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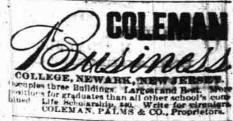
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Carboro' Sontherner.

THURSDAY... May 29, 1885.

The Drowning Fay. WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF MISS

A poem thou hast asked me to write thee, As if I was Byron or Mo re: Should the muses decline aid and slight I'll the groves of Parnassus ignore.

Had I but a tongue to lavoke!

"Fair, kind goddess of Poesy! listen!
I crave thy sweet aid for a time;—

To write her—a something so nice; So, please help me to do wnat she's taske And I'll ever seek thee for advice." What's the subject she'd have thee to Wr on? What measure of all she'd prefer?" She said naturat of measure; but I might, or 'Our first a:t together', suit ner."

For a fair one on earth having asked me

"Or on anything else I should think fit,
Which gives a wide scope to my pea,
Provided thou 'lt permit me to ink it,
By favor of thine, now and then. The subject I have already chosen;—
The of a bewildering Fay, The was drowned in a river,—I dezing Besides it,—sat singing a lay.

"So, please help me to tell the qualit story.

And what shall I name it, I pray?" 'I'll assist thee, but for my own glory, And name it,—The Drowning Fay While the goddess is amiling, I haven My unsteady pen 'ever the task; When completed I beg thee to chasten, Forget then who wrote it, I ask:

was sitting near the river's side,

Watching the forming, heaving tide: The waters nated mad, as they Swept on their course, 'mid the wild to play.

I w s sirging a song—a song to myself;

Not thinking of fairy, sprite, nor elf—
A song of the sweets the loved earth ha And the sweetest thing that ever was.

The most of my song I made as I sung.
Which the winds caught up and hurr ed a ong To fairyland, and brought there from

(I sang)
They tell me that, of sweet on carth, *
For when it buds and blooms, then dies, Its perfume's wafted to the skies. 'Who is it tells thee that, I pray?'
Asked a gorden-haired, bright-eyed fay,
And dows she dropped in the foaming soray,
Which made me quickly stop my lay.
I answered not; but a branch I drew
From a tree, and in the waters throw.
The end I held in my hand was small. Twas then I spoke to the fairy tall. Stand theu upon this bough, and try
To keep thy eyebrows high and dry:
For fairies all, whether short or tall,
Or whether they are large or small,
lo long as they their eyebrows keep
From getting wet—though in the deep,
will never drown so says their code ill never drown so says their cods Made, and revised, as queen Mad rode On errand for a love-struck loon." The fairy looked at me and langued,
As on the end of the branch she sat,
Which oft I tried to draw ashore,— And strove again, once more, once more But not a jot did move it—that. I seemed to know so much, thought she, Twas best to sit and look at me; And sat there 'mid the foaming spray While I on shore sang out my lay, They tell me that, of sweets on earth, The sweetest thing is a rese-bud's birth, For when it buds and blooms, then dies Its perfume's wafted to the skies.—
"Who is it tells thee that, I spray?" Asked aga n the bright-eyed fay.

I amswered not; but sung this;

There is no part of mortal bliss, No sweet on earth, to me so sweet-As face of her whose love-looks greet My half-shut eyes, as I recline in a sease, 'neath shade, in summertime. I sang,—and turned my face away,— Nor thought of fairy sitting there. And when I finished thus my lay, and turned to look at the sweet fay, She'd lost her seat and wet her hair.

She'd lost her seat and wet har hair,
Then, down she went, and up she rose;
No use the bough was any longer,
And down, and up, and down, the c'ose
fof her carrer was near. And stranger,
Wilder, madder, more furious, too,
Hawled the wind, and roared the wave
'Round the spot where, from my view, The waters closed, and left no murk.

Where the fairy sank 'mid the -pray so dark The howling wind swept 'ver the spot, Where the fairy met with her sad, sad lot! heaved me a sign, and turned away; And, for many and many a long, long de Did I often think of "The Drowning Fay." ("The rose has one powerful virtue to boast Above all the flowers of the field: Livery, Sale, Exchange When its leaves are all dead and its color A perfume still sweet it will yi ld."

