

COST OF FENCES.

At the Mt. Holly farmers Institute, Mr. Jas. H. Ennis, who has given the subject much study, made the following revelations in regard to the cost of fencing. We copy for the benefit of our readers, as there are a number in this County who have been much exercised upon the subject. Read and reflect.

Look for a moment at the cost of farm fences. In the United States it is said to reach the enormous aggregate of five thousand millions of dollars, about the same as the estimated value of all farm animals. So that for every dollar invested in live stock, another dollar is required for constant protection against their ravages upon the crops. In a recent address before a body of New Hampshire farmers, Mr. A. W. Cheever, editor of the New England Farmer, said he had carefully gone over the statistics of farms, animals, crops, cost of fences, and found that it takes on an average of the whole country \$1.74 worth of fence to keep \$1.68 worth of stock, from eating up \$2.45 worth of crops. The interest and repairs amount to over \$200,000,000 a year, and the rebuilding of decayed fences nearly as much more, making our annual fence tax far more than the cost of the army, navy, the general government expenses and pensions, together with the interest on the public debt. On most farms fences cost each year more than the taxes. In some counties of our State it amounts to \$40,000 tax per annum. A few years ago in South Carolina the improved land was estimated to be \$20,000,000, while the fences at the same time cost \$16,000,000. What a tax! And it is not surprising that long thinking farmers have torn this unnecessary burden. We know not who first projected the no-fence or stock-law, but blessings on his head and a wreath upon his brow, for it has saved millions of dollars to the farmers of the country. Mecklenburg county, always progressive, was the first in our State to take the initiatory step of its adoption, and you farmers of Gaston know that in spite of the strongest prejudices, it has so thoroughly demonstrated its great economy, that the old system could not be replaced even by an "army with banners." What is its economy? Valuable timber is saved, stock is improved, cost of fencing reduced on an average three fourths; land enhanced in value from 10 to 20 per cent and the great labor burden of building and repairing fences, year by year is removed and the time and means more profitably employed in other departments of farm labor. These are important economic facts for all farmers everywhere to consider, and especially those who say that farming don't pay. To Agriculture, the no-fence or stock-law is a new birth—a new life.

WHY I AM A HEATHEN.

In the August number of the North American Review there is a paper entitled, "Why I am a Heathen," by Wong Chin Foo. As an exchange says, a perusal of it will impress a careful reader that Wong Chin Foo and Col. Robert Ingersoll are one and the same individual. The paper has the earmarks of some of Ingersoll's productions, and many of the reasons given by Wong Chin Foo for being a heathen are the same given by Colonel Ingersoll for being a heathen.

The writer criticizes Christians in a rather pungent sort of way for preaching the "gospel" and practicing another. He calls attention especially to the almost entire disregard of the principles of the Golden Rule among Christians. While they preach to man, "Do unto others as you would wish they would do unto you," they are ready to fleece others, take undue advantage of others, and disregard the comfort and convenience of others upon all occasions. The heathen arraigns the Christian world for a selfishness which he claims is not to be found in heathen countries. When he intimates that gold is the god of the Christian world he touches upon a tender point, and the Christian will find a good deal in his well written paper to defend himself against.

But the mistake made by this heathen in judging of a system of religion by the lives of individuals,

Christianity must be judged by what it has accomplished for the world, rather than by the conduct of its unfaithful disciples. It is an easy thing to ridicule the religion of the Christian by pointing to selfish, sordid and grasping professors of Christianity—men who believe that no one has any rights in this world, not even in the churches, which they are bound to respect; but that is a very unjust way of judging Christianity. See what Christianity has done for the world. Compare the civilization of Christian with that of the heathen countries. Compare the eleemosynary and charitable institutions—the asylums for orphans, for deaf, dumb and blind, and the homes for the indigent and unfortunate. Contrast the condition of women in heathen countries with that in Christian nations.

These are the things which show the virtues of a system. It will be admitted that there are thousands of men in Christian countries, many of them professed Christians, who attend church every Sunday and assume an outward show of piety, who are meaner than the heathens. They oppress the poor, refuse to pay their debts and are vicious in their practices. But there are unfaithful and insincere men, hypocrites, and frauds in all countries and all organizations, and Christian churches, unfortunately, form no exception. But Col. Wong Chin Foo Ingersoll takes a narrow view of things when he condemns Christianity because of the shortcomings of its unfaithful or hypocritical professors.

FERTILIZERS.

At the recent farmers' meeting, held at Mt. Holly in Gaston county, a carefully prepared address on the subject of "Fertilizers" was delivered by Dr. Herbert Battle, who has succeeded Dr. Dabney as State Chemist. We are indebted to the careful consideration of our farmer readers the following extract therefrom: In 1886 I estimate that 30,000 tons of commercial fertilizers were used in our State at an average value of \$30.00 per ton, (which is certainly not high, considering the time prices which most of our farmers pay), our fertilizers cost us \$2,700,000. Think of it! We make not more than 400,000 bales of cotton per year, and at \$35.00 per bale aggregate fourteen million dollars. So we pay for fertilizers more than one-fifth the value of our whole cotton crop. In like manner our fertilizers cost us about one-sixth the value of the corn crop, fully as much as our total wheat crop, and almost twice as much as the entire oat crop.

