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THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

VOL. XXIII. LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894. NUMBER 46.

TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of Franklin county will be in Louisburg on the second Thursday of February, April, July, September, October and December, and remain for three days, if necessary, for the purpose of examining applicants to teach in the Public Schools of this county. I will also be in Louisburg on Saturday of each week, and all public days, to attend to any business connected with my office.

J. N. HARRIS, Supt.

Professional cards.

C. M. COOKE & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Will attend the courts of Nash, Franklin, Granville, Warren and Wake counties, also the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

DR. J. E. MALONE.
Office two doors below Thomas & Aycocke's drug store, adjoining Dr. O. L. Ellis.

DR. W. H. NICHOLSON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

E. W. TIMBERLAKE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office on Nash street.

F. S. SPRUILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Will attend the courts of Franklin, Vance, Granville, Warren and Wake counties, also the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections, &c.

N. Y. GULLEY.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
FRANKLINTON, N. C.
All legal business promptly attended to.

THOS. B. WILDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office on Main street, one door below Eagle Hotel.

W. M. PERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Practices in all courts. Office in the Court House.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of Wilson Gay, all persons indebted to his estate are requested to pay the same at once, and all persons holding claims against the said estate will present them on or before December 8, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This December 8, 1893.

THOS. GAY, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

In accordance with a decree of the Superior court of Franklin county made in the case of P. J. Diment, ex., vs Mrs. E. E. Diment et als, to make real estate assets, the undersigned Commissioner will on Tuesday January 23, 1894 (court week) offer for sale at the Court House door in Louisburg, four tracts of land formerly belonging to P. J. Diment, deceased, viz one tract known as the Parrish tract containing 111 acres adjoining the lands of A. A. Diment, James Bledsoe and others and the other known as Hollow ground tract containing about 83 acres adjoining the lands of James Bledsoe, L. E. Lancaster and others. Terms of sale, one fourth cash, balance with 8 per cent interest payable December 1st, 1894.

THOS. B. WILDER,
Dec. 29th, 1893. Commissioner.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Franklin county, made in the action of the Raleigh National Bank vs. Robert A. Speed, Jr., and wife, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Louisburg on Monday, January 22nd, 1894, a certain tract of land in Franklin county, Sandy creek township, being part of the land described in a certain mortgage deed to Jos. J. Davis from R. A. Speed, Jr., and wife, Book 60, page 226, Register's office of Franklin county, and containing one hundred and eight acres.

Terms made known on day of sale.

C. M. BUSBEE, Commissioner.
Dec. 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the power given me in an order of sale made by the Clerk of the Superior Court in the special proceedings for the partition of land entitled C. D. Malone Trustee, R. J. Shaw et als ex parte, I wil sell to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Louisburg N. C., on Monday the 5th day of February 1894 at 12 o'clock m the lot or parcel of land with appurtenances, on Main street in the town of Louisburg, known as the J. K. Shaw property. Terms of sale ¼ cash balance in 12 months, deferred payment to bear interest at 8 per cent. and title to be retained till purchase money is paid.

F. S. SPRUILL, Commissioner.
January 5th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of N. H. Murphy, dec'd., all persons owing his estate are notified to pay the same at once and all persons holding claims against said estate must present them on or before November 10, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This November 10, 1893.

A. S. TUCKER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as administrator on the estate of John W. Ham, all persons owing said estate are requested to settle, and all who have claims against said estate to present them on or before the 1st day of December 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. T. HAM, Admr,
W. M. Person, Attorney.
Dec. 1st, 1893.

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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

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THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

From many quarters we hear of reductions of wages in muanufacturing establishments, and from more we hear threats of reduction in case the Wilson bill becomes law. The reductions which have actually been made are the results of the business depression, which is due primarily to the panic of last summer and the inevitably slow and painful process of recovery. The threatened reductions are vociferously declared to be the necessary result of the lower duties. For twenty years it has been preached and proclaimed that a high tariff makes wages high, and that a low tariff means a reduction of wages to the pauper limit of Europe. We are told that now we shall have the proof of the pudding in the eating. What is the truth of the matter?

The notion that the general high range of wages in the United States is due to the high protective system is really one of the most preposterous of the many preposterous ideas on economic subjects which have had vogue in this country. The reader who will look in the books on political economy to see what they have to say about wages and about the causes which make them high and low will find plenty of difference of opinion on this topic among the economists; but the one thing he will not find any reputable writer to say is that the protective system makes wages high or that a free-trade system makes them low. If the books are supposed to be the works of abstract theorists, who keep far from the realities of life, we need only regard a few simple and obvious facts of history to discover that a high tariff cannot be the cause of high wages. This country has tried almost every sort of tariff system, beginning in 1789 with duties which the protectionists of our day would consider outrageously low, and ending a century later in the McKinley tariff act, with duties which the free-trader considers outrageously high. Throughout all the vacillations of tariff policy, under revenue tariffs and moderate tariffs and extreme tariffs, wages here have been steadily higher than in European countries. The simple explanation is that this is a country of rich and abundant resources, developed by an active, energetic, and ingenious people, in which the great productiveness of industry insures a high range of material welfare. Wages with us are high from permanent and abiding causes, and, fortunately, do not depend on tariff legislation or any other artificial prop.

