One of the prettiest parties given in Paris

ast month was at Mme, Lemane's, Prin-

cess Mathilde being the guest of the even-

ing. Old Mathilde has probably had the

m st enjoyable life of any of the Bona

part family. Demidoff, when he separated

from her, sett ed on her a splendid aunuity,

and she has enjoyed it in Paris. He

ousin, Louis, when Emperor, offered her

an even larger income is she would give

up the Demidoff money, apparently think

ing it infra dig that a prince ss of his imperial

nouse should be beholding to a subject; but Mathilde assachusly preferred to hold on to the Demidoff cash as the surer stay.

THARD LANT.

Is the Old Hero Dying Recause of

Medical Intolerance.

The American Homo opathist has an

article on the treatment of General Grant

to observe his unaided struggle. The flat

has gone forth that nothing can be done:

and nothing will be permitted to be done. Those who question such a decision are

On the contrary, while so-called scientific medicine is to the fore, well may the daily papers announce in startling head-lines. A bad day for General Grant—Sev-

Yes, the hero of Appomattox is dying!

He who knew no fear in war, knows no fear in suffering His quiet fortitude wins

during the late war, noticed a poor Con-

his native tenderness he put his arms around his neck in sympathy. The

The heart of the American people in like

manner bleeds for Grant, the silent sufferer It would have him get well, by

Any effective means.

His physicians say he cannot recover.

They filled him with anodynes, but

despite their favorable bulletins he is daily growing worse. A specialist who has won reputation in

the treatment of cancer visits his bedside.

The opposition he encounters from the at-

tending physicians brings painfully to mind the story of the dog in the manger.

resident Lincoln, in visit

federate boy, mortally wounded

sight melted the hospital to tears.

by the Allopaths, in which it says: General Washington was murdered by

TARBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1885.

NO. 18

VOL. 63.	
DR. H. T. BASS Offers his protes al szens of Tarboro and vicin	ity.
Office in T. A. McNair's Street RANK POWELL	
ATTORNEY-	AT-LAW N. C.
FRANK NASH,	HAS FEE
TARBORO. Practices in all the Com	N- C.
Attorney and Coun TARBORC Practices in all the	N. C.
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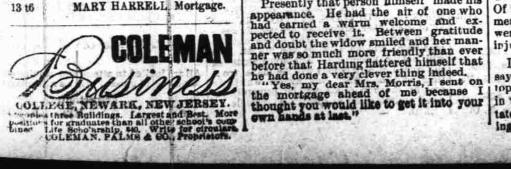
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CALE OF LAND.

By virtue of the power and authority con-By virtue of the power and antiority contained in a certain mortgage seed execut d on the 18th day of December 1882 by Juseph C. Harrell, and registered in book 53, page 403, Registers office of E gecombe county. I will sell at the the Court House door in Tarboro, North Carolina, for cash on the 18th day of April 1885, a certain tract of or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the county of Edgecombe and State of North Carolina ad-

joining the lands of G. W. Harris. James R. Warrenand, others, and containing 69% arces more or less This March 24th 1885. MARY HARRELL Mortgage.



FRANK POWELL, . - . PROPRIETOR Entered at the Postoffice at Tarboro, N C., as second class matter.]

SAVINGS FOR A RAINY DAY BY EDWARD H. TRAFTON,

THURSDAY Apri 30 188

Whatever brightness there was in that little household was strictly homemade. Homemade things may lack style and polish and a great many other qualitiesbut they are solld and satisfying The widowed mother was brave and patient; fourteen-year-old George was manly and helpful; Baby Bess, a wee tot, insisted that she was "mamma's sunbeam and Georgie's joy," and between them the love these three had for each other was their principle fortune, To be sure, they had their cottage, nestled like a brown lit. tle wren of a house among the cherry trees, but so far from the more preten. tious street of the village as to be quite secluded in its modest retirement-a home-nest where there was more peace

than plenty. One thing this tiny residence had in common with many stately mansions that unwinkingly stand forth as it begging for public admiration-there was a mortgage on it. It was so very small a house that it really seemed as though it would not take much of a mortgage to crush in its low, rambling roof, like a too heavy load of snow, and, like the snow, is a mort-gage on the poor man's home, a cold, piti-

less dead weight.

