

ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

We take it for granted says an exchange, that every good farmer is now busy preparing for another crop, and that all hands are at work raking and gathering stuff for compost heap, endeavoring to help in making their own fertilizers as far as practicable, so that when the Fall arrives they will not be so hard pressed, but instead have a little to begin another year. This excessive buying of fertilizers is not only draining your pockets, keeping you poor, but is in the end hurting your land. We do not know the amount invested by the farmers in this section in fertilizers, but it is no small amount, an amount which if saved would be a big thing to the County. Dr. Herbert Battle, State Chemist reports the amount sold in the State in the past year at \$5,000 tons of all grades of fertilizers at the average selling price of \$30 per ton. In other words, the farmers have paid in the past year \$2,500,000 for fertilizers. The Progressive Farmer tells us that Dr. Dabney said that in 1886, the farmers used about \$3,325,000 worth of fertilizers. Now this is a great deal larger sum. The question then is, cannot our farmers save money for themselves, and that means for us all, by making a part, we mean the great part of their fertilizers at home. We are satisfied that this is the true plan. Now we believe in fertilizers and think more ought to be used, by this, we mean, such as are made by combining what material may be gathered on every farm for this purpose and combining it with reliable fertilizers. This is business like, and a reasonable way of managing an otherwise difficult problem. What say our farmers? The writer is old enough to recollect very well, when Peruvian Guano was the only fertilizer sold, and when its sale was limited to the few, but the example then set has grown from year to year, so that now, under the new order of things, farmers will tell you that they cannot do without it, and we believe it is so. To-day, our farmers are not as thrifty, have less money, than those who preceded them, their crops have less corn, their smoke houses are not filled. Now is it not possible for the new days to give place somewhat to the old by making more of your own fertilizers—yes, and bacon and corn.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The people love to be humbugged; tickles their fancy, and politicians a general rule, are compelled to resort to it to keep people in a good humor and themselves in office. Free education, money given to educate your children without work, is very enticing, and our great men advocate it—some for one reason, some for others; Democrats, because it is a popular thing among the people; Republicans, because it plays into their hands in helping them to keep up the protective tariff that a surplus may be always on hand. But behind the scenes there are other matters that should concern us as much or more. Among these is a provision in the bill which requires that copies of the school books are to be filed with the Interior Department, so that what is taught may have governmental supervision and governmental sanction. Are our people ready to submit to this, that they may have free education? Are Northern historians that call Jefferson Davis a traitor and your parents rebels, and are insulting to all Southern people to be studied by your children? Are you willing for the sake of money, to degrade them and yourselves, to poison their minds? We hope not. Our State schools are not doing as well as we wish; but we had far better let matters remain as they are than that we should be subjected to the supervision of any department of Government. Illiteracy in our State is decreasing, and the people are daily being awakened to new energy in the matter of education, and we call it we will, "paddle our own canoe." The Wilmington Star, which has rung the changes of this bill, has endeavored to show not only its unconstitutionality, but its many evils, and that those who favor it, before they are inducted, will be made up by the loss of the largest sum

the first three years, and then reducing until it falls to the lowest point in the eighth year. The third will give more than three times as much as the eighth year will give. Now the bill requires the States to raise each year as much as the Federal Government will give. Let us see how it will work. The third year North Carolina would receive near or quite \$1,100,000, provided the people of this State taxed themselves so great a sum. But they would not do this, and no Legislature would dare to levy any such tax for negro schools, which would be nearly double what it now is.—Fayetteville Observer.

PUBLIC ROADS.

We know of nothing of more interest just at this time, to the people generally than the question of public roads, therefore we make no excuse for giving space to the following from the State Chronicle report of the recent Farmers Convention at Greensboro:

The next question of interest, as it appeared to me, was the discussion of the Public Roads and how to make them better. Capt. S. B. Alexander, chairman of the committee, made a most interesting and instructive address on the subject of roads. We recall a few of his statements and will give them to the Chronicle readers. He said, among other things:

It is the duty of the State to keep up the public roads because they are necessary for all business and are a criterion of civilization. There are but three ways of keeping up the roads:

1st.—By taxing labor and only the country labor.

