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CONDENSED SCHEDULE

Dated Jan. 29 1893.

Daily ex. Sun. South Bound Trains.

Daily ex. Sun. North Bound Trains.

No. 103 N. A. 24 P. M. A. M.

No. 73 No. 102 P. M. A. M.

3 10 9 15 Lv Norfolk Ar. 6 30 10 6

3 35 9 40 Pm Norfolk Ar. 6 35 10 6

3 40 9 45 Pm Norfolk Ar. 6 40 10 6

3 45 9 50 Pm Norfolk Ar. 6 45 10 6

3 50 9 55 Pm Norfolk Ar. 6 50 10 6

3 55 10 0 Pm Norfolk Ar. 6 55 10 6

4 00 10 05 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 00 10 6

4 05 10 10 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 05 10 6

4 10 10 15 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 10 10 6

4 15 10 20 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 15 10 6

4 20 10 25 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 20 10 6

4 25 10 30 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 25 10 6

4 30 10 35 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 30 10 6

4 35 10 40 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 35 10 6

4 40 10 45 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 40 10 6

4 45 10 50 Pm Norfolk Ar. 7 45 10 6

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5 00 11 05 Pm Norfolk Ar. 8 00 10 6

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5 10 11 15 Pm Norfolk Ar. 8 10 10 6

5 15 11 20 Pm Norfolk Ar. 8 15 10 6

5 20 11 25 Pm Norfolk Ar. 8 20 10 6

5 25 11 30 Pm Norfolk Ar. 8 25 10 6

THE SOUTHERNER IN THE NORTH.

Atlanta Constitution.

The other day, when Judge Roger A. Prior was presiding in a divorce case, in New York, the lawyer for the husband tried to bring out the fact that he had been intimate with his wife before marriage. The judge promptly interrupted, and said that such a fact was immaterial, except possibly as imposing upon the man a more holy obligation to stand by a woman who has so trusted him. This would be his duty, as a chivalric and honest man. When the judge said this the jurymen applauded and the spectators applauded it back.

Judge Prior went to New York in ex-confederate after the war, and by sheer talent and force of character made his way to the front rank of his profession and was called to the bench. His utterance in the divorce case was characteristic. The southerner cropped out in every word, and the New York jury used to such exhibition of manly human nature on the bench, applauded.

The southerner "gets there" in the north. In the pulpit, at the bar and in leading business circles, the southerner came clothed in the raiment of poverty of defeat will not be found a controlling spirit. In railroad enterprises and other great lines of business requiring executive ability the southerner cuts a figure in the north. In literature and art when the southerner speaks his words to his work and goes north his success is equally marked. When a great speech is delivered in a northern city—a speech that is quoted at every "steeds in the country—a speech that brings the sections together and revives the genuine American spirit—the orator is a southerner.

The personal magnetism, the independence of the southerner attract more attention in the north than they do here where we are familiar with these qualities. The southerner is on deck to stay in this country. If competition crowds him at home he can get what he wants in Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Chicago.

Don't Be too Positive.

Canadian Churchman.

Boys, don't be too certain. Remember that nothing is easier than to be mistaken and if you permit yourself to be so very positive in your mistakes a great many times everybody will lose confidence in what you say. Never make a positive statement unless you know it as you say. If you have any doubts, or if there is any room for any, remove the possibility by examination before speaking, or speak cautiously. Don't be too certain.

"John, where is the hammer?"

"It is in the corner."

"No it's not there; I have just seen it looking there."

"Well I know it is; I saw it there not half an hour ago."

"If you saw it there, it must be there, of course; but suppose you go and fetch it."

John goes to the corner and presently returns with a small ax in his hand.

"O! It was the ax. I saw the handle sticking out from a half-bushel measure; I thought it was the hammer."

"You said positively that you had seen the hammer, not that you thought you saw it. There is a great difference between the two answers. Do not permit yourself to make a positive statement, even about a small matter, unless you are quite sure; for if you do, you will find the habit growing upon you, and by and by you will begin to make loose replies to questions of great importance. Don't be too certain."

Something in the Moon.

It has been remarked that popular fancies which seem baseless, are often found to have a sound philosophy under them. Thus the Germans have a tradition that certain seeds prosper best planted at a certain stage of the moon. Some persons thought this to be a senseless superstition. But science, in its slow progress, discovered that light is a stimulant to plant life, and young and tender growths especially need rest. This they can not have if they are sprouting when the moon is waxing toward the full. Hence another time in the moon's period is better for them.

THE PRESS AND PARTY HONORS.

Charlotte Observer.