Next after her two children Mrs. Morris loved this wren-like house best of anything, and for three long years she had worked at that mortgage, saving up and paying it off "by littles" until at last when of the original \$500 there only remained a triffe less than \$40 to pay, lawyer Harding had given her notice that he had orders from the holder of the mortgage that he could no longer extend the time, and that unless the balance was paid by the first day of the month he would foreose all she had paid and be turned out of doors in the bargain. At the same time the lawyer had intimated, on giving this disagreeable intelligence, that if Mrs. Morris would consent to marry him he would relieve her of all further trouble. not only in regard to this but all tuture

The mortgage itself was trouble enough for one poor woman to bear; but she would rather have had all the mortgages in the world to fight than endure the thought of life with a man with the mean traits of this lawyer. She gave him to understand this fact as clearly as a good use of plain, matter-of-fact English could do it. His words were smooth enough too smooth, in fact—as he went away, but there was the sort of smile on his face and its sinister counterpart in his soul that boded no good to the object of his thoughts. It was as evident to her as though he had said so in so many words that the time mentioned would be the last

day of grace.
April first came—but not the paltry balance needed to clear off the mortgage. And no sum of money is paltry when one must have it to avert disastet-and cannot get it. Mrs. Morris could see no earthly way out of her troubles that morning. Every-thing looked dark. It was hard to have worked so long, to have struggled for weeks and months and years, as she had done, only to lose all at last. No, not all! For she had George and Bess left. Thinking of them made it still harder to bear, for it was for their dear sakes she had toiled and economized and saved. There

was a suspicious suggestion of what her eyes had been doing when George came cheerily in to his breakfast. "What, my little mammie's eyes are half drowned!" he exclaimed in his hearty, boyish way, with part fun and more tenderness in his tone, as he hugged her like a young bear, and dabbed kisses into each damp eye.
"Tisn't me?" he continued, searching

for a cause for the rather unusual display of discomfort, "No? I'm glad of that, for I don't think I've done anything down-right awful lately, and it can't be Bess? She's all right, I know—no measles, or whooping cough, or anything—for I just saw her sleeping like a—a—" here he paused for satisfactory simile, dabbing more warm kisses from rosy lips into red eyes the while—"like a happy little Georgie, do eat your breakfast. It's as bad to have one's eyes kissed out as

drowned out." "Oh, I know!" he contined, pursuing the subject with no intention of being put off. "That old Harding is coming again, I'll bet anything."
"Yes, dear. he is coming;" but the lit-tle woman had not the heart to tell all that dreaded coming implied.
"Pshaw, mammie! Don't worry so about it. That blamed mortgage is almost paid off and you won't have to see the 'I don't like to hear you speak that way. It doesn't help me and it hurts you." More kisses that said as plainly as words "It was because I love you and can't bear to see you so unhappy, but if it hurts you I won't do it any more." Then he pitched into his breaklast with

as savage earnestness as though he thought he was a half-starved cannibal and his food was the luckless, but wellcooked Harding. "I'll bet it's an 'April fool!" said George, at the sound of an unusually loud ring at the front door. It was in reality a boy with a large official envelope, aded to Mrs. Martin, who simply said

he was told there was no answer to wait Nervously Mrs. Morris tore it open, as some people have a way of doing with their telegrams. "It is the mortgage!" she cried, as she undid the formidable document. It was not head amiliarity with law papers that enabled her to so promptly identify it; every fold and crease of this mortgage she knew by long and sad acquaintance. "Are you sure 'tisn't an 'April fool,' asked George suspiciously, Neither she nor his mother had, from past experience, any reason to expect any favors from Harding or the rich property-owner he represented. Here was the mortgage in her hands-there could be no of that-a small piece of paper, after all, to have been such a dead weight on the tiny home and the three that were in it. Careful examination failed to discover any scrap of a letter or word of ex-

planation accompanying it.