2nd.—By taxing labor and property.

3rd.—By taxing property alone.

The first is a failure. Under it the entire burden falls upon the farmers. Men who live in town escape. City folks have an idea that calling on the country people to work on the public roads is a privilege. They do not put a price estimate upon this labor. Before 1878 twelve days labor was required. There were 120,000 men thus employed for twelve days. At \$1.00 per day that amounted to \$120,000—all of it paid by the farmers to keep up the public roads. In 1879 a new road law was passed. It provided that each man should do at least three days' work on the road—more if necessary. Under this law, in some counties, men were worked 35 and 36 days. At the special session of the Legislature (when the W. N. C. R. R. was sold) the limit was fixed at sixty days, or at \$750,000 per year, paid entirely by farmers. This is more than all the State taxes, part of which the farmer pays. "It is wrong," said Capt. Alexander, and I said "Amen and amen." There never was any justification in making a poor man work as much and pay as much tax to keep up the roads as a rich man; it is a monstrous unfair taxation and it must be changed. Property ought to bear part of the expense. A wheel tax would be better than the present unjust law.

The second way is by taxing labor and property. This is the system now adopted in Mecklenburg and Forsyth. It ought to be everywhere. Under this system every man works four days in the year and a tax of from seven to ten cents is levied on the \$100. This is the best system for North Carolina, and the most just and equitable. The third way is by taxation alone. This is the best system of all, said Capt. Alexander, "but it is impracticable in North Carolina and the committee recommends that the mixed system be adopted."

Upon the question of working convicts on the public roads, the committee thought that it was impracticable. Charlotte township has tried it and it did not pay because the stockade was to be too far from the work. The work can almost be done as cheap by free labor. In conclusion, Capt. Alexander said that good roads secure the best class of emigrants, promote social ability, and further business, but that legislators are as afraid of a road law as of "a dog law." The committee recommends thought, study, education. "Agitate, agitate, agitate" will alone bring good roads. Gen. R. Barringer, a large taxpayer of Mecklenburg, endorses every word Capt. Alexander said, and added that every sensible man in Mecklenburg bears testimony to the fact that the mixed system works well in Mecklenburg.

WOMEN, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

Madame Revore's Female Pills for women NEVER FAIL to bring speedy and certain relief. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Sent by mail, securely sealed, in plain wrapper, for ONE DOLLAR; three boxes for two DOLLARS. Particulars in letter for four cents in postage stamps. Address—Mrs. E. REVORE, Box 243, Jersey City, N. J.

We are astonished at parties who introduce new remedies for coughs, when they should know the people will have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Kings are like stars, they rise and set. They have heads, but their heads hurt like men and men are just as sure to call for Salvation Oils.

We get the following from a Louisiana paper, relative to the death of a man who had a number of relatives in this State.

Texarkana, Dec. 31.—Col. Ben. Hawkins, aged seventy-eight years, died last night at his home, at Rocky Comfort, twenty-five miles north of here, after a long illness. He was one of the wealthiest and most widely known cotton planters in Arkansas, and in ante bellum days owned a larger number of slaves than any one in this section. He outlived a large family. Of his children the oldest and last surviving was Dr. W. H. Hawkins, of this place, and late president of the State Medical Board, who died about two months ago. Of his entire family, the aged mother of the deceased alone survives him.

The following from the News-Observer is to the point, and has our endorsement:

A great many weekly papers published in distant cities are taken in North Carolina. The people are induced to take them on account of their low price.

That the Atlanta Constitution and the Chicago and New York weeklies permeate the State.