> pacifyra barel wire powning. Gen. Legans Re-election.

the two last years of the Cleveland admin-istration, whereas had a democrat been practical. The hunter must produce the evidence that he has killed a condor beelected the republican prospects would have been quite doubtful. The Illinois democrats have shown miserably inefficient man agreement all the way through the protract ed seratorial fight which had its ending today. Had they taken up Judge Tree month age, or one of several others who have the opportunity."

evidence that he has killed a condor before he can secure the bounty. That evidence is the bird's head. A poisoned bird would earry that evidence with him and die with it among inaccessible peaks. The poisoning of condors has been tiled and was not satisfactory to the hunters. I am of the opinion that this bird has the quality of self-presevation developed too largely to make its annihilation even remotely probable. When the last South American dies there will be plenty of caudiors ready to devour his body if they have the opportunity." month age, or one of several others who might be named, it is conceded by republic But they would not harmonize, and finally wound up their weak campign by permit strongest of their districts. In political H, arm from thesk eyeseam stew wallow circles here the republicans are enthusiastic which seek through the whirl disneerin of in expressions of delight, and Democra's there wasn't a dry eye in the tabernacle correspondingly depressed, because their party friends in Illinois have made the most confident promises all along that a guessing it.—Ly polyn Eagle. Democrat would ultimately be chosen.

But while the election of Logan gives renewed hope to the Reputheaus of con-

less vigor for the senatorial suc

States which have yet to elect.

HUNTING THE CONDOR.

NOVEL WAR DECLARED BY CHILIANS.

the Heads of the Vultures-A

"The Chilian government has declared and is carrying on a novel war," said Cornelius W. Ryerson, of New York, who arrived home from South America re-

tion against the gigantic vulture of the Andes, the condor. The government issued a proclamation last year declaring the hirds to be an enemy of the republic. Condars have increased so rapidly within the past few years all along the western slope of the great mountain chain which is the r habitat that they have become by their foul habits a scourge that has in-creased the already sufficiently unwholesome character of the country. With the hope of exterminating them or greatly decreasing their numbers, the government in its proclamation, offered a bounty of \$5 for every condor killed. A friend of minewho lives in Chili wrote to me that he believed there was a chance to make a great deal of money by engaging in condor hunting, and as I had several years' experience in mountain climbing and hunting all sorts of wild beasts and birds both in this and other countries, I went down there last fall to see what there might be in this condor hunting. Well, I was there five months, and after a persistent campaign against the condor with guns and traps Li who, for the past part, never know how to made up my mind that a man has got to be 100 per cent, smarter than I am if he ever gets rich on condor bounties, and that if the Chilian government expects to rid itself of its big-winged outlaw it will have to detail every man, woman and child in the country to take up arms against

