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With a thorough knowledge of the
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Watches, Clocks,
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Spectacles and eye glasses properly
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Look for my big watch sign at
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350,000 GOOD BRICK
NOW ON HAND.
WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

Also will take contract to
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Can always furnish what
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E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor. "EXCELSIOR" IS OUR MOTTO. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00.

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A DISREPUTABLE PRACTICE
which the people of the South are resenting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmonds Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmonds Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmonds Liver Regulator. You know it by the same old stamp of the Red Z on the package. It has never failed you, and people who have been persuaded to take something else have always come back again to The Old Friend. Better not take anything else but that made by J. H. ZEIN & CO., Philadelphia.

IN CHURCH.
Just in front of my pew sits a maiden,
A little brown wing on her hat,
With its touches of tropical azure,
And sheen of the sun upon that
Through the broom-colored pane shines a glory
By which the vast shadows are stirred,
But I pine for the spirit and splendor
That painted the wing of the bird.
The organ rolls down its great anthem,
With the soul of a song it is bent;
But, for me, I am sick for the sighing
Of one little song that is spent.
The voice of the curate is gentle:
"No sparrow shall fall to the ground,"
But the poor, broken wing on the bonnet
Is mocking the merciful sound.
—*Christian Register.*

Newspaper Headlines.
Buffalo Times.
The newspaper headline, as we know it, is peculiarly an American invention. Overseas the "scaresheet" is an unknown quantity. There the most important article, it matters not how sensational it may be, is not given any larger or more conspicuous heading than other less important news stories. Startling information is given preference of position, but in no other way.
The general idea is that the headlines writer sits down and dashes off the first bright phrase or catch-line that enters his head. Not so. A nice, mechanical calculation must enter into it. He must be an artist and an artisan. He knows to a nicety how many letters will go in the style of type employed for the first line. If there are several words, the space in between must be calculated in the number of letters. He knows also that a letter "M" or "W" will, by reason of its greater width, shorten the number of others that can be employed. There is probably not a man living who has ever written a heading for a newspaper and not experienced the annoyance of discovering that some peculiarly felicitous line that had occurred to him as a little too long to "go in." In this way thousands of happy thoughts are entombed in the graveyard of good ideas that exist in every newspaper office.

Working in Government Positions.
Edward W. Bok, in *Ladies Home Journal*, gives the following advice to young men seeking public employment: I would not advise any young man to enter the employ of the government, that is, if he has any ambition. A government position holds out attractions to the average young man because he feels it is safe, that is, so far as the payment of his salary is concerned. Then, too, he is apt to believe that the government salaries are somewhat higher than the salaries attached to civil pursuits. But, to my mind, he buys these "sure" elements at a very dear cost to himself. The average government clerkship is a very poor affair. Not only is it poor in itself, but in ninety cases out of a hundred it means pure clerical routine.
It has about it a peculiar stifling monotony and restraint which are apt to quench the fire of ambition. Promotion is impossible upon the same lines as in a business house. The chances for development are meagre. While there are exceptions to the general rule, government service is not the best thing for any young fellow. He will be wiser if he enters into the more fearless freedom of civil pursuits, and leaves the average government position alone. In the first, he can be what he likes; in the latter, it is doubtful.

THE EDUCATIONAL WANTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Moral Education.
BY D. E. SIMPSON.
Lumberton Robesonian.
Although education is usually divided into moral, intellectual, social, aesthetic, technical and physical, it must not be supposed that there is a rating the one from the other. There is no such line. They are dovetailed, the one into the other like colors in the spectrum, and that teacher will be a poor moral instructor, indeed, who only finds opportunity for moral instruction during the Scripture lesson. He will be unworthy the name of a teacher of sociology, who only finds time for its great lessons at some particular hour of the day. No, there is no sharp line of demarcation between them. Still equally foolish will be the teacher who will try to teach everything in one lesson. Every lesson has a particular object in view and this must always be kept in mind. We have no patience with those teachers who do strive to burden an exercise with far fetched morals when such do not in the least apply to the exercise in hand. Having said so much we shall now proceed to consider Moral Education. No school fulfills its purpose which fails to attend to the morals of the pupils. No teacher is qualified for the responsible office he holds who neglects his duty in this respect. We are an enthusiast with regard to good scholarship, but we are far more of an enthusiast with regard to sending out from our educational institutions good men and good women, good boys and good girls. Good scholarship is a grand and a desirable thing, but actual goodness still grander and more sublime. It is divine. Hence the reason we place Moral Education at the top. It is first, because it is of most importance. Whether a man is to be a blessing or a curse to himself and humanity depends not so much upon his physical capacity, more upon his intellectual, and most of all upon the bias of his moral nature. Let us remember this. To neglect it is suicidal.
At the outset we may say that it is not to be inferred that teachers are to give religious instruction of a sectarian nature in the schools. We mean no such thing and are bitterly opposed to such proceeding. But what we do mean to insist upon is that the true educator is bound to use every means in his power, and to utilize every opportunity he can, "to quicken the conscience and influence the will" of the pupils under his care.
It goes without saying that virtue is not always the concomitant of knowledge, and that the lessons which children receive may become pernicious to them if addressed only to their understandings. Let not the teacher, therefore, fear that he invades the rights of parents by giving his first care to the moral culture of his pupils. It is his bounden duty. In the same degree as he ought to guard against admitting into his school the spirit of sect and party, or of instilling into the minds of children religious dogmas or political principles which their parents disapprove—in the same degree, he ought to elevate himself above the passions which agitate society, in order that he may be able to apply himself without ceasing, to extend and establish those imperishable principles of reason and morality, without which the general order of civilized society is in peril, and to implant deeply in the young minds those seeds of virtue and honor which it will be out of the power of the passions of a more mature age to eradicate. He must never, by his conversation or example, run the risk of weakening among children the veneration due to virtue. Faith in Providence, the sanctity of duty, submission to parental authority, respect for the laws, for the rights of all men, together with the thousand and one virtues that spring from these, are the sentiments which he must unceasingly inculcate by example and by precept. If he fail to do this he has come far short of his duty. He may have been an instructor