The patronage so bestowed in withdrawal from the papers published at home. Our weekly papers do not flourish as they should because some thirty thousand copies of these low-priced weeklies—a rate more advertising sheets, are taken through the State. More than that, the mental food these papers supply is often unwholesome. The Atlanta Constitution, for instance, scatters its protection arguments broadcast. The Chicago papers are addicted to vilifying the South, and Southern men, and ought not to be patronized by Southerners.

The newspapers of the State ought to look with disfavor on the introduction of such papers here.

Ladies, Your Attention!

I am called to the letters following. No doubt many suffering women, after reading these letters, will avail themselves of the experience related by her sister in distant lands. The Empire State of the South, and thank them in their hearts for the information by which blessed relief from disease and suffering can assuredly be had. It was a most comely remedy to take your medicine. I know their cases in an unfeigned and true spirit, that their suffering sisters elsewhere might be informed of an infallible remedy for the ailments from which they had suffered for years. I went to Miss Lydia Jones, No. 412 East Fourth St., Kansas City, Mo., writes under date of July 11th '87.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen—I have taken one dozen bottles of your S. S. S. and I am happy to say I am entirely well. I have tried all patent medicines, but never found one like the S. S. S. I was troubled with weakness incident to women, pain in the back and chest, I thought I was beyond relief, when I commenced to take your medicine. I weighed eighty-four pounds, to-day weigh one hundred and fifty-five, and feel well and hearty. If you feel like publishing this, do so, for I feel that it will be helping other sufferers.

Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, No. 412 East Fourth St., Kansas City, Mo., writes August 16th, 1887.

"When twenty-five years of age, I had a very severe case of malaria. I tried many physicians in my native State, but all of the remedies prescribed failed to do me any good. Almost in despair, I went to Alabama to consult a noted physician, who told me that my entire system was poisoned by my disease. Everybody thought I was dead, and I was well, I am now fifty-five years of age, and I can say that I am now a healthy woman. I can do all my work as usual. I cannot say too much for your valuable remedy. You can refer any one to me, for I can honestly say, I believe, I have my life to thank you for."

Treatment on Blood and Skin Diseases. The S. S. S. Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

That is to say your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

"All it could, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are laid. All that is to be got rid of. There is just one way to get rid of them. That is to take Boecher's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 50 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain."

Disease lies in ambush for the weak, a feeble constitution is ill adapted to encounter a malarious atmosphere or sudden changes of temperature, and the least robust are usually the earliest victims. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening German Blood Purifier will give tone and vitality and strength to your entire body.

Dr. J. H. McLean's chills and fever cure is a specific for chills and fever, mild in its action and warranted a certain cure. 50 cents.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening German Blood Purifier, by its vitalizing properties will brighten pale cheeks, and turn sallow, pig-faced, dispirited, woman into one of sparkling health and beauty.

Many suffer from irritation of the kidneys and bladder without knowing what is the matter with them. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm will give relief.

Personal.

We note with pleasure the recent arrival in our community of Mr. Thos. Makin and son from Manchester, England, who come seeking a home as farmers in Franklin county. They spent a night and day in Louisburg, producing a very favorable impression upon those of our citizens with whom they conversed because of their pleasant manners and straightforward, business-like manner of conducting themselves among strangers.

They have been this week the guests of Mr. Arthur Arrington to whom they had a letter of introduction. They seem pleased with our part of the country and the inducements offered them, and the elder Mr. Makin has returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., for his wife and other children, who, after seeing for themselves, will assist him in deciding whether or not they will settle among us.

Our section is peculiarly blessed with many natural advantages that must be seen to be appreciated and to all who come as law-abiding, industrious citizens, as these gentlemen have impressed us as being, we extend a hearty invitation and will have ready for them a cordial reception.

We await with interest, the result of their prospecting tour and trust that not only they, but many of their friends may be induced to cast their lots in good old Franklin county, the development of whose vast resources—agricultural, manufacturing and mineral—cannot fail of many blessings to them and us.

Be Loyal to Your Town.