The hunting of conders has been a

for many years, and the natives have made some money by it, but like all the vulture family, the condor grows suspicious and wary from contact with mankind, and it has grown to know and fear a gun so that it is next to impossible to get within gunshot of one. Snares are now the only means by which condors may be taken with any certainty, and they have learned to be on the lookout for them. These birds have the most wonderful creature of the air. Perched on mountain peaks above the clouds, they watch the trails which mules and lamas follow with their burdens thousands of feet below them, and if an animal dies and is left on the plain, these monster valtures see it, and although no human sight can discover the presence of a single bird, in a few seconds' time they will be seen dropping down from the clouds like thunderbolts. Formerly the hunter took advantage of this swooping down upon the carcasses of dead animals by hiding within gunshot and picking off one or two condors before they could rise out of range. Traps were also set beside dead bodies of mules and other minals. But this can rarely be done an cessfully how, so wary has the condor become. The same wonderful even that keen the trailing carayan in view eyes that keep the trailing caravan in view or discover the carcass left lying for its use, notes also the hunter hiding with his gun, or the trapper arranging his snare by the carcass, and the bird remains in safety on its perch. To shoot it on the wing, unless you are fortunate enough to lie secreted near some lofty peak when the bird comes salling through the clouds to seek it for a perch, is entirely out of the question, for it flies at altitudes such as no other bard attains. This lying in wait, however, far above the snow line for a chance to put a ball through a condor i something that requires more grit and nerve than the average hunter can boast. and consequently there are not many con-dors killed on the wing. These birds hatch their young among the snow-cover-ed crags of the Andes, sometimes 12,000 feet above the sea, and the bird has been seen at an altitude of 20,000 feet. Once in a great while you may hear of some hun-ter bold enough to clamber to the nesting places among these crags in search of con-dor nests, as the capture of the young or the eggs is as profitable as killing a grown bird, but such exploits are few and far between. There are always two eggs in a nest, and, as there is nothing that ventures to makes the condor its prey except the hunter, when a condor makes its nest it does so with more certainty that there will be more of its kind added to the family in the course of time than does any other bird or beast. Traps are set as high among these nesting places as the hunter can dare to venture, and many of the birds are captured in that way. "There is no more startling sight than from some snowy tock so high in the mountains that the clouds hide the world from your view to see one of these im-mense birds break suddenly through the dense vapor below you and sail upward with the broad sweep of its ponderous wings into the haunts where it dwells alone in the solitude. It seems like some winged demon daring to seek the realms of temperature beyond which human existence is impossible, and is at home among the snowy peaks of Chili and Peru as well as upon the burning sands of Patagonia. With a sweep of wing twelve feet in extent the swiftness of a condor's flight is such that it will sail out of sight, notwithstanding its great size, within the space of a very few minutes: it may with ease eat its breakfast in the northern Andes and twelve hours later go to roost among the peaks of the southern sea The election of Gen. John A. Logan as
United States Senator from Illinois is not only a great personal triumph for him, but bears impatient results in a party point of view. I gives the republicans a fair chance to retain control of the Senate for the carease it is devouring, that

> have the opportunity." She had a voice like a siren, and when 'Mid play sure and pal aces, though heam a Be it averre, oh wum bull there, snow play sly

An inventive genius is said to have pro duced a cushion, containing a spiral spring, to be worn by ska'ers who bave the habit inued control of the Senate, they have of sitting down unexpectedly. A Philadel really gotten no more than belonged to phia man is reported to have sat down so hard upon one of these articles that the re them, and the result supplies no reason bound, which should have simply brought him to an erect position, tumbled him vio wby the Democrats should contest with lently over npon his nose, whereupon he has commenced suit against the inventor for \$10,000.

BUYING MEAT AND FISH.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE BUTCHER. The Favorite Cuts of Beef and How to Tell the Meat is Bresh—Points
on Vent, Fish, Fewi, Ele.

The housekeeper who tries to make both ends meet should know a thing or two about purchasing her edibles-how to get them cheaply and how to get her money's worth. American housekeepers have lote to learn in the choice and purchases of meats to the best advantage. American butchers themselves are in some measure to blame from the way they cut up their meat. In England, where meats, especially beef and mutton, are better understood than in any other countries, the mode of cutting up is very different from our way. Their prime cuts are all prime, to the exclusion of any inferlor attachments, and for such the highest prices can be demanded with a clear conscience. Then comes the ents. ranking next in quality and price; and so on all down the scale to the cheapest and most inferior parts, so that both seller and buyer can know just exactly what is being disposed of and the just equivalent, How ever though that is a mighty fair way country. American butchers are obliged in self-defense, to somewhat combine the excellent and poorer parts in their cuts, especially in the matter of beef, to meet the requirements of housekeepers here. cook the poorer parts alone in as palatable a manner as housekeepers of other countries, where meat is far scarcer and dearer than here, and must consequently nine treat than in this country. However, our own consumers may be taught to con-siderably improve their chances of obtain-ing their full meney's worth by observing a few simple rules. In the general selecregular business in the Andes mountains

