

# Our Rights

WILMINGTON, N. C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1881.

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New Hanover County Prohibition So-  
ciety.

## VERY IMPORTANT.

The law requires that books for registration should be open thirty days before the day of election. Sundays are not included in the count. Failure to appoint will cause the election to go by default.

There is danger that in many counties this will be overlooked.

## BEAUTIFUL LIVES.

Beautiful lips are those whose words  
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,  
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do  
Work that is earnest and brave and  
true—  
Moment by moment the long day  
through.

Beautiful feet are those that go  
On kindly ministries to and fro—  
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear  
Ceaselessly burdens of homely care,  
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that live  
Silent rivers of happiness—  
Whose hidden fountains but few may  
guess.

## Many Great Men Were Poor Boys.

An anonymous writer recently reciting the benefits of that excellent institution, the "Orphan Homes," thus speaks of the capability of indigent white children:

"Who can say what God has fixed as the 'station in life' of any white child? Little Watts and the tea kettle; Peter Cooper, the mechanic millionaire; Cornelius Vanderbilt, who mourned all his life that he had no education, and who used to pull a battery boat for hire; Alexander H. Stephens, who went to college on foot, and years later saved the whole estate of a lady who had forgotten that she gave him supper and bed; Mrs. Parks; John Gibson, the sculptor; Benjamin West, the great painter; every American President save one, poets, statesmen, authors, divines, benefactors of the world, from Baron Chief Justice Pendleton, who was a barber, to Napoleon Bonaparte, who was a nobody, and then a First Lieutenant of artillery; these arise and protest that God alone knows what is the 'station in life' of a poor child. This writer has been of some use, at least to himself, because Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Talmage, thought a poor lad, might be fit for a college education, and Senator Joseph E. Brown, thought a good mine worker might be a lawyer."

This should encourage what the world calls "poor boys," but these boys so far from being poor, are richly endowed with excellent gifts, developed by stern necessity, from being thrown out upon their own resources. The moneyed boys often have these gifts also, but have no need of exertion, and hence make no effort. The world has to thank the "poor boys" for nearly all of its great things. It proves that nature has flanked energy and pluck with the noble reward of success and fame.

## What Royal Children Do.

The education of Queen Victoria's grand-children is conducted on the principle that the Prince Consort introduced in her family. Particularly is this true of the children of the Crown Princess of Germany. They have to rise early and retire early. During the day they have punctually to perform their duties, and to keep strictly the time allotted to the various branches of study and recreation. They breakfast at eight

with their parents, and the time between ten in the morning and five in the afternoon is devoted to their lessons, with an interruption of one hour for dinner. Accomplishments, such as riding and skating, receive the same attention as art and science. Their meals consist of simple dishes, of which they have their choice, without being permitted to ask for a substitute if what is placed before them does not suit. Between meals they are not allowed to eat. Only inexpensive toys are placed in their hands, and the princesses dress themselves without the aid of waiting maids.

## Trance Voyance.

Some interesting scientific experiments demonstrating the truth of the disputed phenomena of clairvoyance have recently been made by Dr. G. M. Beard. The "sensitive" was a lady. A first experiment failed, but on a second trial the lady, whose eyes were covered with cotton and closely bandaged, was able to name accurately cards drawn at random from from a pack and held by the doctor upon her forehead. She also read the title-page of a volume which the doctor took from his pocket. Dr. Beard calls the faculty trance-voyance, and thinks that it may be developed to such a degree that the person gifted with it can read entire pages of ordinary print held against the forehead. The lady, describing her sensations, says that an electric light seems to be thrown forward from the back of the brain upon the object held upon her forehead, illuminating it and enabling her to see it distinctly.

## The Largest Hog and Cow.

It is reported in some of our exchanges that the largest hog in the country is a Poland-China, four years old, this spring, lately on exhibition at Junction City, Kansas. His length is seven feet; girth of neck six and a half feet; girth of chest seven and a half feet; girth of center eight feet; width across the hips, thirty inches, and weight one thousand five hundred and thirty-two pounds.