With this it is not inconsistent to admit freely that the wages of some particular classes of laborers, in some limited groups of manufacturing industries, may be seriously affected by the duties. The high duties of the last generation have forced into existence some industries that may seriously affect the duties. The high duties of the last generation have forced into existence some industries in which the efficiency of labor and capital is not up to the general average, and in which the manufacturer who pays high wages to his workmen is not compensated by their greater skill, energy, and productiveness. In industries of this sort the free competition of foreign producers, paying lower wages, would compel either a reduction of wages or an abandonment of the industry. Where there is really such a connection between the duties and high wages every one would say that Congress should proceed with the ulmost care, and should not expose to a sudden reversal of fortune or a sudden change of occupation the workmen whom our tariff legislation has induced to enter into weak-kneed industries. The same is true of the capital embarked in them. Vested rights should receive their due consideration. We believe they have received their due consideration in the Wilson bill. There may be reductioes that go beyond the danger-line in some particular duties; but have we not been authoritatively told that even the McKinley bill made a mistake or two? The common-sense and the political interest of the Democrats may be trusted to prevent them from making changes that promise to be really destructive; and the testimony of the protected manufacturers as to the effect of duties must be received with the same allowances as the pleading of a lawyer for his client.

But the number of shaky and dependent industries, as compared with the whole manufacturing system, is insignificant; and in any case there is no threat of free competition from abroad. From the clamor which has been raised it might be supposed that the Wilson bill gave up all protective duties entirely, and that all foreign goods were going to come in on easy terms. The fact is that the Wilson bill is a careful and conservative measure, and that the duties, even as reduced, still leave a large margin of protection for the domestic manufacturer. It must be remembered, to, that the temptation to make partisan capital out of reductions and threats of reductions of wages is one of the many bad results of that unfortunate alliance of politics and manufacturing which has marked the history of the last ten years. The manufacturer who objects to the Wilson bill because it will cut down his profits or compel him to introduce economies and improve his methods to meet foreign competition is likely to proclaim that he will reduce wages just as he will virtually compel his operatives to sign petitions against the tariff bill, all with the hope of staving off the inevitable. No doubt, too, many manufacturers are in good faith fearful of the consequences of the proposed measure. They have been told for years that their business depends upon the tariff, and that they cannot pay their wages unless bolstered up by the tariff. They are fearful and uncertain of what may happen, and they join in the general alarm. Under these conditions the thing to do is to pass the tariff act with all possible speed, and get the element of uncertainty out of the way. When this is done it will appear that the cry of wolf has been raised for naught, and that the labor of the country is in no danger from a loosening of the country is in no danger from a loosening of the bands which have fettered our industry and enterprise.—Harper's Weekly.

This Year's Elections.

Charlotte Democrat.

The election in North Carolina in November will be a most important one. Successors must be elected to succeed Chief Justice Shepherd, Associate Justices Clark, McRae and Burwell, who were appointed or elected to unexpired terms. Lawyers must also be elected to succeed Judge Whitaker, Judge Shuford, Judge Bynum and Judge Battle, of the Superior court bench. This election will determine the complexion of the Supreme Court bench, and is, therefore, of the highest importance.

Nine members of Congress are to be elected, 50 State Senators, and 120 members of the North Carolina House of Representatives. These Senators and Representatives are to elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. M. W. Ransom, and a Railroad Commissioner to succeed Capt. T. W. Mason. In addition to the above, every county officer in the State is to be chosen.

The time has not yet come for opening the campaign, but it is apparent that 1894 will be one of the hottest political years in the history of the State.

I will use no other. Mrs. Nellie Bromer, Passaic, N J., uses this emphatic language. "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my house three years and would not be without it. It cured my cough which I had for months. I will always use it and no other."

HIS OWN OPINION.