tion of beef, for instance, the housekeeper will do well to remember that, if young, i will have a fine, smooth, open grain, a good, wholesome redness of color, and feel tender, while the fat should white rather than yellow—whiter and figures the betIndeed, when the fat of beef is of a deep or dull color the meat is seldom good. and should be systematically avoided.
When fed with oil cakes the fat of beef
will be usually of this color, and the flesh
flabby. In the selection of any cut of beef whatever, a strict observance of these sim most inexperienced buyer against imposi-tions. Then again, if beef is overfresh, the fact will make itself apparent by the smell, which will be suggestive of excessive bloodiness, quite as readily as in the case of overkept or tainted beef, whose odor is sickening. The last precaution will apply to every other kind of meat as well as to beef. well as to beef.
In the way of steaks there is one sort, and a moderately priced one, that has not its superior for juiciness, nutriment, general flavor, and economy. This is the flank steak. It is forn out of a bulk of pure fat, in which it is thoroughly im-bedded as are the kidneys themselves, is boneless as a matter of course, and, after being deprived of a thin filmy skin and properly scorred criss-cross with the knile, together with some pounding, if somewhat old, can't be beat either for

boiling or frying. In some cities the flank steak commands the highest price, not even excepting the porterhouse but it as yet comparatively unknown, and consequently cheap, retailing between go for it while it remains cheap In selecting yeal, but one general rule is necessary. The whitest is the most juicy, and therefore preterable. Mutton should be judged by its fine grain, good color, and white fat, and lamb will speak for itself on much the same princiowish cast it is stale and unfit to eat. hint or two about mutton stews. best, as well as the cheapest, for this pur-pose, is the breast. This part can be bought for four or five cents a pound, and a breast weighing three pounds would make an ample stew or main dinner dish for three or four grown persons with lively appetites.

If the rind of pork is tough and thick, then it's old: if it's thin and springy,

then it's young, and young pork is most destrable. When pork is fresh the meat will be smooth and cool : if clammy, it i tainted, and shouldn't be touched with a forty-foot pole-except, may be, for sausages. In choosing I acon, see that the rind is thin, the fat firm and of a reddish tinge, and the lean of a good color and alout a ham, just stick a sharp knife under the bone. If it comes out with a clean, pleasant smell, it is good. If the kuife is daubed, and has a suspicious scent, don't buy it. The old way of testing a fowl's tenderness or toughness by yanking it at the wing to see whether the skin directly un derneath tears for not don't amount to much, and moreover spoils the proposes-sion of the bird for the next investigator in case you don't want to buy. General appearances are better to judge by. If a turkey, for instance, is young, the legs will be black and smooth, the eyes lively!

will be black and smooth, the eyes livelyt and the feet flexible. If old the eyes will be annken and the feet dry. In choosing hears see that the legs and comb are limber, which means that they are young. If the legs and combs are rough and stiff, they are old, but may be good shough for a pie or soup. A young cose will have a yellow bill and limber leet. An old goose will have both bill and feet red and dry. Indeed, it young, will be limber-footed; if the hard and thick on the lower part of the body. The same rule applies to wild ducks, whose feet, though are red, besides being smaller than those of tame ducks. Game can be instanceast be leeted if you know how, which most folks don't. Partridges, for instance, if young will have black bills and yellow legs; if old white bills and blue legs.

Freshness counts more with fish than any other sort of food, because they're ont of their native element when exposed for sale. A good edible cod will have very red gills, the body thick at the neck, the flesh white and firm and something of bright. gills, the body thick at the neck, the flesh white and firm and something of brightness remaining in the eyes. When flatby, all bought. A fine salmon's newness is attested by the fine redness of the flesh and particularly of the gills, the brightness of the scales, and the stiffness of the entire body. Shad, if good, are white and thick, gills red, eyes bright, body stiff and