"It is too good to be true," sighed the widow, still dazed by the event, "but people are sometimes better than we give facturer says that they sho over \$25 or \$30, as one can each out of a cast-off instrument. them credit for. I've aiready more than paid the original amount of money which your poor father was obliged to raise, when the interest is counted in, and they may have been moved to do a kindly, gen may have been moved to do a kindly, generous act, although," she added, "I would as soon look for sunshine in a coal hole. If anyone has really been good t is not Mr. Harding, I am sure of that much; it must have been the man to whom the money really belonged and for whom he "If it ain't some kind of a mean 'April fool'I'll eat my hat," said George, with greater force than elegance, who would

not believe the evidence of his own eyes when that evidence was in Harding's Presently that person himself made his appearance. He had the air of one who had earned a warm welcome and expected to receive it. Between gratitude and doubt the widow smiled and her manner was so much more friendly than ever

garboro' southerner. "Indeed, I am very glad if all my trouble with it is finally at an end." "I fully appreciate that fact, and wished to relieve you of all approvance as soon as to relieve you of all annoyance as soon as

possible," with a plausible, self-satisfied look. "But I felt so sure your own good sense would urge you to agree kindly to my proposition, that at last you would consent to make me the happiest of men, that I did not hesitate to let you see with what perfect confidence I was ready to carry out my part of the contract to recarry out my part of the contract to re-lieve you of all financial troubles."
"Mr. Harding!" was all she could say in her indignant surprise.

"Perhaps I have been too hasty-"
"I am sorry you have put me to the dis agreeable necessity of repeating what I thought I had said plainly enough before: I would rather give up this little home of ours and take my children I know not where than to accept any home you could provide."

where than to accept any home you could provide."
Rising as she spoke, with a very becoming color in her cheeks, she indicated that the interview was at an end.
"Then, madame," he replied, also rising, "it is my painful duty to inform you that the alternative of your own selection must be enforced. If you will please to notice this mortgage still lacks my signature as agent with power of autorney. That signature that signature is not the signature of autorney. That signature as agent with power of autorney. agent with power of attorney. That signature I shall be pleased to affix on the payment of the balance due—thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents."
"But, I thought—" stammered the

"You thought I was fool enough to release you from the obligations of this doc-ument before I knew you were ready to marry me? Hardly. Have you the \$37.50 handy? No? I thought not. Then, madam, I shall foreclose without any further delay, and-"
"Count that, will you, and see if there isn't \$37,50 there." It was George who had heard enough of the conversation to find out that the mort-gage was not paid off after all, and slipping out of the room had returned a min-nte later with a small box full of silver and copper, which he slapped down rather unceremoniously on the table in front of larding. Which was the more surprised, the mother or the lawyer, it would be quite impossible to tell.

What's all this mean " demanded Harding with a scowl. Never you mind what all this means. Just count that money and sign your name, and then if you ever bother my mother again just look out for yourself, that's all "Oh, George!" was all Mrs. Morris could

There was nothing for Harding to do but count the money, which was correct to a cent, and affix his signature, which he did with a face that looked like a thunder cloud, and not without matterngs that faintly sngrested the disagre last out of the house, vicionaly banging the door behind him as a sort of harisless malediction as he went, George caught his mother in his arms and hugged and kissed her till both were fairly out of breath

"I earned and saved it all myself, mammie," he finady was able to explain, "do-ing odd jobs and things—all but the last \$10 and that I got for my stamp collec-tion yesterday. I knew you hadn't the money to make this last payment and meant to surprise you all the time. knew that was an 'April fool' when that mortgage came, but if there is a bigger April fool in this town than that blames old Harding, I don's want to see him." "You blessed boy!" was all "mammie" could say between laughing and crying, while it would have been hard to find three happier people on the face of the earth that day than the brave, patient mother, her manly, helpful son, and Sweet Baby Bess, who got her share of

the sunshine of joy.

And it will not make you the least bit sorry, I am sure, to know that the reason Harding was so anxious to marry Mrs Morris was that he knew of some prop-erty that was soon coming to her, of which she had never a hint. But when this new and unexpected blessing did come to them they did not desert the brown little wren-like home-nest under the cherry trees—only it made possible George's dream of college days and a proeder tuture.