or but he has been no educator. We feel constrained to quote Lord Brougham in this connection. He says: "I trust everything under God to habit, upon which, in all ages, the legislator, as well as the school-master, has mainly placed his reliance; habit which makes everything easy, and casts all difficulties upon deviation from a wanted course. Make sobriety a habit, and temperance will be hateful, make prudence a habit, and reckless prodigality will be as contrary to the child, grown or adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the property of others, of scrupulously abstaining from acts of imprudence which involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he can not breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or stealing."
And how is this habit to be secured? By quickening the conscience; influencing the will. In many cases parents do not value the schooling the children get, simply because it is not valuable. The poor are not bad judges of the value of what they purchase—poverty makes them so; although it is not in the nature of things that ignorance should rightly appreciate knowledge, it is not difficult so to adapt the knowledge we give poor children to their wants, as to make its value felt by the dullest parent. It is because we do not so adapt it, that the parents do not feel the benefits of Education. It is the fault of the teacher, not theirs. Their children come home coated with crude learning, which they cannot understand, and perhaps do not much undervalue in thinking it worthless. But this they do understand—that their children are none the better fitted for work, and all the less inclined to it; that their learning has not improved their love for them, or school discipline their obedience; that Scripture lessons have not made them religious nor moral. They can see and understand these things. They do understand them, hence, in many cases, as we said, the parents do not value the schooling their children get, because it is not valuable. We have been on the wrong track. We must get back to the beginning. We must quicken the conscience and influence the will.

Two of a Kind—Almost.
Selected.
He passed down the aisle of the car to the seat occupied only by a man wearing a weed on his hat, and there halted and sat down, and every passenger thought it a funny thing that two men each a widower should thus be brought together. At least one of the widowers also thought it funny, for after a bit he turned and queried:
"Your wife dead?"
"Yes."
"So's mine. Yours die of fever?"
"Yes."
"So did mine. Loving, faithful and economical?"
"Yes."
"So was mine. Broke you up, didn't it?"
"Yes."
"So it did me. Couldn't eat nothing for half a day. Have a big funeral procession?"
"Yes."
"So did I. Counted thirty-one buggies and wagons. Got a grave-stone yet?"
"No."
"Neither have I. Death is an awful sad thing, ain't it?"
"Yes."
"But we must make the best of it. We cannot help the dead by mourning. Got your eye on a second wife?"
"No, sir!" was the indignant reply.
"How long's your wife bin dead?"
"A year."
The other picked up his valise from the floor, vacated his seat, and as he started for the car ahead he said:
"Stranger, I thought we was two of a kind, but I diskiwer that I am wrong in my figgers. One of us tells the truth and the other is a lie, if I die for it! Good day!"

Women And Business.
Youth's Companion.
A New York banker said recently, "Among our depositors we have a few young girls, the daughters of wealthy men, who place their allowances with us, and draw upon us in small checks. Their ignorance of the most ordinary business methods is amazing. One young lady on being notified that she had overdrawn her deposit to the amount of thirty dollars, promptly sent us an order for that sum, payable by ourselves, to ourselves."
"The father of another girl placed a sum of money to her credit with us, and gave her a check-book. In a short time she had overdrawn her deposit. She assured her father that it was impossible. He placed her next quarterly allowance with us, warning her not to allow herself to overdraw again."
"At the end of a month she sent a check, which we did not cash because her deposits had already been drawn out. We notified her, and she went to her father, sobbing with indignation."
"They say I have no money in the bank, and look at all these checks which I have not used," she cried, showing him the book half-full of blank checks."
"These are facts, though they seem almost incredible. And yet these are cultured, bright girls, who are at home on matters of literature and art, and who probably chatter fluently in two or three languages."
A real estate lawyer declared that he made it a rule not to transact business for women, as their ignorance of financial laws and methods made them unreasonable clients.
One of the prominent brokers in New York also made the statement that he "found less difficulty in managing a transaction involving tens of thousands of dollars for ordinary men of business, than in one where hundreds are concerned for a woman. The average woman is not satisfied with an investment which will not bring in an exorbitant profit. She is inclined to insist upon large gains regardless of safety, and if loss follows, in nine cases out of ten suspects that her broker has pocketed the money."