firm. Much the same requirement should be looked for in the mackerel, and with

extra care, for the mackerel is so tender

The Description of Reep so well this said that the Custom House books of Operto showed that in one year there were but 150 pipes and twenty hogshands of Wine exported. The books of the Guernsey Custom House for the same year, however, showed an importation of 2,545 pipes and 160 hogshands of Operto wine for London consumption alone. saited as other fish. In choosing striped be s, if the eyes are sunken and the gills pale, they have been too long out of the by all the insurance companies doing husi-by all the insurance companies doing husi-ness in New York in the year 1881 were The hunting dagger which belonged to Colonel Jumes Bowie, and which has mess in New 182,781, respectively. In 813,174,409 and 80,783,880; Massachusetts, 84,70,645 and 83,793,880; Massachusetts, 84,70,645 and 81,565,816; New Hillineis, 84,255,874 and 81,186,410; Ohio, Jersey, 84,111,502 and 81,562,039; Massachusetts with the same been sent for axidiation to New Orleans. It is a formidable double-enged weapon, with a form handle and a curved blade fifteen inchesions and 541 and 8707,663, and Texas. Variation \$184,587, respectively. The great variation state of premiums large and losses paid, and the uniformly womargin left the companies are the things most worthy of note in the foregoing figures.

Jim Balue has a regular spy system.

na establish one before all her disabled Confedera'es are de id?

SIAN PARTRIDOZ.

How He Made Mis Reputation and Fortune Not Such a Buck wheat.
As He Looked. They tell a good story in the ferniture trade of how Josiah Partridge rose to fortune and won the thousands of dollars that give him so conspicuous a place in business in New York. Mr. Partridge was, appearances, an unsophi ticated, ing Yankee with no special ambi-

casy-going Yankee with no special amor-tion or purpose in life till he was some-where between 80 and 40 years of age. At that use the Heywards, of Gardner, Mass, were the practical controllers of the chair business in New-England as they had be the trade's pioneers. Among their sections of the trade's pioneers. He was want worker, temporate, stee and married, His wages amounted p sibly to as much as a round dollar a day. The change in his life came about in a sudden, not to say a very funny, sort of a way. He had been barking a lot of legs in the factory yard at Gardner all through an intensely hot. July morning. Along about noon he threw down his adde and friendly rim glose beside the scene of his labor. There, bathed in a smile of satisfaction, he was discovered by one of his employers, who it may have been the heat that made him unnaturally impetuous of speech—fiercely began to preach upon the contemptible mean ness of eyeservice. "What do you suppose we are doing, paying you for loading, Josiah Partridge?" was the petulant demand. "Man and boys," retorted Partridge, "I've worked for you tolks faithfully, Mg. Heyward, and if you get into such a passion for resting a bit on such a blasing day, as this, why, you'll do it when I'm not around." Day after day passed and still Josiah Partridge put in no appearance at the Gardner shop. He had set himself down and reasoned out the secret of a new stride in successful chairmaking. When he fixed upon his plan he west quietly to the bank and drew out his saving, just \$'00. After that he was seen no more in Gardner. One year later some of the firms that had been struggling in competition with the wealthy heywards began to receive letters from away up in the Vermant woods. These missives stated in effect that the expense of floating rafts of logs down to the Massachusetts factories, as was than the dniversal custom, with the stripping off of the bark, drying and sawing and ous of speech-flercely began to prench the dniversal custom, with the atripping off of the bark, drying and sawing and planing, etc., might be done away with, and that one Jasiah Partridge could gend down frames all ready for finishing, guaranteeing that in one car be could pile in "more of these frames than a line." full of big logs suid ever be turned into" after their tedious and costly voyage to the Bay State. Trials were made, Josiah's offers accepted, and before the Heywards had their eyes fairly opened rival firms about them were turning out goods at prices that were amazing. Then they too increased toward the second toward toward the second toward toward toward toward toward toward toward to the second toward to the second toward to the second toward t

prices that were amazing. Then they too turned toward the forests to set up saw mills, but Josiah Partridge had his grip well fixed by this time, and that putry \$00 which a couple of years before had represented about all his wealth in the world had developed into his proportions. He had no lack of capital now, rich men, captured by his originality and his pluck, wanted to join him. He combined; his company went into manufacturing chairs out and out, and the fortune grew. He came to New York, and to look at the rich old feither how you would never imagine that he was getting but as much fun out of his thousands as he probably got out of his quiet snooze that was so suddenly interrupted that July day so long ago.—N. terrupted that July day so long ago. N. Y. Tones. The sale of the water-colors and drawings left by Gustave Dore, took place in Paris not long ago. The prices reached were by no means high. The illustrations. of London life fetched sums ranging from 150f. to 900f. Two large drawings of Epsom races and a water-color drawing of a Whitechapel beggar girl attained the lastnamed figure. The sketches of incidents of the siege of Paris were more easerly bid for than the London subjects, but the

best prices were obtained for the views of Swiss and Pyrenean scenery. A number of designs intended for the illustration of 'Alacheth," very roughly sketched, t mmensely vigorous and clever, went less than 300f. apiece. SOME PACTS WORTH KNOWING.