Every now and then some of the brethren of the press say something about the immense services of the Democratic newspapers and of how little they are reaped and how poorly rewarded by the party. The brethren who thus discourse are off their base. The present administration has dealt and is dealing with the press in the most generous manner. It is stated that Mr. Cleveland has appointed sixty editors to office—that is to say to the higher positions. Only one North Carolina editor—Scott, of the Lenoir Topics—has received a presidential appointment thus far, but see what the honor has received from the administration: There is Scott, chief of a division in the Treasury Department; Tipson, of the Shelby Review, State Statistical Agent; Powell, of the Tarboro Southerner, a position under the General Land Office; Newell, of the Henderson Herald, a position in the Treasury Department; Kerr, of the Citizen, postmaster at Asheville; Noel, of the Person Courier, postmaster at his place; Robert, of the Lincoln Courier, clerk in the collector's office; and Sherrill, of the Concord Times is to be postmaster if the influence of two Senators and a Representative effect this result. There is no other class of people in the State that has gotten hold as much as the editors, and more of them still are slated for positions. When the brethren of the press charge the party with lack of appreciation they are talking through their hats.

Queer Facts About Money.

Boston Transcript.

There are 119,900,000 old pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what becomes of them, except that once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 two-cent pieces were set about. Three million of them are still outstanding. Three millions of three-cent silver pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. Of 800,000 half cents, which are found in value to English travelers, not one has been returned to the Government for redemption. One hundred and fifty million of one-cent silver coins now in possession of the Treasury. These are mostly half dollars, and are not circulated, because there is no demand for them.

Not long ago the stock of them amounted to \$26,000,000, but it is only about half that now. The money set aside for redemption is not intended to pay for the cost of minting, but is required to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States on account of the loss of weight which silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. The loss amounts to \$30 on every \$1000, and it has to be made good in order to set the Treasurer's accounts straight.

The Home Newspaper.

Carbonate, Penn., Leader.

A newspaper is the greatest help to the growth of a town that can be. It is a standing advertisement which always attracts. It gives more facts and explanations of the place than all others. It never lets pass a good opportunity to advocate the interests of its home enterprises. It helps all the churches and never fails to speak out for its schools; it resents all insinuations against the character of the citizens and industries of the town; it lives but to benefit the community. To repay its untiring efforts it asks the support of the people, not in a begging manner, but as a recompense for its labor. It is entitled to a livelihood because it gives more than it takes. It only asks for its rights, and these it should have.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at E. T. Whitehead & Co's Drug store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.

CURE FOR GOSSIP.

Selected.

Everybody must talk about something. The poor fellow who was told not to talk for fear that the people would find out that he was a fool, made nothing by experiment. He was considered a fool because he did not talk on some subject or other. Everybody must have something to say or give up society. Of course, the topics of conversation will relate to the subjects of knowledge. If a man is interested in science he will talk about science. If he is an enthusiast in art he will talk about art. If he is familiar with literature, and is an intelligent and persistent reader, he will naturally forward literary topics in his conversation. So with social questions, and religious. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. That of which the mind is full, will come out in expression.

The very simple reason why the world is full of gossip is that those who indulge in it have nothing else to say. They must interest themselves in something. They know nothing but what they learn from day to day, in intercourse with, and observation of their neighbors. What these neighbors do, what they say, what happens to them in their social and business affairs, what they wear, these become the topics of supreme interest. The personal and social life around them—this is a book under constant perusal, and out of this comes that gossip which we all know so well. The world is full of it; and in a million houses, all over the country, nothing is talked of but the social affairs of neighbors.

What is the cure for gossip? Simply culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignant effect. Good natured people talk about their neighbors because, and only because, they have nothing else to talk about.

Gossip is always a personal question either of malice or immorality, and the young should not only abstain from it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from all temptation to it. It is low, frivolous, and too often a dirty business.

A Much Mixed Prayer.

Sampson Democrat.

The Rev. Dr. McCreight's prayer at the Jefferson Davis ceremony, in Knoxville, was published in a recent issue of this State. The Globe and Argus, by a blunder of the foreman, gives the following as part of this prayer:

"Oh Lord our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all dwellers upon earth, I have had been our refuge from one generation to another. Before the mountains were brought forth, or even the earth and world were made, Thou art God from everlasting and the price of prime Irish potatoes is 'looking up' on the Northern markets. They were quoted yesterday at 4.19 per barrel, world without end."

This is almost as badly mixed as the old minister's description of Noah's wife, whom he confounded with the ark. In reading he skipped a page, and read "she was three hundred cubits long, fifty cubits wide, thirty cubits deep, and pitched inside and out."

Or suggests the Charlotte Observer, as part of the sermon of the darkey who said: "An White Paul was presiding de maiden fell out uv de window; and de fragments lev gathered up wuz twelve basketfuls, whose wife shall she be in de judgment?"

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens that we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. E. T. Whitehead & Co. Druggists.

Advertisement for Lord & Thomas, 48 Randolph St., Chicago.

OBEYING NATURAL LAWS.

Ex-hance.

According to one's point of view, men, considered collectively, may be regarded as a giant or a pigmy. He is a giant when he bends the forces of nature to his purpose; he is a pigmy when those forces hurl him to destruction. Wonderful are the advances he has made in knowledge; dense is his ignorance of the nature of the forces with which he deals. Great libraries are filled with his observations of the phenomena of nature and his deduction therefrom, and yet he has scarcely begun to tell the story of his own life. He uses all the elements of nature for his service—the air to drive his ships or windmills, the fire to create steam, a more obedient servant; the water to serve as a substitute for either; steamfollies as the ways in which he seems to control nature, and yet at every turn he is the creature of circumstance. Taking a closer view of man than one gets by viewing either his accomplishments or his dependence, it will be found that he is a giant when he uses the forces of nature, a pigmy when he is controlled by them. He may not know their ultimate nature but when he has learned their effects and carefully obeys their laws, he accomplishes purposes which make him appear to be their master. The sailor uses even an adverse wind to aid him in his passage. He has learned to set force against force and profit by the resultant, but he is powerless to control the wind or at times to resist its swirl fury.