It behooves us, then, to examine carefully into this immense expenditure, and to see at what point we can best economize. To do so we must utilize, as I said before, the fertilizing ingredients near at hand, saving all that may be useful in forming compost heaps, such as stable manure and litter, cotton seed and ashes, leaves and refuse, in fact everything that is generally thrown aside as worthless.

SHOULD ANY PERISH?

Goldensboro Argus. There is a very large sect of religionists who believe that none will ultimately perish. Whatever may be one's opinion of the rightfulness of this belief, on how slender proofs founded, is not our purpose to discuss; it is evidently the only hope a large percent of mankind can, with any show of reason, entertain.

This whole question though is beyond the realm of legitimate discussion in a secular paper. Before his Master let every man stand or fall. The question though, whether any should perish on this earth is a pertinent one, and one that should be considered by all. News reached us that the New Foundland fishermen are perishing of starvation.

With the great West teeming with its millions of bushels of grain, with the elevators groaning under their accumulated burdens of wheat and other grain, with England among the richest and most Christian nations of the world, with our own Treasury running over with unnecessary millions; with all the Christian nations of the south spending millions upon millions upon the starving and perishing of thousands of our fellow beings on the coasts of New Foundland are perishing for bread?

Foundland brothers. The Christians of all lands, and especially of our God blessed free Christian America, should with one mind determine that hereafter no such stain as this shall rest upon our Christian name.

Which the cry for bread is heard anywhere, at any time, let our merchant marine laden with food, like white winged messengers blessing laden of God, hasten to the relief. There may be many different opinions on political economy; upon the right distribution of wealth; but there is one fundamental principle upon which all men should agree; and that is, that no where, at no time, should the need of any nation or creed, be allowed to perish for bread while we have enough and to spare.

IMPURE WATER ON THE FARM.

Farmers and their families, of all persons, should be able to drink pure water. And yet it is feared that few do so. To illustrate: A few days ago a pupil brought me a sample of well water to examine and report upon. In color it resembled barnyard water so clearly that I told him I thought such was his sample, but he insisted that it was the water in use at his home. My analysis showed that it was loaded with the barnyard leavings. I have known rats, cats and loads to be removed from wells from which a family had all the while been drawing their drinking water, and physicians well know that typhoid fever, a disease propagated through impure water, is common in most country districts where the water is drawn from wells, and Dr. F. H. Johnson, an eminent English sanitarian, adds to the list dysentery, cholera, yellow fever, and other zymotic diseases as often due to impure drinking water. Pure water is needed, because of the healthy body 70 per cent is water, pure and simple. It is not only a constitutional portion of the body, but so large an extent, but is also the solvent carrier of the system. Estimating the body to be so large an extent, it is evident that to maintain a state of health, the water we drink should be pure.

Asserting Their Manhood.

The anti-prohibition Republicans of Des Moines, Iowa, have bolted the regular Republican ticket, held a convention and nominated their own candidates for the legislature. They expect to support the Democratic county ticket and in return therefor are to receive the support of the Democrats for representatives which practically assures a complete victory over the regular Republican ticket. The blind fanaticism that has characterized the party in that State is driving the liberal minded voters out of its ranks and if the same policy is pursued a few years longer will so greatly diminish the majority as to put it in the list of doubtful states. In that state like this, all other questions have been considered of secondary importance to that of prohibition until this one-sided policy is driving many towns on to the verge of financial bankruptcy, and forcing the business interests to come to the front as a matter of self-protection. The several leading cities in that state which have been suffering from an overdose of prohibition crankism might profit by an example of their Iowa neighbors and rebuke the Republican party for its folly in this question in such a way as to bring it to its sense once more and cause it to rid itself of the large army of "political preachers" and "moral abusers" that have been flocking to its ranks. The material interests of the state and the different communities should no longer be subordinated to this mere farce of prohibition and every citizen who is opposed to the narrow-minded policy which characterizes the Republican party in states like Iowa and Kansas owes it to his own sense of liberty and individuality to stand up for the "gospel" and unite with the Democrats and other liberal minded voters in casting their votes on her throne once more.

Industrial Items.

The Raleigh Street Railroad Co. will extend their road. It is estimated that Durham paid \$1,400,000 in freights during the past year. It is reported that Ohio people are completing building a street railroad at Asheville. Charlotte in December will vote on the issue of \$50,000 in bonds, for city improvements. Rapid work is being done on the Wilmington, Chadbourn Conawayboro railroad.

Louisburg Railroad.