The parent mint is in Philadelphia branch minta are in operation in San Francisco, Cal., Virginia City, Nevada, At one time during the Revolutioners

A candidate failing at a Civil Service examination cannot be a candidate at the

war the currency of the country had so far depreciated that a barrel of hour was worth \$1,575, and John Adams acid 65,000 for a suit of clothes and a hat. Decoration Day throughout the North came to be on May 30, from that date having been first named than treatdential proclamation. There was at first great diversity of dates, but gray fally, all the Northern States came to adopt May 30.

It appears that the death sentence in It appears that the death sentence in Kansas does not by any means doom a murderer to death. The warrant must be signed by the Governor and as yet no Kansas Governor has ever signed a death warrant. As a consequence, there are now thirty death sentenced prisoners in

A Berlin bookseller, in consideration of the near-sightedness so prevalent among the race, is printing his books in dark ul., letters on pale green paper. If other publishers will go and do likewise he contends that in a g seration or so Germans will in a great degree be able to lay saide their spectacles.

The word symposium is derived from the Greek, and signifies a wine party or drinking bout, which took place after the meal, and to which other guests besides those who partook of the repast were frequently invited to come and join the convivial part of the entertainment, hancing and singing gris amused the young men of Greece at these parties.

The real Soudanese zerobs is made by the Arabs of mimoso brush, the prickly branches pointing outward to add to the efficiency of the defence, for the Arabs and blacks, who fight with a mish, do not like to throw their naked bodies against them.

Jim Baloe has a regular spy system. Richmond dedicates a lome for dissapled His pals are in all of the Departments and Confederate soldiers. Will North Caroli they report to him regularly.

The thiny man of the New York Times

HIS ESSOR. The farmer tips back in the old oaken chair,

His hand on his boad and his fant wore tair. And he worked all day in a grocery cool. Now he measured out sugar for Mary and Rose, And liberties never once took with the till; When he wore patent-leathers that ruined his

He thinks of the days when they through the glade, And beand the shall notes of the ga

The wieket across for the tra-la-la kiss.

alled, With shovel, rake, harrow, plew He could loaf through the day-time sun-

shiny and bright.

"hish,"
And what is the use of his sadness and wee nd what is the use of his empty old wish

and not have to larrup an old brindle bull.

That he'd courted girls who could only say A Grand Strawberry Exhibition. It is proposed to hold the coming June, n New York, a Strawberry Exhibition, under the auspices of the American Insti-tute Farmer's Club. The rapid progress in Strawberry culture, and the many new earlotics introduced within the past few years, make such an exhibition especially desirable. It will continue two days, and during its progress meetings will be held for the discussion of the merits of the various varieties on exhibition, and on the Strawberry culture in general. It is expected that all the extensive Strawberry within convenient reach of New rowers within convenient reach of New York will exhibit, and co-operate with the undertaking, so as to make the exhibition most interesting ever neid in the city. It is yet too soon to decide upon the most suitable date, but as soon as the arrangements have been completed, circulars and prize lists will be issued and mailed to anyone desirous to receive them who will address the secretary, D. R. Garden, American Institute, New York.

incle same Distribution of Seeds. The seed department of the Agricultural Bureau, is a busy place these days, Conrress votes \$100,000 annually for seeds, Twohirds of this sum go back in seeds to the 600 Senators and representatives, and the Commissioner of Agriculture distributes the rest through other channels. Each Congressman is allotted 5,000 papers of vegetable seeds and 100 papers of flower seeds to begin with. In addition the members from tobacco districts have remembers from tobacco districts have received in the past year 500 papers of imported tobacco seed each; the cotton belt
members have each had 200 quarts of cotton seed; the winter wheat men 200 quarts
apiece of their staple grain, and the spring
wheat and corn Representatives have
been equally favored. Turnip seed, grass
seed, sorghum and augar beet seeds are
also distributed among favorable districts.
Farmers who desire seeds from the dequertment should apply through their representatives in Congress. resentatives in Congress.

