RANK POWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

RANK NASH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW TARBORO. N. C. s in all the Courts, State and Fed

TARBORC N. C. Practices in all the Courts, State an

NDREW JOYNER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C.

M. T. FOUNTAIN, ORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Tarboro, N. C., over insurance Office of Capt. Orren feb31-6m

WALTER P. WILLIAMSON Attorney-at-Law.

fice in Post Office Building.) TARBORO', N. C. Far o'er the east, the pink lights swell Like "glory's halo" where singels dwell; With the breath of morn, so fresh and DOWNSEL GILLIAM MILLIAM & SON

> C blett's Tavern, Va. May 10, 85.

TARBORO', N. C. will practice in the Counties of Edgecombe, lifax and Pitt, and in the Courts of the st Judicial District, and in the Circuit and preme Courts at Raleigh. jan18-1y.

Attorneys-at-Law,

S. NORFLEET. Attorney-at-Law

CIRCUIT.—Edgecombe, Nash and Wil-Loans negotiated on reasonable terms.

Attorneys-at-Law

L. BRIDGERS & SON.

MRBORO.

OSSEY BATTLE. Attorney at Law

TARBORO, N. C. [Battle & Hart, Rocky Mount, N. C.,] ractice in the courts of Nash, Edgecombe, filson and Hallfax counties. Also in the steral and Supreme Courts. Tarbozo office, estars over new Howard building, Main and Supreme Courts.

reet, opp. Bank-front room.

Surgeon Dentist, TARBORO, N. C. Office boats, from 9 a. m. 'till 1 p. m. and

Wext door to Tarboro House, over

R. R. W. JOYNER, SURGEON DENTIST

Has permanently located in Wilon, N.C. All operations will be eatly and carefully performed and terms as reasonable as possible.

teth extracted without pain. Office n Tarboro street, next door to Post Jan-1 6m L SAVAGE.

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These Stables are the largest in the State, and have a capacity of holding ten car-loads tabek. Give him a call.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

Persons desiring to borrow money can be accommodated by applying to me, and giving the required security I will also bay Boncs Stocks Notes &c. H. L. STATON. - R

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Having qualified as executor of the last wil and testament of John F. Speight, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of deceased to make immediate

ayment, and those having claims against it bresent them for settlement on or before is list day of May 1886 or this notice will be lead in bar of their recovery. This April lead in bar of their recovery. DR. R. H. SPEIGHT, Executor. G. M. T. FOUNTAIN, Att'y.

MAGISTRATES MEETING.

OFFICE BOARD COUNTY COM. 2 Notice is hereby given to the Justice of the cace of Edg combe county that they are required by law to meet in joint session with the Board of County Commissioners on the ist Monday in June to levy county taxes for the ensuing year and to elect a Board of Education.

B. BRYAN, Clerk.

[For the Southerner.] An Idyl. TO DELHA, WIRTA AND MACON.

(By their Father) May-day calm, the tendril lead A spangied lawn—like a golden sheaf— rippling rill, a grassy glade— A warbling bird, a shimmering shade— in azpre vault, a perfumed air— A shadow here, a beam there,

In sweet confusion made a scene.

From which, the inmost souldid glean
A rapture Been, to fill the breast—
In a lingering look, or radiant rest—
Of old Orion—in the red, wild West
Sinking slowly, in his downy nest.

The evening's cusk begins to glow,
The rising moon begins to show
Her silvery shafts, where just here laid
The golden glomans, who sum had made—
The shining stars, like a silver braid
I All tangled, in the red light played.

If plantity of games a sum had made—
Her restless, melancholic song
As a love dethroned, or fatal wrong.
In which a dirgelike memory lingers
Til chased away by death's cold fingers,

But lo! there mantles in the West.
A cloud as black as Pluto's crest;
Like some, pausing pall, in death'Til lightning's giare, yields it breath
in which shock it burst, amain

low blustering Boreas, shricks and how Moaning, groaning, like the ghouls— On hopes long dead, drops tears of hail In torrents; sounding as the wail Of Demons dying—and forever, given— To alltime anguish, all unshriven.

Terrible tempest; trembling tires, Lurid lightning lingering—fires; Bellowing Boreas, now has ceased His howls, before the tinted East! Nature's orgie, now is done Ere it halls the morrow's sun.

A favored hour to kneel, at the feet Of Him, who walked upon the Deep, And gives—His best be oved sleep.

