealment, and, followed by the sharp cluck of the old hen, sent the infant Spring chickens scurrying beneath the protecting wings of their mother. And none too soon came the alarm. The next instant there was a whirring sound in the air, and, with wings close in to his body, coming head foremost like a shot out of a cannon, the hawk landed among the panic-stricken brood. But he had reckoned without his host. The old hen had sand in her gizzard and was true blue. With her wings extended and the feathers on her neck standing apart, she met the onslaught of the bird of prey. No sooner had he touched the ground than she was upon him. The conflict, which was witnessed by several parties, was as brief as it was brilliant, and before succor could reach the plucky little hen she had stretched the feathered pirate lifeless at her feet. The hawk measured just 4 feet from tip ro tip, and was carried to Aiken and exhibited. A lucky blow from the beak of the hen entered the eye, and penetrated his brain.

the children to obey because it is lofty

Get down to a realization of true labor and success. Get out from the shadow of a weary body, an overloaded constitution, an overtaxed digestion, and find the true an overtaxed digestion, and find the true spiritual life conditioned by none of these. And learn that true life deeper than noise, and true life deeper than pro testation and talk. Nor judge your sucthe small folded piece of paper; and discovered that, on being unfolded, it revealed a boundless stock of knowledge. God then left the black men and women in the soil which receives them, favorable influents. And learn that true life deeper than protecting the place where they are kept, and on the condition of the soil which receives them, favorable influents. ences sometimes more than doubling their the stillness or apparent desertion. True success lies in changed hearts. deemed, in faces uplifted toward God

> room, and one of them takes a bite of it Then a young gentleman is admitted to the game, and if after kissing all of them he fails to tell which of them bit the onion, why then all the girls would kiss him. Whoopee! yum, yum! Come on—we'll furnish the onion.

An exchange says onion socials are all

Blackely Hall writes from New Orleaus: After a brief but lurid and tempestuous experiance. I have come to the conclusion that the Southern ladies who are endeavor ing to subdue the wild and untamed b ardfrom the North have made their minds

A soft answer turneth away wrath but a club keeps it turned away.

CONUNDRUMS AND WISE SAYINGS. Can a gas meter lie any harder than a

Umbrellas and good jokes don't always belong to them who use them most. "Why is sugar dirt cheap?" "Because there's more sand in it than sugar.' A cloud with a silver lining-The dar-

"What is the difference between a dude and a blacksmith?" You can have some respect for a blacksmith "Who is that across the street?" "Oh

key with a pocketbook of change. - Boston

that is a very close friend of mine."
deed?" "Yes. Never lends a cent." What is the difference between a ring

around the moon and a ring around a girl's finger?" One is a sign of rain and the other is also a sign of a reign. "How do you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y?" asked the teacher of the dunce of the class. The boy replied: "It depends a good deal on whether the word refers to a

person or a bee."

"My dear," said Mr. Smith at the break-fast table, why is this Mehdi called 'El?"
"Oh," replied Mr. Smith, as he took three more buckwheats, "That's a mere abreviation, you know—the English habit of dropping the h's."

"Is this strained honey, Mr. Short-weight?" "Yes'm," promptly replied the grocer, but compromised by softly apolo-gizing to himself that the honey might be glucose, but he had strained the truth about the honey."

FLYING SCUD. Things that Fly Across the Sea of Journalism. It is estimated that a ton of gold is buried

each year with those was die in this The silver plated ware manufactured in this country annually reaches a value o

The London and Great Northern Rail way has put in buffet cars between London and Manchester. The British Government pays \$4.50 per ton for transporting freight from England to Egypt for the Soudan campaign.

Between 1864 and 1884 England spent \$1,250,500 in the purchase of paintings for her National Gallery in Trafalgar. The latest song is entitled, "Oh. Kiss Me Once and Let Me Die." The sentiment would seem to imply that the osculator was inordinately fond of onions

tates require wood to the annual value \$3,298,562; the railroads use about \$,000,000 for ties each year. The champion eater of prison fare, ac-

cording to a Boston paper, seems to be a tramp who ate at the Madison police sta-tion, one day recently, sixty-four hard tack and drank fifteen pints of water. A French physician has written a lor letter on the advantages of groaning and crying. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 120 to 60 in the course of a

few hours by giving vent to his emotions.

