

## STATE DIRECTORY.

Daniel G. Fowle, of Wake county, Governor; salary \$3,000.  
Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance county, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.  
William L. Saunders, of Wake county, Secretary of State; salary \$2,000.  
George W. Sanderlin, of Wayne county, Auditor; salary \$1,500.  
Donald W. Bain, of Wake county, Treasurer; salary \$1,000.  
Sidney M. Finger, of Catawba county, Superintendent of Public Instruction; salary \$1,500.  
Theo. F. Davidson, of Bancombe County, Attorney-General; salary \$1,000, and Reporter to Supreme Court; salary \$1,000.  
James D. Glenn, of Guilford county, Adjutant-General; salary \$600.  
J. C. Birdsong, of Wake county, State Librarian; salary \$750.  
J. D. Boushall, of Camden county, Chief clerk to Auditor; salary \$1,000.

## GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Supt. Pub. Instruction.

## STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Supt. Pub. Instruction, and Attorney-General.

## SUPREME COURT.

A. S. Merrimon, of Wake, Chief Justice. Walter Clark, of Wake, J. J. Davis, of Franklin, James E. Shepherd, of Beaufort, A. C. Avery, of Burke, Associate Justices. Salaries of Chief Justice and Associate Justices each \$2,500.  
Supreme Court meets in Raleigh on the first Monday in February and last Monday in September.

## REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Senate.—Zebulon B. Vance, of Bancombe; term expires March 4th, 1891; Matt. W. Ransom, of Northampton; term expires March 4th, 1895.  
House of Representatives.—First District, T. G. Skinner, Dem.; Second District, H. P. Cheatham, (col.) Rep.; Third District, Chas. W. McIlwain, Dem.; Fourth District, B. H. Bunn, Dem.; Fifth District, J. M. Brower, Rep.; Sixth District, Alfred Rowland, Dem.; Seventh District, John S. Henderson, Rep.; Eighth District, W. H. H. Cowles, Dem.; Ninth District, H. G. Ewart, Rep.

## Full County Directory.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senators.—T. L. Eury.  
House.—W. H. Anthony, T. H. Taylor.

Will A. Daniel, County Supt. Public Schools.  
W. F. Parker, County Treasurer.  
B. I. Allbrook, Sheriff.  
L. Vinson, Register of Deeds.  
J. T. Gregory, Clerk Superior Court.  
W. B. Whitehead, Coroner.

## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

W. E. Bowers, Sterling Johnson, H. J. Pope, J. H. Whitaker, M. H. Clark.

## W. A. Dunn, County Attorney.

INFERIOR COURT.—Thos. N. Hill, Judge; E. P. Hyman and S. S. Norman, Associate Justices.

S. M. Gary, Clerk of Inferior Court.

J. M. Grizzard, County Solicitor.

TIME FOR HOLDING SUPERIOR COURT.—March 4th, May 13th, Nov. 11th.

March and November Courts are for civil cases only except jail cases.

## Scotland Neck.—Town Directory.

E. E. Hilliard, Mayor; C. W. Dunn, Town Constable.

Town Commissioners.—W. A. Dunn, R. H. Smith, Jr., Dr. R. M. Johnson, M. Oppenheimer.

## CHURCHES.

Episcopal, Rev. Walter J. Smith, Rector.

Baptist, Rev. J. D. Hafham, D. D. Pastor.

Methodist, Rev. Mr. Harrison, Pastor in charge.

Primitive Baptist, Elder A. J. Moore, Pastor.

## The Brown Bird on Her Hat.

Just in front of my pew sits a maiden,  
A little brown bird on her hat,  
Besprinkled with timely azure,  
And the sheen of the sun upon that,  
Through the purple bright panes shines a glory,  
With crimson and gold softly blurred,  
But fairer the Spirit of Beauty  
That painted the wings of the bird.  
The organ rolls down its great anthem,  
With the soul of a song it is blent;  
But I—still pine for the singing  
Of one little song that is spent.  
The voice of the past is gentle,  
"No sorrow can fall to the ground,"  
But the poor broken wings on the bonnet  
Are mocking the merest sound.  
Oh, sweet is the breath of plucked lilies  
That lie on the altar of prayer,  
But my soul is athirst for the free song  
Up high in the bountiful air,  
And I wonder if ever or never,  
O'er woman's heart spreading unfurled,  
White wings of the Spirit of Pity  
Shall guard the bright birds of the world!

