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VOL. VII. SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1891. NO. 50.

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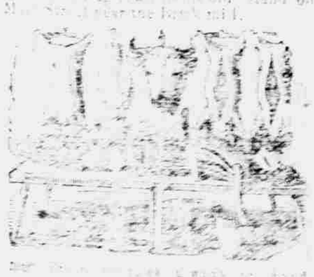

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The Boy's Grandmother.

A stitch is always dropping in the ever-lasting knitting;
And the needles that I've threaded, so, you couldn't count to day;
And I've hunted for the glasses till I thought my head was splitting,
When there upon her forehead as calm as clocks they lay.

I've read to her till I was hoarse, the Psalms and the Epistles,
When other boys were burning tar barrels down the street;
And I've stayed and learned my verses when I heard their willow whistles,
And I've staid and said my chapter with fire in both my feet.

But, there always is a peppermint or at penny in her pocket;
There never was a pocket that was half so big and deep;
And she lets the candle in my room burn to the very socket,
While the stews and patters round about till I am sound asleep.

And when I've been in swimming after father's said I shouldn't,
And mother has her slipper off according to the rule,
It sounds as sweet as silver the voice that says, "I wouldn't;
The boy that won't go swimming such a day won'd be a fool!"

Sometimes there's something in her voice as if she gave a blessing,
And I look at her a moment and I keep as still as a mouse;
And who she is by this time there is no need of guessing.
For there's nothing like a grandmother to have about the house!

A GOOD RECORD.

(Greenville Reflector.)

Solictor Woodard told us the other day that in his experience of fourteen years as a lawyer George Dudley is the first man he ever prosecuted for murder, and he convicted his man. While practicing at the bar he has defended several who were on trial for whom he appeared to be convicted. His work the first week, at this term of court, in prosecuting criminals resulted in thirty-seven convictions. This shows what a vigorous worker he is. If courts in Pitt county could be held all the time by Judge Connor and Solicitor Woodard, criminal dockets here would dwindle down to minute proportions.

Pernicious Literature.

(Durham Sun.)

The Louisiana lottery was legislated against as one of the most corrupting evils that helped to debauch our nation; intemperance and saloons come in for condemnation on every hand and the restraining hand of the law is laid upon the most of our major and minor evils. But there is one element of debauchery at work that is doing more to destroy the youths of America than all the other evils combined and this is the scurrilous literature that is giving every boy that comes under its baneful influence a keen appetite for every form of depravity. It dissatisfies the boys with all that is good, with their homes and their school, and with every healthful, legitimate pursuit and pleasure peculiar to their youth. Under the form of novels and story papers the class of reading referred to is unfitting our boys' minds for all that is good, pure and elevating. Unless something is done to check the spread of such literature, the effects of which are noticeable to the marked degree right here in Durham, parents, the country over will soon be called upon to cottemplate the ravages it has done by seeing the rising and coming generations merged into a class of criminals and castoff from society. By all means let us have speedy legislation against pernicious, sensational literature as well as against that of an obscene character, if we have ary desire to save the boys.

W. J. McDonald, superintendent Lanett Manufacturing Co., Greenville, S. C., says: "My wife has used Bradycrotine for headache and it is the only thing that relieves her sufferings."

A Safe Investment

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption Inflamation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.
Trial bottles free at E. T. Whitehead & Co's Drugstore.

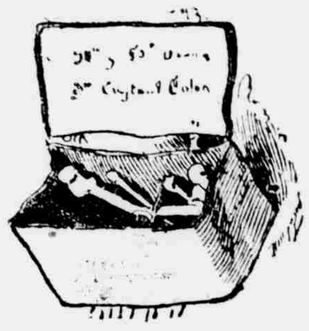
HIS BONES.

Something of the Immortal Navigator.

REMAINS OF COLUMBUS.

WHERE THEY REST AND HOW JEALOUSLY THEY ARE GUARDED.

J. B. Rose, of Chicago, during a visit he paid to Havana, was granted the rare privilege of viewing the remains of Christopher Columbus. It is in the cathedral that the remains lie. As one enters the great Roman doorway the eye is struck with the apparent vastness of the interior. Faraway in the distance was the high altar. The tall images became blurred and indistinct masses of masonry when viewed from the entrance. Beneath the vaulted roof lay the remains of the great discoverer, and it is with feelings of awe and reverence that one approaches the chancel to gaze upon the bones of the man who did so much for the new world. Eight men were necessary to bring the moldering bones to view, as each one possessed a key to certain locks which the others could not open



BONES OF COLUMBUS.

On the gospel side of the altar, or the left side as viewed from the church entrance, is the tomb of Christopher Columbus.