KICKING AND BALKY HORSES. low to Manage Them Successfully Simple Suggestions,

The management of balky and kicking aorses, says the Indiana Farmer, is very poorly understood by many of our horslong enough to go around the upper jaw, which must be tied so as not to slip. The top of the bridle; then pass each end through the terrets of the back-band or the harness; then through a ring that must be tied to the erupper-strap divide the sore and the sach end to the shafts. By this arrangement a horse cannot kick unless he jerks his head up at every attempt he makes to kick, which will punish him so severely he will soon give up the had habit.

This rig will work on a horse that kicks far as the end of the singletree, and bolt one end of a two-inch-s mare piece to it. and te the other end to the hame: then the one end of the rope to the two-inch piece, and the other end to the tongue, and let them kick if they can. Balky drivers are apt to make balky horse; it is apt to be the case when a herse shows signs of balking the driver commences to whip and gets the horse ex-

cited so he won't stretch a trace.

Now the best plan, when the driver see that a horse is going to balk, is just to pull on the lines and stop them and let them stand a few minutes. And if the other horse is a true puller speak to him and let him start the load, and by loading light and working gently with the talky horse you car soon have a good puller of him. Of course there are some horses, that have been spoited by overloading and bad drivers, that nothing but force will make

FARM GLEANINGS.

Spiders ent twenty-six times their own weight each day. A Verment individual claims to have ben thirty in ne years old.

"The horse," says a writer, "can no jump more than twenty-seven feet." The United States contains 5,000,000 colonies of bees, which annually yield 120,-000,000 pounds of honey. Stable manure should always heat some

The ground mole, in proportion to its size, excels all others animals in strength

of law and shoulder. A battle between male moles generally ends with the death of both Estimating Land.

During seeding time farmers often wish to make an accurate estimate of the amount of land in a field. The accompanying table has been found useful and convenient for the purpose, and may be gut out and preserved for future refer-

5 yards wide by 908 long contains an acre.
10 yards wide by 434 long contains an acre.
20 yards wide by 222 long contains an acre.
40 yards wide by 121 long contains an acre.
70 yards wide by 60 1-2 long contains an acre.
80 yards wide by 60 1-2 long contains an acre.
80 teet.wide by 720 long contains an acre.
110 feet wide by 387 long contains an acre.
120 feet wide by 185 long contains an acre.
240 feet wide by 185 long contains an acre.
240 feet wide by 181 1-2 long contains an acre.
440 feet wide by 99 long contains an acre.

Hest to Fest Cod Liver Oil. The following is a test given to ascen tain the purity of cod liver oil: Pour about nineteen minims of the oil to be examined into a watch-glass. Drp a painted glass red into concentrated sulphuric acid, and with the moistened point mark as if writing or drawing on the bottom of the glass through the off. Wherever the point goes it will be followed, if the oil is pure, by magnificent streaks of a pure vi-olet color. The reaction is really beauti-ful if the oil is first cut with or dissolved in bisulphide. If the point of the rod is passed lightly over the anriace of the oil, hist tonching it, the violet streamers may be watched descending little by little un-

Earth as an Absorbent. Dry earth is an excellent absorbent of manures, but it should be spread over the top of compost heaps, and that very thinly instead of being mixed in with the manure. Earth in any shape is heavy handling, and the less the quantity mixed with managers the more easily they may be applied to crops. If for any reason meadow becomes weedy or unproductive it can be plowed up and winter feed grown by sowing corn, millet, or Hungarian grass. A mixture of the two last named produces more and is less liable to fall down than either alone. An acre of millet will give twice do much feed as an acre of average

twice as much feed as an acre of average meadow. It is very fattening for horses. The United States produces nearly 50 000 lawn mowers annually, and exports to every lies have paid their rents through casual boarders.

SAVED BY A JACKAL "Jackals are at once the bane and the blessing of India," said a gentleman whose face, either through a disorganized liver or from a quarter of a century of steady curry-eating under an eastern sun, or in consequence of both, had acquired a rich yellow hue. "They banish sheep with their nightly howling, and sometimes they carry off a child, but they are the scavengers of the plains, which, I think, would hardly be habitable without them. Let me tell you a curious story about one of the brutes saving a child:

"I had better state at once, to check undue sympathy, that the jackal when he rescued Lal Chokroe, acted purely as an involuntary agent, for he certainly intended to eat her. The little girl's name, leave of accence in his nauve many little Mabel was born, and three months later rumors of the coming mutiny in In-dia began to be heard. Col. Stern was ordered to rejoin his command, and with his wife, who insisted on accompanying him, his infant daughter and an ayah, or native nurse, obtained with some difficulty in London, he turned his face eastward. When he stepped ashore in Calcutta the country was in a flame of insurrection, and the colonel learned that his own regiment, composed of Sepoys, recruited chiefly in the northwest, had been among the first to turn the arms they had obtained and the arts they had learned from their English masters against their teachers. He was ordered to do general duty with the forces besieging Delhi, and still accompanied by his wife and child, though

the ayah refused to go any further, he went up the country. "The last scenes of the mutiny were being played. Their horrors, and those that preceded them are too well known to need description. Col. Stern and his little family, with another ayah, were living in a bungalow, or Indian house, a few miles from Delhi, and keeping a careful watch at night time, for parties of disbanded mutineers were still prowling about, actu-ated by one prevailing purpose, to murder white men, women, and children whenever they could do so with a fair chance of escaping with their lives. The colonel was an old Indian campaigner, and was apprehensive of an attack. It came at last in broad daylight, and when the master of the house and his wife were absent in the city for an hour, and nobody was aging this noble animal without so much child. When the colonel and Mrs. Stern brute force. The way to manage a kicking horse is to take a short piece of rope | Who seemed half-distracted, told the story

in her native tongue: "They came, Mem-Sahib.' she said, exwhich must be tied so as not to slip. The citedly addressing Mrs. Stern, 'so quickly knot must be placed in the center of the that I heard no noise until they were in mouth; then take a rope twenty feet the room. Where is the Sahib Logue? the said one of them. I told them the colonel had gone out and would not be back before night. They wanted to know where the upper jaw; pass both ends up between the Mem-Sahib was. I told them you the gars through a ring that is fied to the were with him. Great Allah! said the leader, nobody left to kill! Then a dirty little fellow, who lives by robbery and mutinied but never fought, said:

"There is still the chokros.
"Oh! Mem-Sahib! I put my forehead to the ground to them. I said: Kill me, but spare the chokros.' At last they and I should not see the baby die. The leader asked her what her pame was and I said. asked her what her name was, and I said Mabel Stern.
"That will not do, said the man. She must not meet Allah with such a name as that. The country is still red with blood.

Let us call her Lal Chokree' (Red Girl). Then they took her away.
"Mrs. Stern shrieked and rushed toward the door. The colonel stopped her.
"'What will they do with our baby?' he

asked the ayah. The woman bowed her head sorrowfully. "Sahib,' she said, 'I know them well. The leader will take her home and let her lie an hour with his own little girl. I have seen her—a child a year old, with a great scar on her forehead. This child will thus get all the good fortune that might have come to yours had she lived. Then he will take her to the river, and leave her lying on a pillow on the shore until the tide rises. It will be full at 9 o'clock.' "There may be time yet,' said the colonel, looking at his watch. 'Mabel, you may stay here. Avah, do you know where the leader's bungalow is?'

"'Yes, sahib' she said. 'I will show you. It is only half a mile away, and perhaps many men will not be there. Take your pistol and come. The colonel followed her, pistol in hand But they had not come a quarter of a mile before both stopped as they heard the noise made by some animal approaching them. Then, under the bright moonlight, and only a few yards away a great, gaunt jackal passed them, going at a labored trot and carrying something heavy in his mouth. Both saw plainly what it was-a native child—with a great scar on its forehead.
"The colonel raised his pistol and was about to fire at the brute, when the ayah stopped him with a hasty grasp on his arm, Stable manure should always heat somewhat before being drawn on the land, to destroy weed seed and to place the elements of plant food in more available the other. Let us follow him. He is not

going fast.' 'Acting on her advice, they followed until they saw the jackal stop and drop his burden under a tree. The next moment he fied, snarling like a hunted cur, into the jungle, and the colonel lifted his daughter. fast asleep and unharmed, from the side of the Hindoo baby just laid down. While Mabel had been transferring her fortunes to the leader's child, and the family were waiting patiently at the rear of the Bunga-low for the completion of the operation the jackal, coward and sneak-thief of the wil-derness, had carried off the white baby,

and deferred his supper until he had reand deferred his supper until he had re-turned for the black one.