## How Burr Killed Hamilton.

(Charlotte Democrat.)

Fitz Greene Washington, a great-grand-nephew of George Washington, has recently described the Hamilton-Burr duel as it was seen by his grandfather, Captain Fitz Hughes, in the following words:

"When Capt. Hughes discovered that his friends had gone to fight he took a boat and a couple of slaves—both of them good oarsmen—and rowed as fast as possible to the battleground. He got there in time to see the fight occur as follows, but not to stop it, as was his hope: Hamilton and Burr were each to fire twice or three at one another. At the word of command for the first fire Hamilton fired at Burr and Burr fired in the air—Hamilton, of course, missing Burr—but at the second firing Hamilton fired in the air and Burr shot Hamilton. Hamilton thought Burr meant to kill him as he meant to kill Burr; therefore, Hamilton at the first firing aimed to shoot Burr. Burr, deeming that Hamilton would, of course, at the next shot endeavor again to shoot him, of course changed his tactics and shot Hamilton. Hamilton, wishing not to be outdone by Burr, and presuming that Burr would again make no effort to shoot him, fired his pistol off in the air. This is the true history of the duel fought by these two great men.

## "By Hook or by Crook."

An English paper gives this explanation of the familiar phrase "by hook or by crook." About a century ago two celebrated king's counsel dined whose names were respectively Hook and Crook (pronounced Crook). They were generally opposed to each other in all important cases, and people said: "If you can not win your case by Hook you will by Crook." Hence arose the idiom which is so firmly grafted into the English tongue.

## A Possum Farm.

(Economist.)  
An hush Pritchard's possum farm attracts the attention of visitors. He speaks of extending his farm. Possum farming pays. We are satisfied that a possum plant of an acre, well stocked, will pay \$300. We arrive at this conclusion from conversation with Arthur. A possum will get fat on a goat's laying, and he will grow to full size in less time than it takes to raise an Irish potato crop. We have seen a communication from out of the State, asking information of aim about raising possums. He is the pioneer possum farmer.

## A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at E. T. Whitehead & Co.'s drugstore.

Sick headache, biliousness, nausea, constipation, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills (little pills). For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

## ROADS.

### THE BEST ROAD IS THE CHEAPEST.

COL. ALBERT A. POPE'S ADDRESS.

Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, delivered an address on roads before the Syracuse Board of Trade on Nov. 20th. We take some extracts of the speech from the Buffalo News of Nov. 21st:

I think that everyone is prepared to grant the value of good roads to the country at large, since it is quite natural to anyone to think of various things that benefit mankind in general, even though he may not take the pains to come down to the particular way in which they affect him personally.

The influence of good roads toward the development and increase in value of the agricultural regions will hardly be questioned.

The advantages of improvements are not confined to the proprietors or to those living immediately upon any road, but are shared by all who avail themselves of the increased facilities.

Agriculture is both directly and indirectly dependent, in a great degree, upon good roads for its success and rewards.

Directly, as these roads carry the produce of the fields to the market, and bring to them in return their bulky and weighty materials, at a cost of labor which grows less as the roads become better.

Indirectly, as the cities and towns whose dense population and manufacturing industry make them the best markets for farming produce are enabled to grow and to extend themselves indefinitely, by roads alone, which supply the place of rivers; to the banks of which these great towns would otherwise be necessarily confined.

While, therefore, it might be an inconsiderable waste of money to construct a costly road to connect two small towns which had little intercourse, it is equally wasteful, and is a much more frequent shortsightedness of economy, to leave unimproved, and almost in a state of nature, the communications between a great city and the interior region from which its daily sustenance is drawn, and into which its own manufactures and merchandise are conveyed.