The heavy fastenings were unloosed as each priest or official stepped to the tomb. The leaden casket was taken out and opened. Only a few bones left of all that was mortal of the great discoverer. As the lid was pressed back an inscription could be seen on the inner side. There appeared the words, "Ill tre y Es de Varon du, Christoval Colon"—"Illustrious and Renowned Man, Christopher Columbus."

As is known, Columbus died at Valladolid in 1506. About twenty-fiive years after the death of the

CATHEDRAL OF HAVANA.

immortal navigator, his bones were removed from Seville, Spain, whither they had already been removed from Valladolid, and transferred across the seas to the cathedral in San Domingo, Hayti, whence, on the cession of that island to the English, they were again exhumed from their resting place of two centuries and a half, and in 1795 buried for the third time with great pomp in Cuba in the Cathedral of Havana (named for Columbus).

A course of P. P. P. will banish all bad feelings, and restore your health to perfect condition. Its curative powers are marvelous. If out of sorts and in bad humor with yourself and the world, take P. P. P. and become healthy and rational.

Malaria and Broken-Down Constitution.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Dr. W. H. Whitehead.

DEAR SIR—At your request I will state my case. Some years ago I contracted malaria in its most violent form while living at Newark, N. J. I consulted various physicians and took numberless preparations recommended as "sure cures," but it stuck to me like a brother—or more like a mother-in-law. I finally came South, and while here tried new remedies, said to always cure malaria, and it still stuck to me, and you know the broken-down condition I was in when I came to you. You put me to taking your P. P. P. Prickly Ash Poke Root and Potassium), and I improved rapidly, and am to-day in as good health as I ever was—*in fact better.* As a remedy for a broken down constitution it has no equal.

Yours etc., T. P. COTTLE.

For corns Warts And Bunions.

Use only Abbott's East Indian Corn Paint.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co's Drugstore, Scotland Neck, N. C. 10 8 1y

Science on the Farm

(Youth's Companion.)

Many farmers laugh at the notion of applying the principles of chemistry on the farm, calling such an application of science "fooling" and humbug. Yet farmers see their sons grow up and drift away because, having been educated in the public schools, the spirit of a scientific and progressive age has possessed them, and they seek elsewhere than upon an old-fashioned farm, scope for the education which they have already gained, and for the wider education which they crave.

Now there is no field which offers more ample scope for an educated and scientific mind than a good farm. The old-fashioned farmer says, "What do I want to know about chemistry? It's enough if I manure the ground and plant my seed; nature will take care of the rest."

But the application of manure is 'chemistry;" and if the farmer or his boy understands the groundwork of that science, he knows what kind of manure is good for a certain field and what kind is good for another field; and his knowledge may make for him or save for him many dollars in a single year.

A knowledge of chemistry will enable him to save the valuable properties of his manures for the soil, instead of letting precisely those properties be evaporated and wasted, as they are in the case of most natural manure as now treated on the farms of this country.

But the most important function of science on the farm, after all, at the present time, is not the immediate material advantage which it may bring to the farmer, but the means which it will supply of interesting to the young, of engaging their active and eager intelligence, and keeping them from places where they will be worse off.

Give a boy a fundamental knowledge of the principles of chemistry, and the processes and operations of the farm become at once wonderfully interesting to him.

When he has learned that the part of a plant or vegetable which it gets from the ground is found in its ashes after it is burned, he will be interested at once in ascertaining what those mineral parts are, and if they are supplied in the soil in which the plant grows.

Having found potash in considerable quantities in the potato vine, phosphates and soda in Indian corn, phosphate of lime in wheat, and so on, he will be interested to know whether the food that is supplied to the plants contains these elements.

In precisely the same way, he will be interested to know what elements the food of the animals should contain to make them thrifty.

Once entered upon the path of this kind of knowledge, the farm life ceases to be mere drudgery. It is invested at every step with new interest, and becomes in a high degree a life worthy to be lived by an educated and thinking man.

Why Ex.-Gov. Waller Believes Flower Will be Elected.

(Richmond Dispatch.)

Ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller who was in New Haven, Conn., said that Mr. Flower's election is an assured fact. He bases his confidence upon the feeling of the people whom he has met while travelling in different parts of New York State. He says that the campaign is being conducetd in a very skilful manner and is causing more interest than any gubernatorial contest in years. A few days ago he heard Mike Breslin, a Republican politician, say that he would bet $10,000 to $7,500 that Flower would carry the State or $10,000 to $10,000 that he would have a majority of 25,000 votes.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegent, Reliable.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.
For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.
For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.
For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.
For all sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.
Prepared only by Dr. H. MOZLEY, Atlanta, Ga. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle, at druggists.

LEMON HOT DROPS

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.
25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. MOZLEY, Atlanta, Ga.
4-30-91-4p.