"A year afterward Col, Stern and his wife stood at the window of their home in England, smilingly watching two children on the grass below. One was Mabel Stern, and the other a dusky little girl with a scar on her forehead, and a faithful and re-

markably intelligent ayah was taking care of them both." Announcing Engagements. When a couple are engaged there is seldom any sensible reason why all the world should not know it, and therefore the new fashion of announcing engagements just before a prominent ball and having the ladies and gentleman congratnlated by their friends is to be commended. To be sure, if the engagement is afterward broken, the thought of these public congratulations would be embarassing; but if the fashion tends to prevent promises of marriages being lightly given it will serve good purposes. The girl who might say yes when asked to marry, with the mental reservation that if anything better comes along she will contain the contains of the keep her word will think trive not to keep her word will think twice about it if she has to go through with such a form. Marriage engagements are frequently too lightly entered into and too lightly set aside. The engagement should be nearly as sacred a contract as the marriage itself, and it should be such an engagement that both parties would be proud to have it known among all their common acquaintances.—Domestic

They tell us that money is inactive; but it seems to be active enough to slip through one's fingers as nimbly as it ever

New Orleans is satisfied with the results of the Expesition. The retail stores have done a more active business than in what is known as splendid years; the hotels and boarding houses have been crowded; the railroad lines have lad every car employed;

WHAT BASEBALL COSTS.

High-Salaried Players-Pitchers the

Most Costly—Ground Fitting, Priv-Of the thousands who daily witness a baseball match, very few have any idea of the actual cost of maintaining a firstclass professional club during a season. Very few ever stop to inquire about the expenses or receipts of a club during the seven months in which the games are in progress, but are apparently contented in paying their money to see the high-sala-ried men play for their amusement. This is probably just as satisfactory, as managers as well as players, are not ever-anx ious to give any approximate figures as to

the loss or gains of the speculation.

When engaged to play ball for the season each player is compelled to sign a contract, in which the amount he is to receive, he points, are clearly stipulated portant, is e documents are known only to the parties interested unless it is desired to make the agreement

The lowest estimated cost of running a first-class baseball club is, as nearly as can be estimated, about \$65,000 a year. The salary list of the clubs vary somewhat, but a representative nine, such as the team of New York, Providence, Boston or Chicago, average between \$35,000 and \$40,000 annually. The average salary paid to individual players is between \$1,500 and \$3,500. Some of the men, however, receive more than this. In addition to this extraordinary salary list, the expenses of the players while they are traveling is fully covered by the club, as the men are only taxed fifty cents a day. This includes first-class board and other hotel accommodations, as well as various expenses on the road. The expenses for expenses on the road. The expenses for travelling annually foot up to about \$10,000, and the number of miles covered by each club is about 7,500. The next large item on the expense list is the renting of suitable grounds. As many of the clubs have this year been compelled to find new quarters, the expense of fitting them up with grand stands and other requirements will somewhat increase the bills. The renting, however, of grounds amounts to about \$10,000 a year. In addition to this about \$10,000 a year. In addition to this the services of the gatemen, ushers, ticket takers, and other attendants amount to \$3,000. Advertising and various other items will bring the total for the club fully up to \$65,000, the amount stated, if not more.

Each player in the League is compelled to furnish his own uniform, as well as the bats he plays with. In the American Association, however, the club furnishes the uniforms. The first year or two a club

seldom more than pays its expenses. To start a new club requires additional ex-pense. The expense of securing the release of a good player from the club he previously played with must be taken into con-sideration and a higher salary must be offered to induce him to make the change.
When the release is secured, advance money is paid in order to prevent his signing with another club. The advance of money is often a mere speculation, as the players subsequently prove unsatisfactory and the club is so much out. Thousands of dollars are paid out through the advance system every year. When a good nine becomes a drawing card it pays well, but not before that. The salaries of the best paid men run about as follows:—First and third base men average from \$2,000 to \$3,000. shortstop, \$3,000; outfielders, from \$1,000 to \$3,500 cording to their ability at fielding and batting. A good catcher rarely receives less than \$2,000 and often as much as \$5,000. The pitchers are the most expensive players in a club. The position is the most difficult to fill and the grame depends largely upon the power of game depends largely upon the power of his delivery. Radbourn, the champion pitcher of the League last year, is contented to remain with his own nine at \$3,500; McCormick and Shaw, who was recently reinstated, are being paid \$2,500 each for this year's work, in addition to the payment of the fine that was inflicted by the

ment of the fine that was inflicted by the League managers.