The prosperity of any city depends largely upon the surrounding country, and the better the road facilities, the faster the country will grow in population and the more business the city will have in supplying their wants.

Some of the advantages thus to be attained have not long since been well summed up in a report of a committee of the English House of Commons:

"By the improvement of our roads every branch of our agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry would be materially benefited."

"Every article brought into market would be diminished in price; and the number of horses would be so much reduced that, by these and other retrenchments, the expense of millions [pounds sterling] would be annually saved to the public."

"The expense of repairing roads and the wear and tear of carriages and horses would be essentially diminished, and thousands of acres, the produce of which is now wasted in feeding unnecessary horses, would be devoted to the production of food for man."

"In short, the public and private advantages which would result from effecting that great object, the improvement of our highways and turnpikes, are incalculable; though from their being spread over a wide surface and available in various ways, such advantages will not be so apparent as those derived from other sources of improvement of a more restricted and less general nature."

It is always economy to spend enough to begin with to secure the best results, and it always costs less in the long run.

A good road should cost more to build than a poor one, but it is often the case that a poor road costs as much as a good one would. But even when a good one is more expensive, it will be easier and cheaper to keep in good repair, and will last many years longer; while its advantages, and the savings to those who daily use it, will very much more than compensate them for the extra expense they have been put in the building.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, speaking on this subject, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, remarked:

"In the present condition of the country, it is of vast importance to reduce the cost of transit to the uttermost. If by the improvement of the rural roads, four horses could be enabled to do the work of five, the saving of the country in agricultural horses would not be less than seven millions a year."

"If the city traffic be taken into consideration, we believe the cost of transit to be saved by improvement in roads, would not be less than from 17 to 20 millions a year."

A mile of good macadamized road is more easily supported than a poor horse.

Good roads are then unquestionably cheaper to maintain and to use than poor ones.

It is safe to say that a perfect road once laid down will cost far less to keep in repair from year to year, and at the end of 20 years will have required at far smaller total expenditure than a poorer road costing half as much and improperly made.

A properly built highway, constructed upon any one of the systems accepted as the best for their various purposes and locations, must necessarily be made with a solid and firm foundation, effectually separating the surface from the soil below.

It should be thoroughly drained, and provided with water-courses at the side, and a hard and compact surface, as smooth as the nature of its composition will admit of, and free from mud, dust, and loose stones.

To reach this degree of perfection, the best obtainable materials must be used. It requires good labor, ample time in construction, and above all, the science and skill of a professional engineer, whose business is road making.

Certain kinds of roads are accepted as the best under certain conditions. For the country, it is essential to make use of such material as nature furnishes for each locality, but more attention should be paid than generally is, to the first principles laid down by such road builders as Macadam and Telford; so far, certainly, as they provide for thorough drainage, and for homogeneous, even surfaces of the best materials within reach, and then for systematic care and repair.

Country roads need be no wider than is absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the traffic and travel that will come upon them. In many places a road wide enough for a single team is all that is necessary, with suitable turnouts, for it is unwise and expensive to attempt to maintain a country roadway wider than the requirements of the community demand. The sides can be grassed down, making the road more agreeable to the eye and a source of comfort in the greater freedom from dust.

## A Remedy for Hard Times.

If money is scarcer than usual this fall, which seems to be the impression, it is all the more necessary to keep what there is in the country in circulation. There is no telling how many small debts one dollar note will pay if the man who first gets it will go directly and pay a bill he owes somebody else, and thereby enable him to pay somebody else, etc. Too many people are in the habit when a bill is presented, even when they have the money in their pockets of saying: "Well, call at some other time, can't pay it now," when in all probability the one presenting the bill wants to turn it over to meet a bill which he owes. Thus a long string of disappointments and unpaid debts hang upon one man's perverseness. The best rule to follow, more especially in hard times than any other, is to make a strong effort to pay every bill as soon as it is presented, and keep what money there is in the country in circulation.

—Newton Enterprise.