SILENT PIANOS. Mute Instruments that Reduce the Strain Upon the Player's Sense

of Hearing. Joseffy, the pianist, practices hours daily upon a dumb piano, and Von Bulow carries one with him in his travels to keep up his practice, and Liszt is said to use one assidnously. The object of substituting a silent instrument, which is said to be growing in favor with musicians, is to subordinate the sense of hearing in practice, and to protect the player from the nervous fatigue produced by the use of that sense, at the same time that the sense of sight and touch are employed. A skilled musician said recently that the exhaustion from practicing upon a piano was greater than most persons imagined. He doubted whether a street paver was as much exhausted by a day's labor as a man who is obliged to practice all the after-noon. He favored he use of a piano that made no noise. He had heard a physician say that the nervous headaches of young omen in musical conservatories were largely due to the din of practice, and it was often thought that this noise impared the musical sense. The mute piano makes the performer depend upon his eye and his touch, and enforces more attention to the score, so that he will be able to get a notion of the music upon sight reading. There are some mute planes in New York and several in Boston. The first one sent to this country came from Weimer, and after the model of this one others were constructed. The mute piano has a full keyboard, and has the appearance of an ordinary piano, but there is neither sounding board nor strings within the instrument. The keys are weighed with lead, and provided with springs which cause them to quickly go back to their cause them to quickly go back to their places when touched. The tension may be regulated so as to correspond with the piano to be used for playing the music with sound. Then the touch need not be varied, and the sounding piano need not shading of notes. It is further claimed that it is economy to use a mute piano, as practice.

an expert will play havoc with a good piano in two or three years' of hard quired in modern exhibition piano playing is surprisngly great. Faellen of Baltimore, has so worked upon the muscles of his fingers as to be able to surprise his acquaintances with feats of digital strength and nerve. Carreno, with a very small hand, can crosh the fingers or a strong man without moving her arm. This pow-er comes from long practice, which to the devotee is limited only by endurance, and it is expected that the mute piano will in-crease practice, and accordingly develop more brilliant and difficult piano playing The instruments are inexpensive, but are made only when ordered. A piano manufacturer says that they should not cost over \$25 or \$30, as one can easily be made

Slightly Sarcastic. The Lyon Medical says that Professor Malgaigne is much dreaded by students on account of his irony at examinations.

One day he was discussing some obscure speare in Sunday schools fatally affects Bible research. That journal says: "In points in a student's thesis, and the canpoints in a student's thesis, and the candidate replied almost at random : "Now, sir," exclaimed the irate examiner, "can you tell me what to create means?" "Create," stammered the youth: "it means to make something out of nothing."
"That's good, sir," said Malgaigne; "we

will now make you a doctor, The number of railroad accidents in the United States during 1884 is given at 1,191. Of these 445 were collions, and 581 derail- the rink around the corner "The Eureka" ments; 65 are recored as various. There any more, were in all 389 persons killed and 8,760

injured. In the construction of chimney stacks says the Architect, there should be at the top of every flue an expanded space, within which most down draught of air will ro- going to call it th Niagara for? tate and expend their force without invading the fine below.

RELIGIOUS OPINION. The Rights and Dutles of the Church

in Regard to Education. The American Catholic Quarterly Review, in an article on "The Rights and Duties of the Church in Regard to Education," says that the Church is bound to "exercise the greatest vigilance, that while the child and youth is growing physically and intellectually, his moral and religious development may keep pace with his bodily and mental growth. * * Such is the divine mission of the Church, such her indispensable duty. If then the Church has received this charge from her divine spouse, she surely has the right to fulfil it without let or hindrance. But it cannot be fulfilled without her access
to the Libools, without a perfect freedom
in teaching the children, in assembling
them to daily exercises of devotion, and, at stated times to the sacraments, without the means of assuring herself of the moral and religious tone of the schools, of exercising the necessary supervision, to prevent anything being taught by word or example which might enganger the faith or morals of the children. * * * And this can be obtained only by the direct influence of the Church on the schools and fluence of the Church on the schools and their daily workings. If the child has an immortal soul to save, and his eternal weal or woe depends upon the issue of this affair of salvation, surely no less, but much more stress should be laid upon his training to success in this all-important business than to eleverness in the sec-ular pursuits of life. If such is the case, why should the Church, the divinely appointed organ instituted by God for the salvation of mankind, be excluded from the domain of education? Such an exclusion is a crying iniquity against God and man, manifesting either the grossest ignorance of the most elementary Christian maxims or the most inconceivable and fiendish malice. But we go still further and assert that the Church has not only the right to give a complete rel gious edu-cation to ber children in all schools, but has also the right of supervising the sec-ular instruction, both literary and scientific, at least so far as to assure herself that there is nothing either in the subject-matter taught or in the manner of conveying it which might endanger the faith or morals, or obstruct the moral and or morals, or obstruct the moral and religious development of the youth. This will appear a hard saying to the ad-