At a preliminary meeting held recently in Pittsburg, it was decided to hold the first general meeting of the society at Cincinnati next August, The program contemplates an exhibition of plants, both old varieties and new, of out flowers, of florists' supplies and heating apparatus, green-house structures and appliances, besides an exhibition of any and all inventions connected with the florists'

Each day there will be three sessions, at which one or more original and practical papers will be read and discussed. The co-operation of the most prominent and aktiful florieniturists of the country has already been promised, so that the succession of the country has already been promised, so that the society cess of the meeting as well as the society is fully assured.

& Sad Commentary. Fair Maiden-"Father, I have to tell you that I have accepted Mr. Ignoramus, and that we are to be married in the spring. Now I would like you to give Irste Father-" Give my consent to you

Why, he hasn't brains enough to make sufficient money to buy suspender but-Fair Maiden—"But father, in his pro-fession is does not require any brains."

If at Father—What is his profession?"

Fair Maiden—"He is a member of the
State Legislature."—Pht!adelphia Call.

Romarkable Cats. A London paper makes mention of a cat which would recognize his master's foot-steps after a three months' absence, and come out to meet him in the hall, with tail erect, and puring all over as if to the very verge of bursting. Another one comes up every morning between six and seven o'clock to wake his master, sits on the bed, and very gently feels first one eyelld and then the other with his paw, When an eye opens, but not till then, the cat sets up a loud purr, like the prayer of a fire-worshipper to the rising sun.

To take up a young forest, says a correscondent of the N. Y. Tribune, first wind wet sack around the stem, close to the ground, so tightly that it cannot slip : then ground, so tignely that it cannot slip: then take a timber hitch with a small cale-chain, cut off a few roots on the side opposite the steady team, and you will get nearly every root whole, and plenty of soil. I took up 100 Rock Maples in this way has a spring, after I had learned to wind the sack properly, without damage to the trees. In this way two men with a team will take up more trees in an hour than they could without a team in half a day.

New Yorker, whose collections of ornasays that if he were asked what three evergreens he would recommend above all others for the lawn, he would name first, the Bits Spruce, Abies, or, according to the naw nomenclature, Picca pungens; second, the Oriental Spruce, Abies orientals, and, third, Alcock's Spruce, Abies Alcockiana, These are extremely hardy, and vary distinct and desirable in every

The dominion of the Czar of all the Rus The Printers' Bible, issued before 1702, of the O'd Tentament has ruined 7,000 ser contained and absurd misstatement in which the Pealmist was pathetically made to say the "printers persecuted him without a cause," instead of princes.

It is the o'd text beginning. "All and absurd misstatement in which the Pealmist was pathetically made to say the "printers persecuted him without a cause," instead of princes.

It is the o'd text beginning. "All and adult is born in Russia on an average every faverably at the present rate of increase, and the cause, a rich farming country, with an abundant at the present rate of increase, supply of wood and water close at hand, at the present rate of increase,

Farm, Garden and Home. Twenty years ago the average weight of beef cattle was 800 pounds; now it is 1400 pounds. Fifty years ago the ordinary weight and value of work-horses was

greater than at present. Stones may be made very useful by placing them around plants and trees as a mulch. Thus used under trees, especially evergreens, they are very valuable. One advantage over ordinary mulch in using stones is that weeds are not so likely to spring up among them.

ring up among them. A farmer says that after twenty-five rears' experience in raising pears for market he has come to the conclusion that it he were about to plant an orchard and could get dwarf pears for nothing, while at the same time he had to pay soon a thousand for standards, he would not hesitate a mome.

According to the statement of Dr. Vi gouroax, who recommends the remedy, a glass of hot lemonade, every half hour or less, according to the severity of the case, will care diarrhea. It is claimed to be effectual, is certainly pleasant to take, and being easily within reach, presents itself to the consideration of farmers.