Sweeney will cost Manager Lucas even more than this sum. O'Rourke was induced to leave Buffalo and join the New Yorks, by an offer of \$6,000, but he won't get over \$4,500. Ewing and Ward, of the New Yorks, receive about \$3,600. Mullane, of Cincinnati, has cost that nine \$5,000. Hecker, Louisville's great pitcher, and the champion of the American Association, is demanding from \$3,500 to \$4,000 for the season's work. Galvin gets \$3,000 from the Buffalos, whose salary list is not far from \$15,000. In all of the principal

clubs there are players whose salaries run from \$2,500 to \$3,500 a year. where the money comes from is apparently a great mystery. The League clubs usually make money. The League charges fifty cents admission to their games. In the League the home club is compelled to pay the visiting nine thirty and one third per cent. of the entire gate receipts of every game. The visiting club only allows nine persons to passe in free of charges. lows nine persons to pass in free of charge, and all above that number have to be ac-counted for by the home managers. In addition to the admission fee about onehalf of the patrons pay an extra quarter for a sent in the grand stand. This the visitors have nothing whatever to do with. When it is stated that in the larger cities the interesting games between the strong clubs draw from 1,500 to 10,000 persons, the mystery will be somewhat solved. Then, the various privileges that are let out on the grounds amount to considerable. For instance, the bar and refreshment counters turn in from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year; while the contract for selling score cards is not as small as might be supposed, and the ground, if it is a good one, is seidom unused. When baseball is not being played upon it, other clubs engage it for athletic and all sorts of sports. During a season fifty-six chanpionship games are played on the home grounds. These are interspersed with exhibition games.

TID-BITS, A table of interest.-The dinner table. Nothing to speak of-your neighbor's af

Many men can't tell the truth when they He who sows discord may reap a rope

A brush on the road .- A street-sweep-The indulgent father spares the rod and lets his son go fishing.

Why is life the great conundrum? Be-A man who is successfully painting a

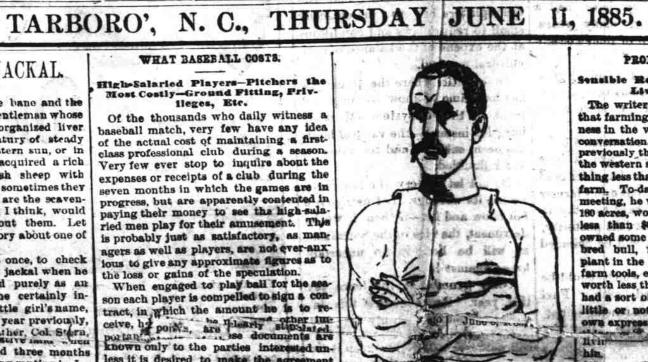
town red is apt to lose color when comes to a brush with a policeman. The man that parts his hair in the middle and wears eye-glasses may have friend the following facts: His father brains, but it's no fault of his. He inher-

"Why does a cat, sir, while eating turn

ways at once. What is the difference between the man who is "transfixed with horror" and a leopard's tail? Answer: One is rooted to the spot and the other is spotted to the root," (P. S.—If the leopard's tail is not

spotted to the root this conundrum is de-clared off.) In the year 1777 corsiderable interest was manifes tod in an announcement that six stoves had been completed in Philadelphia. The annual product of the store foundries of that city is now valued at

Last year.



WELLEADE BEACH. oawnan of the world, was born champion on man of the world, was born in Dapto, Iliwarra, Anstralia, Sept. 6, 185f. He stade 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 165 pounds, and his physical measurements are: chest, 4 inches; bloeps, 14 inches; forearm, 12 inches; calf 15 1-2 inches. While working at the trade of a black-manith with is father he was frequently on the wate, and after beating all comers at his native place, at times, winning three races in one on y at the Dapto regattas, he was persuased by a gentleman of Dapto. races in one my at the Dapto regattas, he was persuaded by a gentleman of Dapto to try his luk on Sydney waters. Oct. 7, 1882, he competed in the final heat for the Francis Puch tropby, and after a splendid race, case in second to Mike Rush, beating Elas Laycock and Edward Trickett. Ime. 22 min. 15 sec. This was Beach's first performance in outriggers, and stampel him at once as the ceming man. In 1883 he won an all comers' race casily; later was beaten by Trickett on the chambonship course, but three successive times afterward did he win against the chambon of Australia. They met again in Jinuary last year in a free-for-all race and leach lost by a foul. The referee decided hey must row again. Trickett won easily. In April they had a final match and Beach won by three lengths in 28.19.