The engineer develops power from fire which he uses at will, but he should neglect to obey the natural laws of combustion the fire would get beyond his control, and ruin would result. Men here water for power or irrigation purposes, and it serves as a natural slave provided they have put it under sufficient restraint. If they have neglected any part of the way they may sweep their works away and down a community, as at Johnston. Whenever one may see evidences may be found of the wonderful ingenuity and power of man in dealing with natural forces and using them to promote his purposes. The great hydraulic work of California are among the most interesting evidences of this kind. They were originally used by the Indians for extracting gold from the soil, and it was probably familiarity with the use of water in this way that was used to irrigate the arid plains and yield a larger return than the water employed in gold mining. The irrigation ditches extend for thousands of miles, and the richest orchards in the world occupy what was formerly desert land. In a region that was almost rainless (out may not continue to be so) agriculture has been reduced to a science. The farmer, spreading neither drought no flood, raises his crops with the regularity that attends a manufacturing enterprise. The apparently barren soil needed only water to make it fruitful, and the water being supplied in just the right quantity at the right time the process of growth is carried on with a degree of regularity and certainty unattainable in regions dependent upon nature for supplies of rain. Yet in these, as in all the other works of man which apparently give him the character of an independent master, his success depends upon his observance of natural laws. He does not resist nature, but acts in harmonious relation with her. He gathers the rains of heaven in great reservoirs and leads the waters by gravity to parched fields waiting to receive it, thus producing, by artificial means, it is true, the conditions favorable to vegetable growth. Man not only appears to be but is a giant when he studies natural laws and uses them to his advantage; he is a pigmy doomed to destruction when he defies those laws.

Two Farmers.

Moore Enquirer.

That excellent farmer, Mr. J. H. Greene, of Goose Creek township, was to town yesterday with a number of hams of his own raising. While in town Mr. Greene and his wife called at the furniture store and bought a fine suite of walnut furniture. While Mr. Greene and his wife were selling their produce and buying their furniture, there was another farmer on our streets attracting general attention by his loud mouthed chatter of the Democratic party and the declinations that the finances of the country, under a Democratic administration, were such a farmer could not hope to make a living. We do not say that the farmer who was so bitter in his abuse of Democracy did not bring any fine produce with him, nor did he cheer his good wife by buying comforts for his home. No, men of his ilk are too busy looking after the finances of this great country to attend to such small matters as beautifying their homes, and attending to their own business.

Reckless Frankness.

Christian Herald.

There is a class of people who pride themselves on their honesty and frankness because, as they tell us, they "say just what they think," throwing out their opinions right and left just as they happen to feel, no matter where they may strike, and whom they may wound. This boasted frankness, however, is not honesty, but is rather impertinence and reckless crudity.

We have no right to unload our jealousies, envies, bad humors, and uncharitable spites upon the heads of our neighbors.

If we must be bad-tempered, we should at least keep our opinions locked up in our own breasts, and not let it out to wound the feelings and mar the happiness of others. If we must speak out our dislikes and prejudices and wretched feelings, let us go into our own rooms, lock the door and close the windows, so that no ear but ours shall hear the hateful words. If any man seems to be religious, or even morally decent, and criticizes not his neighbor, that man's religion is vain, and the character is base.

JEFFERSON AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

The first patron of our patent system was Thomas Jefferson, who during three years gave his personal attention to every application for a patent. He used to call the secretary of war and the attorney general to examine and certify to him and they did it so thoroughly that in one year—the first—they granted only three patents. The very first patent of all was given to Samuel Hopkins in 1790 for his process. Mr. Jefferson held that the patent system was not one for creating revenue, but for encouraging a production of that which is to be of benefit to the whole people. In the first 12 years a single clerk in the state department and a few part-time holes were all that the business of the office required. Then a devoted himself to it as to a hobby.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases." Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures the better, eruptions, such as eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are passed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

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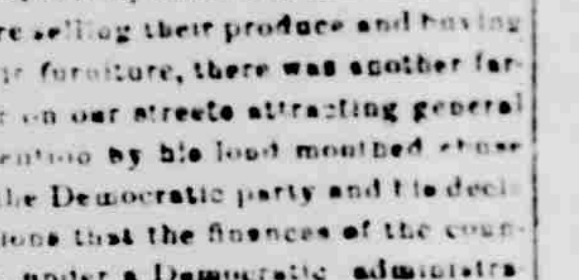
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It is a mild laxative and a tonic to the digestive organs. By taking Simmons' Liver Regulator you promote digestion, bring about a regular habit of body and prevent Biliousness and Indigestion.

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