It is hard for the average man to understand of how little importance he is in the eyes of others. Even if he has done something which makes "everybody talk," the talk is of short duration, and the subject is soon superseded by trivial matters in the talker's own province, outside of which he has little real interest. If tempted to be egotistic, it is well to reflect that no one's interest in you at all compares with that you feel in yourself. An egotist is always self-conscious; he imagines everybody is impressed with his superiority, and self, with a capital S, is paramount. This vain belief in their own importance, which most people cherish, is not all a source of unmixed happiness. It will work either way. There is no commoner form of morbid misery than that of the poor nervous men or women who fancy that they are the subject of universal unkind remark, or who think everybody is conspiring against them. There are several ways in which self-consciousness disagreeably evinces its existence. One is the manner in which some people enter a church or public meeting. They walk as if the eyes of the whole congregation were burning upon them, and pose during sermon or lecture for the public eye. Another form of self-consciousness is awkwardness and bashfulness, which arises not from the sense of superiority, but from the opposite cause of self-depreciation. Many people are so imbued with their own imperfections that they imagine everybody is impressed with the same idea, and it makes them ill at ease and embarrassed. If they commit some slight blunder, they are consumed with mortification, and inwardly writhe over it long after the incident has been forgotten by those who witnessed it. Self-consciousness is a fault, like everything else, and it is only where we realize our own personal insignificance in this great big world and forget self and selfish motives, that we can truly acquire the charm of naturalness and truly correct deportment.—Waverly Magazine.

Rare Stones.

Among famous pearls, the most curious is that which, three centuries ago, the French traveler, Tavernia, sold to the Shah of Persia for six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Princess Youssoupoff has an Oriental pearl which is unique for the beauty of its color. It is worth nearly a quarter of a million. Pope Leo XIII, owns a pearl left to him by his predecessors on the throne of Saint Peter, which is worth one hundred thousand dollars, and the chain, of thirty-two pearls, owned by the Empress Frederick, is estimated at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In France pearls and rubies are, at the present time, far more fashionable than any other precious stones. Diamonds are chiefly worn sewed all over a velvet or silk ribbon, which is tied loosely around the neck. Really beautiful tortoises are very rare. The Maharajan of Ulep Sing, former King of Lahere, owns one of the most famous, and a son of Abd-el-Kader, has in his possession the fetish tortoise on which are engraved the legends dictated by Mohammed.—Ex.

An Ungrateful Farmer.

A good story is told of an American farmer who had a servant with a very large mouth. One day, the farmer being ill, Sambo was dispatched to market to dispose of a quantitty of vegetables. On his way home he encountered two highwaymen, who demanded his money or his life. They, however, could find no money, so after a while they decamped with the horse and cart. On arriving home Sambo explained the robbery to his master, but drew from the corner of his mouth the money, where he had placed it for safety.

"Why in the name of thunder didn't you put the horse and cart there, too?" exclaimed his master.

A Bill to Improve Methods in the Post Office Department.

The House has passed a bill to improve the method of accounting in the Postoffice Department and for other purposes. It was reported by Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, from the joint committee to investigate the executive departments. Section 1 abolishes the postal notes. Their usefulness has disappeared as they afford no protection whatever. Section 2 reduces the fees to agree with the fees charged by the different express companies. The schedule of fees proposed by the bill is as follows: Not exceeding $2.50, 3 cents; from $2.50 to $5, 5 cents; from $5 to $10, 8 cents: from $10 to $20, 10 cents; from $20 to $30, 12 ecnts; from $30 to $40, 15 cents; from $40 to $50, 18 cents; from $50 to $60, 20 cents; from $60 to $75, 25 cents; from $75 to $100, 30 cents. Section 3 reduces the fees paid to postmasters to 3 cents for the issuance of money orders. This applies to third and fourth-class postmasters, thus putting them on a par with first and second class postmasters. Section 4 of the bill provides for turning into the Treasury the funds that are now held by the Postoffice Department on account of numerous unpaid domestic moneys and postal notes. Section 5 forbids the payment of a money order more than one year old by issuing a new money order. Section 8 directs that reports from money order offices be sent direct to the sixth auditor instead of to the Postoffice Department. Section 10 extends the privilege of issuing money orders to small offices now allowed to issue only postal notes. Section 11 provides a means of paying for lost money orders. Sections 12 and 13 provide for carrying the above regulations into effect, and fix July 1, 1894, as the date when the law shall apply.

It Should Be In Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of La Grippe, when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at Aycocke & Co's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and $1.00.

If all would think twice before they act once, how still the world would become.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaaanteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaaial from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50c and $1.00 per bottle at Aycocke & Co's., Drug Store.

What some people consider prudence is what their neighbors call meanness.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Franklin County. } In Superior Court.

B. G. Saunders, S. S. Earl and C. B. Brantley, trading as Saunders, Earl & Brantley vs. W. M. May. } Order of Publication.

It appearing from the affidavit of B. G. Saunders in this action that W. M. May, the defendant therein is not to be found in Franklin county, and cannot after due diligence be found in the State. It is therefore ordered that notice of this action be published once a week for six weeks in the FRANKLIN TIMES, a newspaper published in Franklin county, setting forth the title of the action, and requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Franklin county, to be held on the 4th Monday in January 1894 at the Court House in said county to answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiffs or the relief therein demanded will be granted. This Dec. 15, 1893.