PARNELL DEAD.

The Great Irish Leader Unexpectedly Passes Away.

UNIVERSAL SORROW AND REGRET EXPRESSED BY POLITICAL FRIENDS.

LONDON, Oct. 7th.—Parnell died at Brighton last night. Parnell's death was the result of a chill caught last week. He took to his bed on Friday and died at Walsingham Terrace at 11:30 last night.

Great Britain and Ireland were startled this morning by the utterly unlooked for announcement that Charles S. Parnell, the noted Irish leader, died suddenly yesterday evening at his home in Brighton. It has been known that Parnell has not enjoyed the best health for years past, and it has been noticed, and widely commented on, that since the O'Shea divorce developments became a matter of public notoriety and since his political trouble came upon him, that the great Irish Member of Parliament had grown thinner and that he had perceptibly aged in appearance. But nobody expected to hear of his death, and no inkling as to his illness had reached the newspapers.

Mr. Parnell arrived at his home at Brighton from Ireland Thursday and complained of suffering from a chill. On the Friday following he was unable to leave his bed, and his regular physician was summoned. He seemed to have considered Parnell's illness to have been of a serious nature, for he soon sent for another physician with whom he held a long consultation over the sickness of the Irish leader. This consultation of physicians was resumed Sunday, when Mr. Parnell was found to be in great pain and apparently growing weaker every hour. His sickness was pronounced to be an attack of acute rheumatism, and every attention and care was paid to the sufferer. He was carefully and untiringly nursed by his wife, who hardly left his bedside from the moment her husband's illness was pronounced to be of a serious nature. Mr. Parnell, in spite of the care and attention which he received, did not seem to rally from the rheumatism and grew weaker and weaker. Several hours before his death Mr. Parnell became unconscious and so remained until he died in intense agony.

Owing to the suddenness of the Irish leader's illness, and to the belief of his wife and of attending physicians that he would recover, no friends or relatives of his family or that of Mrs. Parnell were present at Parnell's bedside when he died. Mrs. Parnell and the physicians were alone in attending upon him when he died.

In this city particularly, the news of Mr. Parnell's death came down like a thunderbolt upon the clubs and in political circles. Nobody, so far as at first known, was even aware that he was indisposed, and consequently when it became known that he was dead, the first idea formed was that he had committed suicide. As the day wore on, however, it leaked out from a statement of his intimate friends that he had complained to them recently of not feeling as well as usual, but it was not thought by anybody that there was anything dangerous in his condition.

The last time Mr. Parnell appeared in public was at Cregg, in Ireland September 20th, when he delivered a long speech upon the attitude and alleged inconsistencies of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Upon that occasion Mr. Parnell stated that he was speaking in defiance of the orders of the doctors who were attending him, and who had expressly ordered him to keep to his room. He carried his left arm in a sling and explained to inquirers that he was suffering from rheumatism.

Telegrams from Dublin and other towns in Ireland and the principal towns of England, unite in reporting that the death of Mr. Parnell has caused the greatest sensation among his supporters, principally on account of the sudden manner in which he died. In Dublin Mr. Parnell's supporters are in a state of consternation. A meeting of his friends was hastily called as soon as the news of his death became known, and it was decided that a meeting of all his followers should be called for this evening, to consider what steps to take in the face of the disastrous event to their party.

In an interview today Justin McCarthy said that it was impossible to forecast the political effect of the death of Mr. Parnell. He hoped it would lead to a complete reunion of all shades of opinion among Irishmen in general and in the Irish parliamentary party in particular. "Certainly," he said, "it will not hinder the progress of autonomy or, in other words, of the movement for the self-government of Ireland." Mr. McCarthy said he believed that all feeling of hostility to Mr. Parnell, or of hostility between individual members of the Irish party in Parliament would be swallowed up and completely disappear, in the genuine and universal regret which was experienced among Irishmen at the death of Mr. Parnell. "Three weeks ago," Mr. McCarthy said, "we (Parnell and myself) had a long and friendly conference at my house, at Chelsea, and we mutually agreed to draw part of the Paris fund from the bankers in foreign capital, in order to defray expenses of registering, which were incurred before the split in the party."

"Before the divorce proceedings," said Mr. McCarthy, in conclusion, "I was a close friend of Mr. Parnell whom I admired intensely. Mr. Parnell consulted me in regard to the lamentable manifesto and I used all efforts in endeavoring to prevent him from issuing it to the public. My idea was that the issuance of the manifesto would make his further leadership of the Irish party an utter impossibility."

The above is about the substance of what Mr. McCarthy said, but it was evident that he and members of his party were deeply affected at Mr. Parnell's death, and that all feeling of animosity to the great Irish leader had sunk beneath the flood of sorrow caused by his sudden and untimely death.