Posey county, Indiana, claims to have raised the largest cow in the world. Her name is Lady Posey; breed, mixed Durham and Big English. Her measurements are: Greatest height, five feet ten inches; girth, eight feet nine inches; length, ten feet six inches, or including the tail, seventeen feet. Her form is good, and though not fat, she weighs three thousand pounds. Her color is red and white, red predominating. Age, six years. Her present owner lives in Starke county, Ill.

## Over-Work.

Burlington Hawkeye.]

Don't be afraid of killing yourself with over-work, son. Men seldom work so hard as that on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes; but it is because they quit work at six p. m. and don't get home until two a. m. It's the intervals that kill, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumber; it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work, my son—young men who make a living by sucking the end of a cane, and who can tie a neck-tie in eleven different knots, and never lay a wrinkle in it; who can spend more money in a day than you can earn in a month, son; and who will go to the sheriff's to buy a postal card, and apply at the office of the street commissioners for a marriage license. So find out what you want to be and to do, son, and take off your coat and make success in the world. The busier you are, the less evil you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holiday, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

## Luminous Ink.

A new and somewhat remarkable invention has appeared at Turin. It consists in the application of light-giving materials to printing ink, by which print becomes luminous in the dark, so that in future it will be possible to read at night, in bed or during a journey, without the assistance of candle or lamp. It is said that a new daily paper is about to be printed in Turin with this luminous ink.

## Flowers at Eight Times Their Weight in Gold.

Scribner for June.]

The cut flower business, another phase of horticulture, is perhaps greater in the United States than in any other part of the world. Certainly the use of cut flowers in the New York for bouquets, baskets, and other designs, is far greater than in either London or Paris, and the taste shown in their arrangement here is vastly superior. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 was paid for cut flowers in New York in 1880, one-third of which was for rose-buds. Immense glass structures are erected in the suburbs for the special purpose of growing cut flowers to supply the bouquet makers of the city. Not less than twenty acres of glass surface is devoted to the purpose of forcing roses alone during the winter months. At some seasons the prices paid for these forced rose-buds are perfectly astounding. One grower, of Madison, N. J., took into New York three hundred buds of the crimson rose known as "General Jacqueminot," for which he received at wholesale \$300, and which, no doubt, were retailed at \$1.50 to \$2 each. A flower dealer in Fourteenth street, a few days before Christmas, received the only four of this same variety of rose that were offered in the city, and found a customer for them at \$60, or \$15 a piece, or eight times the value of their weight in gold.

## Cotton Culture in Eastern North Carolina.

New York Cotton.]

A farmer subscriber in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, having read the report of Mr. George Allen, of Newbern, upon the premium cotton crops raised in Eastern North Carolina last year, and requesting information as to the method of cultivation in raising said crops, we sent his letter to Mr. Allen, and the following is his reply:

"In reply to your inquiry we would state that a ten-acre crop was planted with garden peas the latter part of January, 1880. The crop was sold during April. We then listed the same rows and planted with Dickson cluster cotton, which was cultivated entirely with the Allen steel sweep. The crop commenced to open the latter part of Sept. and yielded six hundred and seventy-five pounds of lint per acre. The sales of peas, forage, cotton and cotton seed amounted to over one thousand dollars, and the net profit was \$622 on four acres."

## Successful Hunters.

Two Englishmen recently returned to St. Petersburg from a successful bear hunting expedition in Russia, after an absence of three weeks, during which they traveled 1,500 versts in sledges and 150 in snow shoes, through dense tangled forests, over frozen marsh and lake, the thermometer often standing below zero. In the course of twelve days actually devoted to hunting they killed with spear and gun no fewer than twenty-three bears of all sizes, to the great satisfaction of the peasants, whose crops and live stock suffer heavily every year from the ravages of these animals.