No 1 leaves Louisburg at 9 a. m. arrives at Frankfort at 9.45 a. m. No 2 leaves Frankfort at 10.55 a. m. arrives at Louisburg at 11.30 a. m. No 3 leaves Louisburg at 4 p. m. arrives at Frankfort at 4.45 p. m. No 4 leaves Frankfort at 5.55 p. m. arrives at Louisburg at 6.40 p. m. W. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1 Sixty H. J. Gin Feeder and condenser, second hand.
1 Sixty Saw Pratt Gin feeder and condenser, second hand.
1 Forty Saw Pratt Gin feeder and condenser, second hand.
1 Twenty Saw Browns Gin feeder and condenser, second hand.
1 Sixty Saw Magnolia no feeder or condenser, second hand.
1 J. F. Jones' patent Seed cotton Elevator.
1 Platform Cotton Wagon Scales.
1 8 Horse Power Mounted Talbot Engine.
1 10 Horse Power Rahn Portable Engine.
1 16 Horse Power Fabular Traction Engine.

The above Machinery is all in good order and will be sold at reasonable prices. The Gins have been in thorough repair by a practical Gin Maker and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction to the purchaser, or no money returned. I am agent for the celebrated Daniel Pratt Gin and the Commercial Gin and will be pleased to take orders for them.

Also agent for Emmerston and Fisher Buggies and Tennessee Wagons.

J. S. JOYMAN, Franklinton, Aug. 20, 1887.

NO. 10. Wanted—To exchange house and lot in town for land in country. Apply at this office.

The Louisburg FEMALE COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ITS FALL SESSION ON SEPT. 19, 1887.

Under the management of Misses Rosa Harris and Miss Maggie W. Child. Small boys will be taken into the school. The Music Department will be in charge of Mrs. J. E. Mahone.

ASSIGNMENT.

C. K. Cooke having made an assignment to the undersigned, of his entire stock of drugs, fixtures, notes, accounts, &c., this is to give notice that I desire to settle the business as soon as possible. Those wishing to get bargains in everything in stock will do well to call. Druggists WILL DO WELL to examine the stock. All who are in debt to C. K. Cooke will save trouble and expense by settling at once.

J. A. THOMAS, Assignee. Aug. 15, 1887.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Louisburg on Monday the 5th of September the lot on the corner of Nash and Spring Streets, in Louisburg known as the Yarborough Gin lot and the following machinery: One Steam Engine, Cotton press, Elevator, and large scales, and gearing for running gin. This machinery is in good condition, and this is a rare opportunity for a paying investment. Terms made known at time of sale.

J. J. DAVIS, Assignee.

AT CARLISLE'S

You will find a new lot of White, goods, silks and Dress Goods, which the ladies would do well to examine. My prices are very reasonable, and my goods first-class.

JUST RECEIVED

a fresh lot of canned Peaches—they are perfectly delicious. Give me a call and I will please you.

W. H. CARLISLE.

NOTICE.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a decree from the Superior Court of Franklin county in a case therein pending entitled M. L. Perry Guardian, et al vs W. H. Yarborough et al we will on Monday the 3rd day of October 1887 sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction at the Court House in the town of Louisburg, Franklin county N. C. the following real estate to-wit:

One tract or parcel of land situated in said county of Franklin, adjoining the lands of R. F. Yarborough, the estate of N. B. Massenburg, Thos. Huff and others, containing three hundred and fifty acres, also another tract of land situated in said county, the lands of The Silver and Carpenter's Creek, known as the Carpenter's land, containing fourteen hundred and fifty one acres, also one lot of land situated in the town of Louisburg, east of and fronting on the Court House square on the corner of the streets running North and East of the Court House, and running back to the line of E. L. Stegall on the East and the hotel lot on the South, containing about one-twenty of an acre.

All of the above land is fully described in a mortgage duly executed by R. F. Yarborough and W. H. Yarborough to M. L. Perry Guardian and duly recorded in the Register's Office in Franklin County Book 41, Page 58 and 7, to which said mortgage reference is hereby made.

This 5th day of August 1887.

Terms of sale CASH.

J. J. DAVIS, Com'r.

A. C. ZOLCOFFER, Com'r.

W. H. SMITH, Superintendent.

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Free Free Free, Free Free Free,

How to Get a Sewing Machine

FREE.

If any of our readers will send us within the next

3 Months,

50 New YEARLY Subscribers, at \$1.50 each, the CASH to accompany each name, the editor of the TIMES will present such an one with a NEW DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine.

Go to work and try your hand REMEMBER that you can send in the names (with the CASH) as fast as you secure them. One and two at a time. A STRICT count, will be kept.

Tremendous Avalanch IN PRICES. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS.

We will offer for the next 30 days our entire stock of Summer Goods at prices that will astonish you. We must have room for our FALL stock, and in order to do this, our remaining stock of Summer goods MUST GO, regard less of price. A better time to get a nice white dress. The goods are new, and the price is NO question. The best time ever offered to invest your money. A FULL LINE of new substituted P. LUX Ladies Shoes ONLY \$2.50, at our men's \$2.50 shoes on hand. A Large stock of Boots and Shoes to arrive within the next 30 days. For anything you want in the Dry Goods Line at ASTONISHINGLY LOW prices. Call at

J. S. BARROW & SON WANTED

W. H. FURMAN JR., Druggist

Main Street Louisburg N. C.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE. BUIST'S SELECTED GARDEN SEEDS. ALL THE STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES. PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS FOR PRESCRIPTIONS & SPECIALTY. Your patronage solicited.

W. H. FURMAN, JR.