There are of course many women as well able to manage their incomes as men, but they usually are those who have earned them. Young girls who in all probability will some day inherit property, are too often left ignorant of the ordinary principles and forms of business.
If money is to be your slave, girls, and not your master, learn how to control it.


Joy in our Abilities.
Y. P. Leader.
On one occasion Jenny Lind expressed her joy in her talent and self-consciousness. It was during her last residence in Copenhagen. Almost every evening she appeared either in the opera or at concerts; every hour was in requisition. She heard of a society, the object of which was to assist unfortunate children, and to take them out of the hands of their parents, by whom they were misused and compelled either to beg or steal. "Let me," said she, "give a night's performance for the benefit of these poor children; but we will have double prices." Such performance was given, and returned large proceeds. When she was informed of this, and by this means a number of poor children would be benefited for several years, her countenance beamed and tears filled her eyes. "Is it not beautiful," said she, "that I can sing so?"
Through her I first became sensible of the holiness there is in art; through her I learned that one must forget one's self in the service of the Supreme.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Story of Two Words.
The Quiver.
"O if I were lucky enough to call this estate mine, I should be a happy fellow," said a young man.
"And then?" said a friend.
"Why, then, I'd pull down the old house and build a palace, have lots of prime fellows round me, keep the best wines, and the finest horses and dogs in the country."
"And then?"
Then I'd hunt, and ride, and smoke, and drink, and dance, and keep open house, and enjoy life gloriously."
"And then?"
"Why, then, I suppose, like other people, I should grow old, and not care so much for these things."
"And then?"
"Why, then, I suppose, in the course of nature, I should leave all these pleasant things—and—well, yes—die!"
"And then?"
"O bother your 'thens' I must be off."
Many years after the friend was accosted with:
"God bless you! I owe my happiness to you!"
"How?"
"By two words spoken in season long ago: 'And then!'"

A Hermit in a Mud Hut.
Exchange.
A bona fide hermit has been discovered in Cabarrus county. His name is J. P. Langley, and he lives by Coddle Creek. His habitation is a curiosity. It is a hut, made of poles and covered with turf and leaves. A small aperture in one side of it lets in light, and serves as a door. Langley came from Yadkin county, and for years past has lived alone in this mud hut. He is what is commonly known as a "root and yerb" doctor, and the ignorant and superstitious of that section of the country patronize him. He never buys meat, his gun and rod keeping him supplied in that line. He is 75 years old.

THE HEART
is liable to great functional disturbance through sympathy. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, often causes it to palpitate in a distressing way. Nervous Prostration, Debility and Impoverished Blood, also cause its too rapid pulsations. Many times, Spinal Affections, cause it to labor unduly. Sufferers from such Nervous Affections often imagine themselves the victims of organic heart disease.
ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, as Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, or Fits, St. Vitus's Dance, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Melancholia and Kindred Ailments, are treated as a specialty, with great success, by the Staff of the Invalids' Hotel. For Pamphlet, References, and Particulars, enclose 10 cents, in stamps for postage.
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IS THE LEADING DINING ROOM IN THE CITY.
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
STRICTLY A TEMPERANCE PLACE. ALL MEALS 25 CENTS.
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FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC.
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Rich on human and horse, and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by E. T. Whitfield & Co. Druggists, Scotland Neck, N. C. 11 4 92 ly.
English Spavin Lintment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Gummations from horses. Blood Spavin Strubs, Splints, Swellings, Ringworm tittles, Sprains, and Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Sells 50¢ by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Remedy ever known. Sold by E. T. Whitfield & Co. Druggists, Scotland Neck, N. C. 10 14 ly.
Hog Cholera.
The famous Major J. M. Cross's Cure, which cures and prevents cholera in hogs and poultry is on sale at N. B. Joery's and at E. T. Whitfield's Drug Store. The medicine is highly recommended by many successful farmers as a sure cure. Try a package. At N. B. Joery's and Drug Store.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS
AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain caused by teething, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Its pleasant taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the World. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Beware and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

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We invite the attention of the people of Scotland Neck and surrounding country to our stock of reasonable prices. We carry a well selected stock of
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Chemicals, Perfumery, Toilet Articles,
We make a specialty of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
Which are filled by our M. M. H. Henny, a druggist of over 25 years' experience in the business. Come and see us. Respectfully,
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MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE
A Certain, Safe, and Effective Remedy for SORE, WEAK, & INFLAMED EYES, Producing Long-Sightedness, & Restoring the Sight of the Old.
Cures Tear Drops, Granulations, Stye Tumors, Red Eyes, Matted Eye Lashes, AND RUDELY GETS RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE. Also, equally efficacious when used in other maladies, such as Erysipelas, Fever, Hives, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Itch, etc. In other words, inflammation of every kind. MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE may be used by the blind.
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