## History of the Potato.

The potato is a native of the new world, and took its name from the Indian word, "batatas," which was subsequently called by the different nations as follows: English, potato; Spanish, batatta; French, patate; Italian, patata; Portuguese, batata; Spanish America, papas. The potato was first found in spontaneous abundance in latitude thirty-five degrees south, in 1550. The former Indians in Minnesota used large quantities of wild potato, which formerly, and we suppose now, abounds in different parts of the State. The French called this wild root or tuber *pomme de terre*. The Dakota name was "undo," or "tando." When properly cooked and prepared it was palatable, as we know from experience.

There will be a grand Prohibition picnic at Carmichael's Mill, Cumberland county, on Saturday next. Maj. James C. McRae will deliver a speech on the occasion. The public are invited to be present.

## NEWS ITEMS.

**Oxford Torchlight:** Granville has one of the smallest and most inferior wheat crops we recollect to have ever seen. We shall have to look to Western North Carolina for our flour supply.

**Charlotte Observer:** Hon. A. S. M. rimon will deliver the address before the King's Mountain High School on the 24th inst. His subject will be "The Past, Present and Future of North Carolina."

**Raleigh Visitor:** A gentleman showed us sour wood root this morning, which was pulled out of the ground by a young lady of this county. On the root was the shape of a well formed bird—as perfect in appearance as any live bird.

**Raleigh News Observer:** In the programme of the State Fair we notice that Friday of the Fair is set apart as a gala day for the young people—bicycle racing, prize a \$90 bicycle; grand sabre tournament, first prize a fine horse, bridle and saddle; second prize a fine bridle and saddle. In the glass ball and pigeon matches the prizes are three elegant guns, two at \$35 each, and one at \$150. In archery practice a prize of a nice and complete archer's outfit.

**Wilson Advance:** Information has been received of the accidental poisoning, at Griffin, Ga., of the family of Mr. W. J. Kincaid, a former resident of Wilson, and others. A party of young people had been invited to his house, and ice cream was served, which contained poison. It is thought that the poison in the cream came from the brass in the freezer. **LATER.**—All who were poisoned have almost entirely recovered.

**Raleigh News Observer:** We learn, verbatim, that a most horrible murder was committed four miles from Taylorsville, Alexander county, last week, by an unknown person or persons. A Miss Caroline Thompson was killed in her father's house, when the father, James Thompson, an old man, was in the field plowing, and the house robbed of six or eight hundred dollars. When Mr. Thompson went to the house from the field, about sun-down, he found his daughter lying in the yard dead, with her skull crushed, and the house plundered. Another warning against keeping money in dwellings.

**Raleigh News Observer:** We learn from the Fayetteville Examiner that telegraph poles have been distributed by the Western Union Telegraph Company along the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad from the Gulf to that town. The wire will be strung in a short time.—We sincerely regret to announce the destruction by fire of the extensive cotton mills on the Haw. owned by the Neuse Manufacturing Company. It is a matter that concerns us all. The mills were among the most productive in the State, employing over 200 hands, and furnishing a livelihood to perhaps 800 persons. The pecuniary loss to the owners will also be heavy, as it appears that the insurance is only \$70,000, while the property destroyed is said to have cost \$200,000.—We learn from Mr. H. A. Gudger that Judge J. W. Albertson has offered his services to the Executive Committee of the State Prohibitory Association, to take an active part in the canvass, and that he has been placed on the canvassing committee.

**Monroe Enquirer:** John Strawn's son, Stanley, aged about eight years, while pulling off young sprouts in a "new ground" on Wednesday of last week, was bitten on the left hand by a snake—supposed to be of that species known as a "rattle snake's companion," and but for timely treatment no doubt the little fellow would have died. As soon as he could be taken to the house cords were placed around his arm at four places, for the purpose of keeping the poisonous matter out of the body. A poultice was prepared of tobacco, salt and turpentine, and applied to the wound, and in an hour's time a pint of whiskey was given him. Afterwards a pint of sweet milk, in which an herb had been boiled, was given him. His hand and arm swelled to alarming proportions, and became discolored. He was very sick for twelve hours, and speechless for six. After this a reaction took place, the swelling began to subside, and he began to get better. His hand is yet very sore. The snake, we are told, measured about three feet after being killed.