Amoac those present at the race was Ned Haulan, who had arrived in Sydney a few days previously. Efforts were made to arringe a match between Haulan and Beach to be rowed on the Nepean River, but the latter declined to row anywhere except on the Parramatta, and negotiations were dropped until after Haulan had beater Laycock on the Nepean, when the appliest was again, brought up, and on beater Laycock on the Repean, when the subject was again brought up, and on June a match for \$2,500 a side and the championship of the world was arranged, which was decided August 16, resulting in the defeat of Harlan by five lengths or so. The latter claimed a fowl, which was disallered the reference deciding that the so. The latter claimed a fowl, which was disallowed, the referce deciding that the fowl had occurred while Hanlan was in Bench's water.

Hd at once sought another match, which was after several stormy meetings, mar's and resulted in Hanlan's defeat, Beath finishing six lengths ahead in 28.56, Beath made a match with T. Clifford for \$2.000 and the championship, and this he won with ease on Feb. 28 last. Beach is a married man, his family consisting of a wife and six children.

Hanlan's Mecord. championship so easily retained by Han. ian for nearly seven, years, passed from America to the Antipodes, 'On June 20, 1878, Hanlan tore the laurel wreath from Eph Morris' brow in a five-mile race. Morris had been champion from Sept. 11, 1875, to the day of his race with Hanlan, barring only from Oct. 21, 1878, to June 9, 1877, when William Scharff held it. From the day he won the race Hanlan took a lead so far in advance of the other carsmen who measured skill with him that he was considered invincible, and, unfor-tunately for him, he shared the common belief. His over-confidence made him slothful. Practice and hard work gave way to society and its pleasures. He will probably make an effort to retrieve his prestige in the forthcoming race in this country with Beach, but as an

dol he has been shattered. Two defeats by the same opponent are too much, chaffipionship record is shown in the

In addition to winning six champion-ship races, Hanlan has defeated Court-ney, Ross, Plaisted, Kennedy, Riley, and other carsmen of lesser note. Hanlan was born in Toronto, Canada, July 12, 1855. n condition, about 155 pounds.



The "Left-Overs."

With the average housekeeper it is far easier to save a dollar than to earn one-These stoppages of the little leaks may not seens much separately, but, taken together at the end of the month or year, they mount up to a sum that is consolir they mount up to a sum that is consoling if it has been wasted. To those who think this close watching and saving of "left-overs" has an appearance of meanages and stinginess, let it be said that while solid roast and boiled may give an impression of plain, substantial comfort, the entrees and made dishes have a savoriness that cannot be imported to the regulation cant. be imparted to the regulation cuts of

A gentleman well-known here, gave to a ship existing between the two. His grandfather, living a short distance away, also her head first one way and then the other?" "l'or the reason," replied the cats there also prevailed friendly relactant one day the grandfathers's tions. But one day the grandfathers's cat came down and savingly pitched into the dog; after a sharp fight the cat was getting the better of the dog. The other cat had watched the entire contest, but when he saw that the dog was likely to get thoroughly whipped he rushed in, and the cat and dog gave the other cat a most unmerciful whating.—Brunswick (Mc.) Telegraph.

The second six day rolles skating race in the Madison Fquare Garden, New York, at tracted little attention, and was a financial failure. Snowden, the winner, covered \$4,000,000, and the industry supports 12 - 1,168 miles, heating the score of Donavan, the dead winner of the first race, by seventy-Nebraska has set out 3,500,000 trees the fire miles. W. Boyst was second with 1,148 the number made there in 1883. There are will be plead in bar of their recovery.

April 21 to W. S. E. SMITH, Adm'r. miles, and Maddox third with 1,106 miles. Iffty seven factories in the State.