vocates of secular or unsectarian educa-tion. Yet it is only a corollary of the pre-ceding principle. * * This right of supervision we yindicate for the Church in virtue of her divine mission in regard to ail schools of every grade, from the kindergarten to the university, hough not in the same degree. Preemmently she holds and exercises it toward primary schools, * * * We do not deny the State its due share in the conduct of schools. It may ont its claims within its own sphere, regard to the secular results to be obtained; but the Church, being charged with what is essential in the education, A correspondent of the Churchman says: "Monachism can neither be brought into nor kept out of the Church by resolutions or laws, opinions, or prejudices, and 'the verdict of the reformation' will go for lit-

tle to-day or in the future. What made monachism in the Church in the past! What peopled the very deserts in Atha-nasius's day? Not the notions or the selfwill of one man or a hundred men. Nor will it be otherwise in our day. Monachem of ill nor the or rant is to me bidding of a prelate. Nor will it perish under a storm of paper pe lets. If it once state of the Church and of the world, on the whole, justifies it. The lack of candidates for the holy orders, 'clerical support, 'the restlessness of the clergy,' the secularization of the clergy,' monachism,' te., are related subjects, which are to be considered in the light of the present and probable state of the Church and of the

The Examiner says: "The Interior wants to know. It is very much disturbed because Baptist papers are not yet weary of harping on their favorite Greek word, and thinks the object must be 'the pro-selyting of Christians from other denomi-nations—to unsettle them in their faith and in their church relations,' Our dietionary defines proselyte as 'to cause to become converted to some religion, opinion, or system. That describes our object exactly: we desire to 'unsettle' Christians of other denominations 'in their faith' that sprinkling is baptism, and we hope to cause them to become converted to our opinion that obedience to Christ demands that men shall first believe in him and then be buried with him in baptism.

And why should we not strive after The Churchman says: "It must never be forgotten that the Church of Christ is a temperance society instituted by God ance societies must be auxiliary. Paul gives us the true key when he tells us that temperance is one of the fruits of the spirit—that is, a Christian grace or virtue. Religion alone can furnish the strength to resist temptation and save from falling. When men realize this, if they can be brought to repentance and prayer, there may be hope of real reform. Human law and its restraints may be valuable as a help to a certain extent, the vicious may stand in fear of it, but it does not strike at the root of the evil, it does not reach the heart. No man was ever made better, no man was ever Christionized, by law."

The Christian Advocate thinks some futile inquiries addressed to it concerning mysteries may best be answered by quoting the following sentences of a negro preacher: "My beloved brethren, sup-pose Eve had sinned and Adam had not. preacher: Would Eve have gone out of the garden and Adam stayed in? And if so, Adam have had grace to bear the separation? Brethren, I have often thought of this. I am getting to be an old man, and I don't know any more about it now than I did at the beginning. I have come to the conclusion, in my old age, that the best thing a man can do is to believe what is necessary to his salvation and what whelp him work the works of righteousness,

themselves." The Observer says: "The Rev. Phillips Brooks, in a recent sermon, severely reprimanded the press for the lack of discrimation in commenting upon the moral character of men who have figured largely in the community for their wealth or in public stations. If a Boston millionaire should die, he intimated that the papers would extol him for his wealth and make him out to be a public benefactor whether he had gained his wealth by fair means or foul. Undoubtedly the press is in fault in this matter. But is the pulpit so free from fault as to be justified in cast-ing stones at the press? We trow not." The Baptist Weekly says: "The appalling spiritual destitution of Brooklyn," the city of churches,' is made painfully apparent by the announcement that the Long Island Railroad Company proposes to run special trains on Sunday mornings to take worshippers to the new cathedral at Garden City. Of course it is not a love of filty lucre, but pure philanthropy, which induces this action. The company is resolved to do its part to promote the spiritual good of Brooklyn, it all its employees have to work every Lord's Day."

According to the Christian Leader, it one of our church papers, not long ago, was a communication from a Methodist preacher, in which he makes the sweepng declaration that 'the plan of furnish scholar a 'Lear,' has resulted in banishing all Bibles and Testaments from the Sun-day-school.'" ing every teacher a Journal, and every

Small Boy (to his father, who is opposed to roller skat ng) - They ain't going to call Father (without any emotion) - What are they going to call it?

Small Boy-They're going to call it "The Niagara" during the summer. Father-Well, my son, what are they Cause the people can go to see the falls.