B. B. MASSENBURG, C. S. C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

It is just as necessary to give proper development of bone in the hog as in the horse. When the hog is being made ready for market he has an amount of flesh to carry that cannot be well distributed upon a weak frame. Give such food and exercises as will build bone before the fattening period begins.

1894.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly is beyond all question the leading journal in America, in its spirited illustrations, in its corps of distinguished contributors, and its vast army of readers. In specialities it draws on the highest order of talent, the men best fitted by position and training to treat the leading topics of the day. In fiction, the most popular story writers contribute to its columns. Superb drawings by the foremost artists illustrate its special articles, its stories, and every notable event of public interest; it contains portraits of the distinguished men and women who are making the history of the time, while special attention is given to the Army and Navy, Amateur Sport, and Music and the Drama, by distinguished experts. In a word Harpers Weekly combines the news features of the daily paper and the artistic and literary qualities of the magazine with the solid critical character of the review.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2.00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1894.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine for 1894 will maintain the character that has made it the favorite illustrated periodical for the home. Among the results of enterprises undertaken by the publishers, there will appear during the year superbly illustrated papers on India by Edwin Lord Weeks, on the Japanese Seasons by Alfred Parsons, on Germany, by Poultney Bigelow, on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederic Remington. Among the other notable features of the year will be novels by George du Maurier and Charles Dudley Warner, the personal reminiscences of W. D. Howells, and eight short stories of Western frontier life by Owen Wister. Short stories will also be contributed by Brander Matthews, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Laurence, Alice Tadema, George A. Hibbard, Quesnay de Beaurepaire, Thomas Nelson Page and others. Articles on topics of current interest will be contributed by distinguished specialists.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2.00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The volumes of the Weekly begins with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding will be sent by mail, post-paid for $3.00 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post-paid.

Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less price and we believe you can save money by buying your footwear of the dealer advertised below.

Catalogue free upon application. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

JONES & COOPER,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

A little wheat chaff scattered on the floor of the poultry-house will keep it dry and warm, besides forming an excellent litter for the poultry to scratch in for grain which should be scattered about daily.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 26, 1889.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness, and having derived great benefits from the same, having gained 11 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunates like

Yours truly, JOHN MOORE.

OFFICE OF J. N. MCELROY, Druggist, ORLANDO, FLA., April 20, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs—I sold three bottles of P. P. P., large size yesterday, and one bottle small size to-day.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle $1.00 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one his turkeys, a small one took sick, and his wife gave it a teaspoonful that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning he was up hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully, J. N. MCELROY.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 17, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time, and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me. Yours truly,

ELIZA F. JONES,
16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

FEED SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that the undersigned are prepared to give their patrons full satisfaction. Remember that you can be accomodated at any hour, day or night.

DUKE & WARD,
Franklinton, N. C.

REMOVED.

Jacob Evans, the celebrated Boot and Shoe Maker of Louisburg, has moved his shop to the house on Main street, recently occupied by Ferril Parrish, and will be glad to have his patrons send in any work desired in his line. Look out for the sign of the

THE BIG BOOT.

New Barber Shop.

I have opened a barber shop in Louisburg, and will be glad to serve the public. My shop is on Nash Street, one door below Jones & Cooper's new building. My razors are sharp, and I guarantee satisfaction.

Respectfully,
EDWARD FORTIS.

FRANKLINTON HOTEL

E. M. WARD, Prop'r.

Good accommodations, polite servants, and the best fare the market affords.

Good Livery in connection with hotel.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a mortgage deed made to me as Trustee by Charles E. Ayescue and wife Mary G. Ayescue, and J. E. T. Ayescue and wife Lucy Ayescue, for the benefit of F. N. Egerton and G. W. Ford, trading as Egerton & Ford, I will sell at the Court House door in Louisburg, N. C., to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, December 23rd, 1893, a certain tract or parcel of land in Hayesville township, situated on the Louisburg and Henderson road, and more fully described in said mortgage deed, which is recorded in the Court House in Louisburg, N. C., in Book 92, pages 137 and 138, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less. This said tract of land is sold subject to a prior mortgage given by said C. E. Ayescue and wife, and J. E. T. Ayescue and wife to Willis Tharrington agent for Ben Tharrington, on the 10th day of January 1891, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, and interest at 8 per cent. per annum, and recorded in the Court House in Louisburg, N. C., in Book 85, page 591.

J. H. HARRIS, Trustee.
Nov. 22, 1893.

The above sale was postponed until Monday, January 22, 1894.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

The Great Cough Cure. One Cent a Dose.

25cts., 50cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup promptly; relieves Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. Sold.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50 cts. Injector free.