Sumter, S. C., June 21, 1889.  
Dr. A. T. Shalengaber,

Roche-ter, Pa. Dear Sir: I have been using your Antidote for Malaria in my family for several years. For more than a year I had chills, and was so low down that I had not strength to walk. Mr. Whomley begged me to try the Antidote, and it cured me at once. I am now a strong, healthy man. We use no other medicine in the family, as we find it the quickest, safest and also the cheapest.

Yours very truly,  
Samuel Clark.

## Statesmen's Wives.

(Toledo Bee.)

How rarely it is that the great man's wife gets any credit for her contributions to his success, even when the man himself is not ungrateful—unless, indeed, it be to his social success simply that she contributes. And yet how many public men, not to say great men, of our time have been made powerful and famous by their wives—usually by services, which went all unrecognized by the world. There are exceptions, of course. We all know what Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Logan did for their husbands—with sympathy, with counsel, with knowledge, by hard work at great personal sacrifice. We recognize the fact that without the help which they gave their husbands would not have been the men they were.

But how many people know what Mrs. Arthur did for her husband, or what Mrs. Carlisle has done for her husband, or Mrs. Randall for hers? Mrs. Cox, I was glad to see, was given just praise in all the eulogies on her husband for her care and counsel, without which he would have failed and fallen long before. But this was so unusual as to excite special remark. For one instance like this, where even tardy justice is done, there are a hundred cases where no one, outside of a little circle of familiar friends, has ever said a word in recognition of the part which women take so heroically in the government of the nation. Unless a woman is in "society," and in evidence all the time there, she is set down as "domestic," and therefore to be comparatively ignored, even though she be the propeller and the ladder of her husband's statesmanship. As a rule, it is safe to say every public man of prominence owes his position largely, perhaps chiefly, to his wife. There are exceptions, of course, which will occur to every one, but, nevertheless, this is the rule. Bright, studious, well informed, they not only perform all their own duties, but often their husbands as well. They can supervise correspondence; they can collect authorities and information; they can draft, correct or revise a speech. But even when their ministry is of a purely "domestic" character its influence is simply incalculable.

## Clark and Whitaker.

Associate Justice Walter Clarke is an appointment that is a tribute to the demand for young blood. He has hardly reached the meridian of his usefulness, but young as he is, he has won an enviable reputation on the Circuit Bench for learning, integrity and manliness that has made him a favorite with the people of North Carolina. The selection of Judge Spier Whitaker to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Judge Clark is also a selection that will please the young and fierce democracy, but it will not displease the veterans of the old foggy school. Judge Whitaker is scarce turned 40 but he has reached the topmost round of the bar when Governor Fowle called him to a higher seat in the judicial Sanhedrim. We have never known Judge Whitaker except in a hurried hand grasp on a railroad car, but he is of the best. Blue blood of Halifax county, coming in lineal descent from the ancient regime of a family that has always been conspicuous in our State councils, and we learn from those that know him well, that his personal qualities of poise, calmness, composure and self control, added to his legal learning, make his appointment eminently fit to have been made. We shall look for his riding on our spring circuit with interest and beg to tender him the hospitality of the *Economist*.

Even the most vigorous and hearty people have at times a feeling of weariness and lassitude. To dispel this feeling take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla; it will impart vigor and vitality.  
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Pimples, blotches, scaly skin, itching spots, sores and ulcers, abscesses and tumors, unhealthy discharges, such as catarrh, eczema, ringworm and other forms of skin diseases, are symptoms of blood impurities. Take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.  
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

There are times when a feeling of lassitude will overcome the most robust, when the system craves for pure blood, to furnish the elements of health and strength. The best remedy for purifying the blood is Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.  
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

# WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

We take great delight in heralding the good news. This GREAT DISCOVERY made by Mr. M. Hoffman while in New York in search of his immense FALL STOCK.

This miraculous discovery embraces Bargains and offers to the seeker of CHEAP GOODS the grandest opportunity of the nineteenth century.

BARGAIN No. 1. Dress Goods—HENRIETTA 25¢, HENRIETTA STRIPED 50¢, CASHMERE 25¢, WOOL WORSTED 10¢, BLACK and MOURNING GOODS from 25¢ to \$1.25. Our 15¢ counter is complete. Big bargain here.