A Courteous Cat. A member of the Zoological Society says: 'I once had a cat who always sat up to the dinner-table with me and had his napkin round his neck and his plate and some fish. He used his paw, of course, but he was very particular and behaved with extraordinary decorum. When he had fin-ished his fish I sometimes gave him a piece

of mine. "One day he was not to be found when the dinner bell rang, so we began without him. Just as the plates were put around for the entree, puss came rushi and sprang into his chair with two mice in his mouth. Before he could be stopped he dropped a mouse onto his own plate and then one onto mine. He divided his dinner with me, as I had divided mine

him."-Manchester Times. THERE is a wide-spread and serious pre valence of disorders of the kidneys; and of various diseases caused by the imperfect operation of the kidneys and liver According to Roberts, Thom; son, and other recognized authorities, kidney disorder are very common, but the obscurity their, positive symptoms is so marked that many people, ill and out of sorts generally, are really victims of kidney complaint, and they and their physicians do not realize it. Rheumatic pains, irregular appetite, frequent headache, chills and fever, "blues," hot and dry skin, sour stomach, dyspepsia, irregular action of the bowels, nervous irritability, muscula soreness, cramps, languor, impairment of memory, loss of virility, are among the preliminary evidences of coming kidney and liver derangements. As the disease develops then follow lame back, swelling ankles pale face, scalding sensations, the water sometimes being very light and abundant, at others scarce, dark-colored and frothy, and abounding in sediment and, under the microscope, in albumen and tube casts. If the deranged kidneys are not promptly attended to there is danger of the terrible Bright's Disease—hitherto considered incurable, which is a consumption or destruction of the kidneys-the near approach of which alarming disorder

soon burries one into the grave unless promptly checked.

Disordered kidneys have the unfortun ate effect also of weakening the vigor of the liver, as indicated if one has, besides the above symptoms, yellow spotted skin, fat covered eye balls, frontal headache after eating, burning and itching skin, cold extremities, hot head, bad circulation of blood, sick headache, nausen, colored evacuations, constipation, variable appetite and feelings, dizzness blurred eyesight, liver-cough, ague, chills fevers, wakefulness at night, drowsiness by day, etc. These are some of the commoner symp

toms as laid down by leading medical authorities, and with them in view one

ought not to have much trouble in ascer-

should awaken the liveliest concern, for it

taining if he is suffering from disorders of these great organs, These observations have been called forth by a double column article which appears in another place in this paper. Skeptical of some of the statements made therein and at other times by the same persons we have been led to make a little study of the matter ourselves, with the above result. These diseases prevail amongst young and old everywhere, resulting in terrible and untimely deaths: they take off more people than epidemics; physicians report death as occurring from such dis-eases as apoplexy, paralysis, convulsions, heart disease, pneumonia, fevers, etc., when in reality these disorders are often secondary to Bright's disease and would seldom occur were the kidneys in healthy working condition. Hence, from personal knowledge, or from the trust worthy experience of other competent judges, we believe there is no preparation equal to the remedy that is so prominently mentioned else-where in this issue, for preventing and curing the dangerous disorders of which we have written. It has had an extraordinary sale, is everywhere commended, the record of its work seems indisputable, its manufacturers are reputed to be men of the highest standing. We hold, therefore, that not to use it, if needed, would be a crime against one's supremest interests, especially at this time when, threatened by a fearful epidemic, it is of the highest im-portance, according to Dr. Koch, the cele-

brated German cholera specialist, that we keep the kidneys, liver and digestive organs in healthy action, if the scourge would be "Who's dead in the family, Editor Smith?" Nobody, Smith replied. What have you crape on the door for? I haven't. Yes you have. Mr. Smith went to the front door and discovered that the devil while he chased a lame pigeon up the

alley. Running expenses-children.

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