CARRYING A LIBRARY IN HIS HEAD. A Colored Man in Washington whom Lawyers All Over the Country

Know. Opposite the winding staircase which scends to the rotunda, and directly beith the Supreme Court room, is the est law library in this country. It conis 63,000 volumes, and the annual editions amount to about 2,000 volumes Though nominally a part of the miscelous library, and under the jurisdiction of Mr. Spofford, it has had for years its brarian and separate accommodations whin the portals of this vast coll profoundest lawyers of the United lawyers of the rule of silence is without breach. In this legal reservoir there is that quiet which rests upon the waters in whose deaths general electrons.

found,
The legal explorer meets with but one annoyance. There is not a gas jet or lamp within the room. No employe dare even carry a match. After the fire in 1851, which proved so disastrous, a statute was enacted prohibiting the use of combusti-bles of any kind within the libraries. And tous, when dusk prevents the eye from onger following the studied text, the moors are closed, and, perhaps in the middle of a sustained argument which the

reader would fain pursue to conclus he volume must be resigned. The assistant law librarian, John Franes Nicholas Wilkinson, is a colored gen-deman. He is the oldest attache in either been the familiar purveyor of the law sooks, and in every leading office of the larger cities he could find a lawyer whom he knows. No abbreviations of the law reporter stagger him. He refers to no dic ionary to discover the meaning of initials or condensed names used, but promptly goes to the proper alcove, and unerringly orings forth the desired report, whether it be one of a musty British series or some earlier State collection of opinions whose editor sought to emblazen his own name ur on it rather than employ the modern convenience of consecutive numbers. It which impresses Mr. Wilkinson upon the isitor. The pages of the Supreme Court Justices are momentarily coming down with requisitions for authorities that may with requisitions for authorities that may range from the ancient Brehon laws French causes celebres, or reports of the Court de Cassation to the whole domain of American decisions. With the pre-cision of a Swiss bell-ringer Mr. Wilkinson shelves. But what is more remarkable as feat of memorizing is the accuracy of is recollection of cases He has no ne nis recollection of cases. He has no need of recourse to digests to locate the leading cases in our jurisprudence. The library has grown during Mr. Wilkinson's incumbency from 15,000 to 65,000 volumes, but he

has kept pace with it. For six generations back Mr. Wilkinson's ancestors have been free. He has African, Indian, and white blood in his veins. can, Indian, and white blood in his veins. In 1831, when the fear of a slave insurrection terrorized the South, and the free negroes were driven from Virginia. Wilkinson's father became a resident of Washington, where he was caterer to the leading statesmen who messed together there. The son was early placed in a brickyard, and followed brickmaking until he was 29 years old, filling the winter intervals with catering and playing in a band. In 1857 he was employed as a laborer to assist in cleaning in general most; in the same appropriation for an additional laborer, and Wilkinson got the permanent job. Wilkinson was soon detailed to the law library, and there, through the grades of laborer, messenger, and assistant libraof laborer, messenger, and assistant libra-

rian, he has served ever since. In 1862 Mr. Lincoln removed John S. Meehan, the law librarian, after thirty one years' service, and appointed Dr. Stevenson of Terre Haute, in his place. The new app discharged every employee except the younger Meehan. Wilkinson was told that it had been decided to employ no col-ored help. But he was restored in a few months, and the Supreme Court and Reverdy Johnson, then on the Library

An Appeal From the South. Let no one imagine, from what is here said, that the South is careless of the opinion or regardless of the counsel of the outside world. On the contrary, while maintaining firmly a position she believes to be essential, she appreciates heartily the value of general sympathy and confidence. With an earnestness that is little less than pathetic she bespeaks the patience and the impartial judgment of all concerned. Surely her situation should command this, rather than indifference or antagonism. In poverty and defeat—with her cities destroyed, her fields desolated, her labor disorganized, her homes in ruins, her families scattered, and the ranks of her sons decimated—in the face of universal prejudent dice, fanned by the storm of war into hos-tility and hatred—under the shadow of this sorrow and this advantage, she turned bravely to confront a problem that would have taxed to the utmost every resource of a rich and powerful and victorious peo-ple. Every inch of her progress has been beset with sore difficulties, and if the way is now clearing it only reveals more clear-ly the tremendous import of the work to which her hands are given. It must be understood that she desires to silence no criticism, evade no issue, and lessen no responsibility. She recognizes that the negro is here to stay. She knows that her honor, her dear name, and her fame, no less than her prosperity, will be measured by the fuliness of the justice she gives and race. She knows that every mistake made and every error fallen into, no matter how innocently, endanger her peace and her reputation. In this full knowledge she scepts the issue without fear or evasion. She says, not boldly, but conscious of the honesty and the wisdom of her convictors: "Leave this problem to my working out. I will solve it in calmness and deliberation, without passion or prejudice, and with full regard for the unspeakable equities it holds: Judge me rigidly, but judge me by my works." And with the South the matter may be left—must be left. There it can be left with the fullest will be maintained, the rights of humani ty guarded, and the problem worked out