PROFIT ON THE FARM. Sensible Remarks by the National

Live Stock Journal. The writer met a farmer who declared that farming was the poorest paying business in the world, and yet, in course of conversation, it turned out that 23 years previously this man had arrived in one of the western states with a wife and something less than \$10, and gone to work on a farm. To-day, or rather at the time of meeting, he was the owner of a farm of 180 acres, worth, with improvements, not less than \$65 an acre; in addition, he owned some good stock, including a pure bred bull, five good horses, and a fair plant in the way of implements, wagons, farm tools, etc. In a word, he could not be worth less than \$15,000 at least. This man had a sort of impression that he earned little or nothing; in a word, to use his own expression, he just managed "to keep living a communication for him and a communication of yet. The part of the man had no most and good just ment, this man had no most a pull a communication of the communication of

special ability, and according to his own admission, he had had no educational advantages. Could he have done better or as well in any other line of life? On the other hand, we have constantly present cases where men have started in with some capital in farming and lost it all, or are worse off to day than they were fifteen years ago, while the cases are where, after a painful struggle with fortune, lasting 10, 15, or 20 years, the farmer has succumbed to the temptation of selling his farm for twice what he paid for it, and taking what was left after pay ing mortgage and debts, has made another move westward to begin life anew under let us hope, more favo able auspices. But is it not a fact that, in most of these cases the victims of what they call ill luck ar men who would not have risen anywhere to a higher position than that of mere laborers? Workmen there are in abundance—carpenters, joiners. blacksmiths, painters, printers, but how many are there who, in addition to knowing their trade, have the additional qualifications to conluct a business of their own, or even to nake competent foremen ? So with farmers, how many there are competent enough to conduct the ordinary operations of the farm, but lacking in the good sense the judgment, intelligence and general capac-ity to conduct the business of farming succeasfully. Such men manage to eke out a poor living, and on farms not worth more than \$10 to \$20 an acre their ill success not quite so conspictions, but as the country grows and their neighborhood be comes settled, and land rises in value, they feel out of place and behind the rest better man and move out of the way.

Weight of Apples.

A western dealer finds a bushel of Baldwins to weigh 48 pounds, Rome Beauty 47, Winesap 44, Vandevere 43, and Ben Davis 40 pounds.

Strawberries.

The four most popular strawberries, taking the country through, are Wilson, Crescent, Cumberland and Sharpless.

Select those kinds which are least liable to blight, taking first, Angouleme, then Seckel, then Winter Netis. To which may be added Clairgeau, Doctor Reeder, and

Tree Labels. Use strips of sheet zinc, rust them withwater or acid, write on them with a common lead pencil when moist, and they will last and be legible half a century. Thinning Fruit.

A Maine farmer had a tree which gave a very large crop of very small apples. He thinned the small branches from the outside, taking more than half, and thinning the fruit. The apples became larger and

etter, and gave as many bushels as be-Leaf Compost.

Spread twenty bushels of dead leaves three inches thick on the ground, then a oushel of slaked fresh lime, then leaves and lime several feet high. In some months cut it down and shovel it over. Slake the fresh lime with salt water. If convenient add thin layers of muck.

An easy way to kill plantain, dandelion, and other weeds in a lawn, is to place a little sulphuric acid with a stick on the crown of each plant, carrying the acid in dle. so as not to town it with fingers or To promote the rising of the flower

ists cover the plants lightly with sheets of paper. The usual season for potting rananculus is in October or November, but as the roots, if kept dry, retain their vitality for two or three years, they may be planted at any time. They require a rich, rather stiff soil, and must never be alowed to become too dry. A Pies For Practical Education. "When I send my boy to an agricultural school I wa thim to take hold of oractical studies closely connected with

stalks of hyacinths above the leaves, flor-

his profession, and besides, I want him to work with his hands as well as brains: and I should prefer for his teacher one who knows, from personal experience, what mental labor i-." So says a corres-position of the Western Farmer, in a letter urging the separation of the Wiscon-sin Agricultural College from the State

A Pointer. "Here's an item in the paper," remarked "Yes, sir, that's what the figures show

on careful investigation." "Well, if that's the figure most of the roads get off cheap. Up our way a train is stopped every few nights, and it always costs the company from \$50 up. Nicest way for us poor farmers to work off sick cows or played-out horses ever you saw." Cuffee's Mathematics. A good story is told of a farmer in

Schley, who rented some land last year to a colored man for a third of the crop. When the drought came on his corn and cotton were affected by it. He gathered two bales of cotton and two wagon loads of corn. The latter he penned up for his own use and the cotton was sold. When his landlord called for his share he was told that there was some for him was thunderstruck and asked: rent you the land for a third of the crop?" "Yes, boss," said the darkey, "but-you see dere was no third. Dere was only two bales of cotton and two loads of corn; all mine and nuffin' for you by de contract."

And the landlord could not make Cuffee believe any other way.—Macon (Ga.) Tele-

Doctors should be careful not to abbreviate when they prescribe rhamnus catharti cus. The man who wrote for "syrup of rham, cat." deeply offended an elderly lady who had been his patient for years.