BARGAIN No. 2. Dress Trimming—PLAIN and STRIPED SURAH, FLUSH, SATIN, FASSAMENTERIE, BEAD SETS, &c., &c.

BARGAIN No. 3. Clothing—MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS from \$1.75 to \$25.00.

BARGAIN No. 4. OVERCOATS and FINE HATS.

BARGAIN No. 5. FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH.

BARGAIN No. 6. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

BARGAIN No. 7. BOOTS and SHOES—25 per cent. less than any firm in town.

BARGAIN No. 8. LADIES' FANCY GOODS.

BARGAIN No. 9. ZEIGLER SHOES AT COST.

We haven't space to mention the thousand and one other Bargains we have. We cordially invite all to call and see our grand assortment of rare Bargains and be convinced that this statement is true. Thankful for past patronage, we solicit continuance of same, we are.

Yours very truly,

M. HOFFMAN & BRO.

## W. P. WHITE & BRO.

Have just Opened a FULL LINE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

AND Invite Customers to Call and Examine their stock.

DRY GOODS—White Goods, Muslins, Lawns, Gingham, Satens, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Everything in the Line.

HATS, BOOTS and SHOES to suit the buyer in Quality and Price.

Full line of HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASSWARE and CROCKERYWARE.

GEOPHERIES A SPECIALTY.

EVERYTHING ELSE TO BE HAD IN A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORE.

Post Office Building,  
Main St.,  
SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

## WHY NOT GO TO HEADQUARTERS, (AT EDMONDSON & JOSEY'S)

When in need of anything in the mercantile line?

Our stock is the most varied of any in town and prices to suit all.

Besides keeping a full stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, &c., &c., Our Hardware

and Harness Department is not wanting.

We handle the best brands of Cooking and Heating Stoves.

Also agents for the noted PIEDMONT FARM WAGON, WINSHIP COTTON GIN and CONDENSER, and the LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

We make a specialty of FINE SHOES and NICE FLOUR, so when in need of anything to gladden the heart and comfort the home, you will find HEAVY bargains with a LIGHT pocket-book by examining our assortment before confirming your trade.

Very Respectfully,  
EDMONDSON & JOSEY.

3 14 1g.

## DRY GOODS

Silks, Laces, Velvets, Dress Goods,

Lins, Flannels, Blankets,

DOMESTIC COTTONS

WHITE GOODS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS,

HOISERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' WRAPS.

Also.

Every first-class article. A Dry Goods House should have in Low, Medium and High-Priced Goods. One Price for every one; a child can buy of us as cheap as the best of Dry Goods. The same price to those who desire to purchase by mail as to those who visit our store. We have the largest stock in Baltimore, and carry the greatest variety of all kinds of Dry Goods. Orders for Samples will receive prompt attention. Customers when ordering Samples, will please say if Black or Colors are desired, and give us an idea in regard to Price.

We supply Merchants the better class of Dry Goods, not to be had from Jobbers, and cut any length to suit their customers at lowest Price.

In business for the past 59 years.

Hamilton Easter & Sons,

New Nos. 29, 25 and 27 Baltimore St.

NEAR LIGHT STREET, WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

10 10 3m.

## RESTAURANT.

MEALS FURNISHED PROMPTLY

AT ALL HOURS

By

RUFFIN THARP,

Main Street Next Door Tarboro House,

TARBORO, N. C.

Best fresh meats and Norfolk oysters Supplied in season.

7 15 1y. 9 26 1y.

## H. J. CORDLE.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

LITTLETON, N. C.



I am a watchmaker and jeweler, and have the best of the trade in watches, gold and silver jewelry, and all kinds of repairs. I am located in Littleton, N. C., and am open from 6 13 am.

## A VOICE

Day Man!

Have the privilege of the best of the trade in watches, gold and silver jewelry, and all kinds of repairs. I am located in Littleton, N. C., and am open from 6 13 am.

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