in such exact justice as the finite mind can measure or finite agencies administer.

—H. W. Grady in the Century. During recent years much has been written about the culture of the potato. All the various phases of the subject have been treated, from the breaking of

the ground to the disposal of the crop in market. We have learned much as to the mechanical preparation of the soil, of man-ures and fertilizers, as well as the general treatment of the crop during ground. Single eye, two eyes, half and whole potato planting, was discussed and advocated bp different writers A suggestion to cultivators may not be out of place here; namely, that they make observations as to the number of stalks produced in single eye planting, to see how many of the minor germs will develop.

The yield of the potato varies so muc n quality that we ought to be interested n the causes of these differences, and ask ourselves how much of this can be ascribed to the mechanical preparations of the soil, how much to manures and fertilizers, how much to the conditions of the season, and last, but not least, how much to our mode of planting the tuber!—

Country Gentleman. In Taxarkana, Ark., a few days ago s man was literally smoked to death. He was a little under the influence of liquor, and upon returning home found the door locked, when he attempted to crawl into ted States navy is not much on efficiency, the flue, head down. The flue being of an but is great on appearances. irregular width, the man stuck fast before he descended far, and was held until re-Small Boy (with much enthusiasm) - lieved by death, which was caused by the smoke from a small fire on the hearth.

SPRING WRAPPINGS.



This is a long close-fitting jacket of light gray cloth, trimmed with light braid, and mantle of light beige-colored cloth. The former-has the braid set in perpendicular bands on the vest, from which revers turn that are trimmed with short bars of braid terminating under a button. The mantle is bordered with a fold of dark brown velvet, from beneath the edge of which round tabs of the same velvet project. A similar border is at the foot of the skirt of the figured brown wool costume with which the mantle is worn.

This jacket is of drab mottled English cloth, made open at the throat and with a short shoulder cape. The wide notched revers, collar and cuffs, and pockets, are of dark blue velvet.

It is now fifty-five years since the young Alfred Tennyson made what was practically his first appearance before the public in that now rare and costly volume, Poems, Chiefly Lyrical." At the noment of its issue Keats had been dead nine years, Byron six, Shelley eight. Scott, Southey, Wordsworth. Coleridge remained behind, four venerable chiefs of English letters, while Rogers, Campbell, Moore, Landor, Mrs. Hemans, Leigh Hunt were among the lesser lights of the time. The advent of the young poet of "Isabel" and "Lilian" must have seemed to many contemporary observers like the return of a sauer, happier Keats, gifted with a large share at once of Keat's in-born melody and of that capacity for majestic movement which showed itself "Hyperion," but endowned temperament which promised what one of those who surrounded Keats could ever have foreseen with confidence for the poet of "Endymion"—an even and un-hindered poetical development. All the conditions under which the new writer irst showed himself were infinitely more favorable than those under which the dead poet had lived and died. Keats's culture had been a matter of slow and struggling growth; circumstances were gainst it from the first; whereas the culivation of the young Tennyson was evi dently, to a large extent, a result of inheri-tance and environment. In the one case the poetic gift had had to struggle through ignorance and vulgarity and poverty into the splendor it was just displaying when death overtook it. Tennyson's gift, on the other hand, had been born into a kinder world, and its accent betrayed its happier

rigins.-Macmillian's Magazine. Every facility which is afforded to aid in he acquirement of a knowledge of nature, of the laws of the universe, is a blessing to the world and a great promoter of human good. Science is the handmaid to knowl dge; science has done more to impart true knowledge to mankind than all other agencies combined. Demonstrated science may be regarded as the only source of knowledge—it is knowledge.—D M.