Florida manufactured last year 60,298,-732 cicars, an increase of 15,500,000 over Good Cement.

A French authority gives the following recipe for a transparent cement which esses great tenacity and has not the slightest yellow tinge: Mix in a well stoppered Lottle 10 drams of chloroforn with 10 1-2 drams of non-vulcanized caous chouc cut in small pieces. Solution is readily effected, and when it is completed add 2 1-2 drams of mastic. Let the whole macerate from eight to ten days without the application of any heat, and shake the contents of the bottle at intervals. A per-fectly white and very adhesive cement is

Filter paper which has been immersed in nitric acid and washed with water, Mr. E. E. H. Francis asserts, is toughened to a remarkable degree, the paper being ther pervious to liquids and quite different from parchment paper made with sulphuric acid. Such paper can be washed and rubbed without damage, like a piece of linen. It contracts in size under treatment, and the ash is diminished. It undergoes a slight decrease in walcht, and it contains no introgen.

The Tramp's Little Joke, What are you looking for?" asked Farmer Furrow of a tramp who was prowling around the kitchen early one

"Oh, I was only looking for work."

"Ah, yes, I see; trying to get up an appetite for breakfast, eh?" Well, not exactly "I was trying to get a breakfast for my ppetite."-N. Y. Journal.

Timothy and Winter Wheat. Timothy sown alone in the fall may make a hay crop the following summer is the winter is favorable, but it is generally safer to sow with winter-wheat, which shades the ground and the young grass in

THE PRESIDENT'S SISTER. Miss Cleveland on the Rostrum-Some Thoughts Suggested

by Her Lecture. In June, 1888, Miss Elizabeth Cleveland. present mistress of the White house, de livered an address before the Elmira N Y., Female College, which the Presbyterian Evangelist called "great,"-a de served compliment to an excellent woman. It was entitled "Altruistic Faith," and for her illustration she took Chedidja, first wife of Mohammed, who was made an effort at self-improvement, and probably are unequal to the task, perhaps the best thing they can do is to sell out to years why he did not put her away and years why he did not put her away and take a younger wife, he replied that he loved her best because she believed in him when all men despised him. Chedidja's

faith made Mohammed. There is faith in God, faith in self, and in humanity. The first produces the others. Faith in humanity believes that life is worth living and worth saving.
You will have much hunger and thirst,
will crave affection when the bloom of
youth is supplanted by the ashen hue of age : will cry aloud for help in infirmities, must needs come, because those on whom women rely, though themselves powerless to relieve them of their intolerable aches, pains, prostrations, sleepless nights of agony, and days of distress,—because of the narrowness of their code and the self-ishness of their purpose,—restrain them from resorting to those agencies which may lift women to a plane of greater use-ulness, and to a nobler life.

Many a woman lacks the faith of Che-didja. If they had faith in their own re-

serve of physical power, confidence in the personal experience of others would follow; and insteal of a race of suffering mortals,
—slaves to the prejudices of those whose
only interest in them is bounded by their professional fees-we should see nobility of station reinforced by nobility of mind, and robustness of life. The power to rid themselves of the aches, pains and desperate despair which affict

hem, 'is in women, and ought to come

testimony.' Some one will say to you Go on, and you will conquer."
"How?" To as your sisters have done! Have faith in their indisputable experiences. We want more life and fuller, and need all the help we can get. Man would fail were it not for the Chedidias There is much in good digestion to keep a woman sweet and lovable. There is more in thorough action of the great blood pur fying organs—the liver and kidneys, for if they are deranged women cannot have the physical comfort so craved and prayed for. To secure this, the help they need—the help that thousands have already used and to which they say they owe all they possess—is Warner's safe cure. Mrs. Maria C. Treadwell, Stamford, Conn., (President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union) a well known leader, says 'it is the only thing which seemed to reach my case. These unprejudiced thousands have blessed the world because they have become Chedidias, who have felt it their duty to declare their own faith and to inspire their sisters with confidence in the extraordinary up-building energy of this wonderful discovery.

Miss Cleveland has evidently an original and fertile mind, and we are indebted to her interesting lecture, a few thoughts from which we have copied,-for a text

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The undersigned having qualified as administrator upon the estate of W. L. Swinson, deceased, persoos indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all those holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me on or before the 21st day of May 1886 or this notice

N(). 24

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