HIS SPEECHES IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following of Mr. Parnell's visit to Richmond some years ago:

Mr. Parnell made three speeches on the occasion of his visit to Richmond February 6, 1880.

He did not reach the city from the North until after 11 o'clock that morning, and after spending a few minutes at the Exchange, where he and Mr. John Dillon (who accompanied him in his American tour) stopped, he was escorted to the Capitol.

A resolution was adopted by the House of Delegates extending the privilege of the floor to the distinguished Irish leader, who was soon brought into the hall by a special committee appointed to perform that duty. The visitor was cordially welcomed by Speaker Lacy, and after a recess of ten minutes, in which Mr. Parnell held an informal reception, the Home Rule statesman addressed the House.

SPEECH BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Mr. Parnell said:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,—I have been permitted by your kindness to say a word or two in reply and in return for the advantage you have given me in being presented to your famous house. I feel it a great honor, a great courtesy and kindness in being allowed to enter your house and to say a word upon the subject of the cause of my suffering country.

"I am sorry to say that in Ireland we do not enjoy the blessings of freedom. Our people if they desire to obtain comfort and happiness have to look to the land of the West, which has been a refuge for so many millions, and to the great State of Virginia, which has always welcomed us kindly.

"If perchance in the near future another wave of emigration sets in I believe many of our people, remembering the past kindness, will turn their face to this State. In that event it would be my task to endeavor to send them in such a way as to enable them to take advantage of the magnificent resources of your country. [Applause.] Unfortunately the history of Irish emigration has been a sad one—our people are driven out as paupers in a state of starvation, without the means and without education to fit them for the work in the New World.

"If there must be emigration, and I fear there must be, it should be the duty of statesmen in the new and in the old countries to see that our people are better equipped for their new life instead of being shovelled upon your coast a disgrace to my country—I won't say country, but to the Government. I would like to see them come with some means to enable them to start and push on into the land instead of being compelled to earn daily wages about the eastern cities. Our people are eminently fitted for agricultural pursuits. They have spent their lives in those pursuits. Why should they not turn to the same life on their arrival with which they are familiar and accustomed at home?

"I believe the fault in the character of emigration to a great extent is the fault of the legislation at home, and the circumstances. I think that, to a certain extent, as we are enabled to press these views before the country my countrymen will be better provided and fitted to perform the duties of citizens, and that most speedily.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen, I thank you for the kindness of listening to these few observations. It has been my greatest pleasure to come down to this State, so hospitable, generous, and kind. It is not my first visit. It will be pleasant to look back with the greatest affection to the short time spent among you." [Applause.]

IN THE SENATE.

After his speech Mr. Parnell left the hall of the House and went to the Senate chamber.

"Major Daniel presented a resolution that Hon. Charles S. Parnell and Mr. John Dillon, of Ireland, be invited to visit the Senate chamber and that the privilege of the floor be extended them during their sojourn in Richmond, which was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Daniel, Matthew, and Paul were appointed as a committee to escort Messrs. Parnell and Dillon into the Senate chamber. Lieutenant Governor Walker in welcoming them said:

'In the name of the Senate and the people of Virginia I welcome you, gentlemen, upon the floor of the Senate. Our hearts rest with yours and our warmest sympathies are with the suffering people of Ireland, and in Virginia the people of Ireland will ever find a staunch and faithful friend. [Applause.] Again, gentlemen, I bid you welcome.'

"The chair having been vacated ten minutes Mr. Parnell was escorted to the president's platform, where he replied to remarks of the Lieutenant Governor as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate,—I return my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have to-day done me and the cause I represent by allowing me the privilege of the floor of the Senate of Virginia. Public sentiment has already done much to aid the cause, but you have done more today. The honor to address the ancient Senate of the great State of Virginia is one of the greatest compliments that has ever been paid me.'

Mr. Parnell was by no means a fluent speaker. He often hesitated for a word. In his brief remarks to the House he corrected himself two or three times.

The speech that Mr. Parnell made at Mozart Hall that night was perhaps the best that he made here, but it dealt more with the details of the Irish situation at that time. He left Richmond the next morning.

Things Not to be Sorry For.

You will not be sorry for hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For holding an angry tongue.
For stopping the ear of a tale bearer.
For disbelieving most of the ill reports.
For being kind to the distressed.
For being patient to everybody.
For doing good to all men.
For asking pardon for all wrongs.
For speaking well of no one.
For being courteous to all.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands the East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. Noyes, 149 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y. 9 25 1y

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ringbone, Stiffes, Sprains, and Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Druggists, Scotland Neck, N. C. 10 1 1y.