These symptoms of a rising reputation gave me encouragement, as I was ever more disposed to see the favorable than the unfavorable side of things—a turn of mind which it is more happy to possess then to be born to an estate of ten thousand a year .- Hume's My Own Life.

LOVE'S REASONS.

Why do I love my darling so?
Good faith, my heart, I hardly know,
I have such store of reasons;
Twould take me all a summer day—
Nay, saying half that I could say
Would fill the circling seasons. Because her eyes are softly brown, My dove, who quietly hath flown
To me as to her heaven?
Because her hair is soft, and laid
Madonna-wise in simple braid,
And jetty as the raven?

Because her lips are sweet to touch, Not chill, not fiery overmuch,
But softly warm as roses?
Dear lips that chasten while they move,

Dear lips that chasten white Lips that a man may dare to love Till earthly love-time closes? Because her hand is soft and white, Of touch so tender and f touch so tender and so light That where her slender fingers Doth fall or move, the man to whom The guards of Eden whispered "Come 1" Beneath its spell might linger?

Because her heart is women-soft, So true, so tender, that I oft Do marvel that a treasure, So rich, so rare, to me should fall, Whose sole desert—so small, so small, Is—loving past all measure? Because she has such store of moods, So archly smiles, so staidly broods,

So lovingly caresses; So that my heart may never tire Of monotone, or more desire Than she, my love, possesses? Ah, me! what know or what care I? Or what hath love to do with "why?" How simple is the reason!

I love her—for she is my love.
And shall while stars shall shine above.
And reason follow reason.
—All the Year Round.

When Barrios sees the United Sta tes navy a considerable part of which has been or. dered to Central America, says an exchange it is expected that he will lay down his arms and flee to the mountains. The Uni-

A puppy's joke is not very funny, but, there is comething waggish about a dog't



his medical attendants: but at least they were heroically-too heroically endeavoring to extinguish the disease. Their brutality was of the active sort, and in purpose commendable, though disastrous in result. Gen. Garfield was maitreated for months under an error of diagnosis, and at last escaped beyond the reach of his eminen tor turrers. Here, also, there was much medi-cal heroism and activity displayed, albeit misdirected. Other illustrious patients have suffered from eminence in the profession; but General Grant seems reserved as a shining example of cold-blooded expect-ancy. To him the little group of eminence have nothing to offer but a diagnosis. For Lim they propose no relief but in the grave. Ignoring the only source of therapeutic salvation, they gather round his bedside



And General Grant, perhaps, must die because of this intolerance! Is it possible that there is no hope of cure outside of the medical profession? For years medical men insisted that certain fevers were incurable, but Chincona proved the contrary. For centuries they have protested that certain venal disorders were incura le and yet a special preparation has cured and permanently cured the very worst cases.

Why may it not be possible in a manner to cure a case of cancer? I Larrabee, of Boston, was doomed to death by many eminent Boston physicians. J. Henion, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y, was given up by the best doctors of all schools. Elder J. S. Prescott, of Cleveland, Ohio. was gravely informed by them that he could not live, and yet these men and thousands like them have been cured and cured permanently, of serious kidney disorders, by a remedy not officially known to the

What has been done may be done again, General Anson Stager died of Bright's disease in Chicago last week. "Joe" Goss, the Boston pugilist, died of it. Hun-dreds of thousands of people perish of it poisoning, paralysis, heart disease, convultions, apoplexy, pneumonia, or some other common ailment, but the real difficulty is in the kidneys. Physicians know it but they conceal the fact from their patients realizing their inability to cure by any anthorized "means. The remedy that cured Larrabee and Henion and Prescott (i e. Warner's safe cure) is a special, in dependent discovery. Its record entitles it to recognition, and it gets it from intelli gent people. Its manufacturers have an unsuited reputation and are entitled to as

the United States Medical College of New York city, rises above professional preju-dice and on its personally proved merits alone gives it several pages of the warmest commendation in his published works the only instance on record of a high professional endorsement of such a prepara The unprejudiced people do not want General Grant to die. If there is in all nature or anywhere in the world a remedy

or a man able to cure his cancer, give

them a chance. Will they do it? it not too often the case that many excellent physicians who are greatly devoted to the code, would prefer that their patients should die rather than they

hould recover health by the use of any remedy not recognized under their code !

Battery with I candle Lamp, Stand, and silk covered wire,
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