To measure the height of a tree set a stake or pole any convenient distance from the tree and draw a line from top of stake to a point on the ground, so that the line will point exactly to top of tree. Then compute height of tree (which is the perpendicular of the large triangle), by comparing with the small triangle all the other parts which are known. It matters not whether the ground is level or not.

Green rye grows more rapidly in the cold weather of early Spring than either casts or barley, and will be headed out in condition to cut a full week earlier, and it may be ten days or more ahead. If oats and barley are sowed the same day the oats will appear to be earlier when young, especially if the weather is quite cold, but later the barley may catch up, or even get ahead. There are so many varieties of oats and barley ripening early and late, that one could not calculate closely as to the time of blooming without an acquaintance with the particular. out an adquaintance with the particular varieties sown. There is little variation in the ripening of rye procured from different sources, though different varieties are claimed, some being larger or whiter in berry than others, though the character of the land has much to do in determining the quality of this crop.

Mr. E. Williams mentions in the Chatham Courier the clearest and simplest plan he knows of for testing seeds: "Take a piece of cast-off clothing, or an old bag, (or other seeds) on one end, roll up tight and keep warm near kitchen stove. If nd in a week you can tell what per cent.

BACHELORS AND BABIES.



It is easy enough to amuse a healthy the delightful occupation. Recently a farmer who was left to tend the baby placed the youngster in it and proceeded with his work greatly to the delight of the infant. Every philanthropic bachelor whose time hangs heavily on his hands should at once secure a snow-plow and proceed to amuse the babies whose nothers are too busy to tend them. The experience might prove useful some day,

Pedestrian O'Leary's Opinion. In a recent interview Dan O'Leary said: Of all the trampers living the only one that is wealthy is Rowell, and he is probably worth \$80,000. He handles it very carefully and never speculates. Six years ugo I had \$150,000. I began to dabble in stocks, and as a result dropped my bundle, but I never played a card for money in my life or bucked the tiger. I have walked since July 14, 1874, 75,000 miles in matches and exhibitions in this country, England, lreland and Australia. I have erossed the Atlantic each way sixteen times since '76, and intend to return to Australia next De Irste Father—"Give my consent to you comber. There are no people on the face marrying such an idiot as he? No, never! of the earth as good athletes as the Australians. They pay a great deal of atten-tion to football, boat racing, coursing and cricketing, and there are few people that can beat them."

Prayers for the Editor and the Dell. People who are prone to sneer when up in church should turn their attention to the Rev. John Hunter, of Hull, says London Truth. This worthy ecclesiastic evidently considers that the litany is not omprehensive enough, and so he has just saued a revised version of his own. In issued a revised version of his own. Inthis he prays not only for the royal family
and bishops, priests, and deacons, but,
with a solicitude which is almost touching
includes "editors of newspapers,"

The foregoing reminds one of the
Scotch "meenister" who closed the litany
with a "And no let us pray for the puir
deil, for meelody prays for him."

In a New York letter. West, appears the news that " Edison has lost a lot of money in Wall street-some putting it as high as \$200,000 or \$200,000.". Nobody but Edison's intimate friends know how amusingly absurd such a yarn is. Edison never has "a lot of money," because he doesn't care about saving money and knows that money is good for nothing except to spend. He probably would not go to Wall street if he knew he could make \$100,000, but if he had that amount he would lie awake sights countring how to spend it in developing some invention. He keeps three large establishments running with full sets of hands for the purpose of making experiments.—N. Y. World.

Work for Rossa. "Is this O'Donovan Rossa? "I called to see M you could blow up omething for me."
"Well, I am in Chicago for the purpos of lecturing, but I den't mind blowing up a building or two in an incidental way. What is it you want blown up, an orphan asylum or the home for decrepit women?"

"Neither; it's a balloon.—Chicago News.

The population of the State of Nevada eiss comprises on seventh part of the land has dwindled down to 12,000 in consesurface of the earch, or one twentieth part quence of the collapse of the mining interof its whole ares. More than one hundred est, and there are reareely enough inhabimillion people call the Car father, and tants left to main a'n a State government,

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