Under this head an exchange has the following very sensible suggestions, which we concur in and respectfully present them to the people of this community:

We use the word loyal in a general sense as pertaining to the country, but it is applicable to almost every phase of life. We may be loyal to our country, to our wives and lovers, and we can be loyal to each other in our business relations. The greatness of our country, the happiness of a people and the success in our business relations all depend upon the loyalty of the individuals.

Upon our loyalty to our town depends its growth and prosperity. Each city and hamlet has its advantages. A fidelity to those advantages in its life. First, we must in our trading and buying patronize those trades and businesses in our city instead of going to neighboring or distant towns. We are obliged to do this, because if our fellow citizen is doing his duty by us, he is patronizing us in our business or calling. If the clothing merchant goes to another city for his clothes, the hardware man is justified in going to the other town for his dry goods. Should such things become general in any one town the dissolution of that town is not far off.

In no other business in a city more than in newspaper and printing business does this disloyalty show itself, and no other business in the city can be or is more loyal to the town than the newspaper or printing office. Should a newspaper for even a short time ignore the interests of the city in which it is published, a cry and a complaint would go up from every citizen. If we will for a moment stop to consider the injustice we are doing when we are going off to another town to purchase our comforts and necessities, if we will consider that we are disloyal to those that have joined with us to build up a community, we will not do so unjust and disloyal an act. We become traitors to those who are loyal to us and to whom we are under obligations to trade and traffic.

There is another form of disloyalty to a city which more quickly and certainly saps its prosperity and retards its growth, and that is to live in one city and have interests in another. This is keenly felt when these cities are rival towns. Choose ye whom you will serve, for ye cannot serve both. Each individual has a right to train for his allegiance from one community, but it is his duty to let all parties concerned know just where it belongs. A man who lives in a town for no other purpose than to suck from that town his wealth and his talents, and all his wealth goes to benefit some other one, perhaps rival town, is worse than a traitor. He is a vampire, which while sucking the blood of his victims, soothes its wounds. He covers up his treachery with words of loyalty, while in his heart and soul he is working for some other and the business men of the one to the benefit of the business men of the other.

The simplest, safest and surest means to relieve the baby of colic and induce slumber is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Many diseases date their origin from functional disturbances of the stomach and liver. Laxador always corrects these abnormal conditions.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA. In Superior Court. P. S. Foster, Adm. of J. w. w. Pinnell, Vs. the heirs at law of said J. w. w. Pinnell.

Special Proceedings. By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court in the above entitled cause made on the 2nd day of January 1888, I will sell at the court house door in the town of Louisburg on Monday the 6th day of February 1888 all the interest that J. w. w. Pinnell has in the Pinnell tract of land in Hayesville township, being the land that the Pinnells inherited from their father Gabriel Pinnell. The said tract adjoins the lands of J. H. Eaves, B. G. Wynn and others, and contains 170 acres. The interest of J. w. w. Pinnell is one third. Terms of sale, one third cash balance in six months.

P. S. FOSTER, Adm. of J. w. w. PINNELL.

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as Administrator on the estate of Henry Baker, Jr., notice is hereby given to all parties holding claims against said estate to present the same to me for payment by January 6, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the recovery. All persons owing the said estate will come forward and make payment of same.

L. B. PHILLIPS, Adm'r. F. S. Spruill, Atty.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

I will sell at public auction, for cash at the Court House door in the town of Louisburg N. C., on Monday the 6th day of February 1888, the following real estate situated in Franklin County, for default in payment of taxes for 1887 and previous years, as prescribed by Law:

- Polly Jenkins 7 acres Tarboro road 9 30
B M Holden 118 acres Richland Creek Freemanas 8 11
Robt Cooke 1 lot Franklinton, Franklinton 13 78
Martha Dickerson 76 acres Franklinton, Franklinton 4 98
Lee White 2 acres Long Town, Franklinton 90
George White 1 lot Dog Trot Franklinton 4 30
Susan H Caldwell 75 acres Burnt Coat, Franklinton 5 65
Susan H Caldwell, guardian 37 acres Burnt Coat, Franklinton 2 53
B B Ham 18 acres Warrenton road, Sandy Creek 1 75
Amanda Lewis 15 acres Fox Swamp, Sandy Creek 1 25
J J Pearce 412 acres Cedar Rock, Cedar Rock 47 80
J B Collins 534 acres Red Bud, Cedar Rock 4 30
Daniel Gupton 74 acres Reedy Branch, Cedar Rock 9 14
Martin Spivey 104 acres Bowden land, Cypress Creek 6 78
Starling Portis 28 acres Coco creek, Cypress creek 1 80
A brom Dunston 1 acre Yarboro land, Louisburg 1 45
Herbert Hunt 1 lot Louisburg, Louisburg 5 48
Callier Perry 1 acre Tarboro road, Louisburg 1 25
John Sledge 1 acre Hilliard, Louisburg 4 96
Albert Ward 1 acre Yarboro, Louisburg 8 93
F A Murphy 87 acres, Beaver Dam, Gold Mine 3 19
J A Williams 40 acres Shocco, Gold Mine 1 03

H. C. KEARNEY Sheriff Franklin County.

LIVERY & FEED STABLES.

Having leased the Terrell Stables in Louisburg, we will endeavor to accommodate the public with good conveniences. If good horses and buggies, and attentive drivers will please the public, we are determined that it shall be done. Also we are prepared to take care of teams, and the very best attention shall be given them. We are prepared to do all kinds of hauling, having secured a first class dray for the purpose. Give us a share of your patronage, and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Very Respectfully, HAYES & PINNELL.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an execution in my hands in favor of J. S. Wynn, Guardian of Mary A. Marchant vs. K. Davis and W. H. Harris and others, and another execution in my hands in favor of J. W. Porth vs. B. F. Yarborough, W. K. Davis, W. B. Yarborough, W. S. Harris and others, I shall sell at the court house door in the town of Louisburg, N. C. on Monday the 6th day of February 1888, all the interest, right and title that W. H. Harris has in, and to the following lands: 388 acres on Tarboro road, in Dunns township, adjoining the lands of W. S. Harris, J. A. Becken, K. W. Perry and others, also 248 acres on Crooked creek, Dunns township, adjoining the lands of Mrs. S. J. Cradup, Margaret Chaves, Dr. J. C. Fowler and others, known as the Jeffrey land, also 232 acres on Tarboro road, Dunns township, adjoining the lands of Edmond Driver, J. C. Mullis and others and known as the Cone land, also 128 acres, Hall's Cross Roads in the favor of Mrs. W. F. Bridges. To satisfy said execution and costs. To satisfy Jan. 5th, 1888. H. C. KEARNEY, Sheriff Franklin Co.

Land Sale.

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage deed executed to and by J. J. Pinnell and wife, on the 4th day of February 1885, which is recorded in book 65, page 521, Register's office Franklin County, I will sell on Monday, February 6, 1888, at the Court House door in Louisburg, at public auction, for cash, all the interest that the said Pinnell and wife has in a certain tract of land, described in said mortgage and covering the lands of J. H. Eaves, B. G. Wynn and others.

A. W. WILSON, Mortgagee. Jan. 5, 1888.

NEW YEAR NEW FIRM! NEWGOODS! A New Opening! GENERAL MERCHANDISE. The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have opened a brick store of Geo. W. Ford, a full line of which will be offered to customers at the very lowest profits that were ever known in this section. There is no such thing as being under sold with us and all who come into our store may expect to get satisfaction in every particular. GIVE US A TRIAL and we will prove what we say by our acts. Very Respectfully, C. C. HARRIS & CO. P. S. Remember that we keep no book, consequently everything is sold STRICTLY FOR CASH.

NEW YEAR. We wish our customers, one and all, a very, very happy New Year. Christmas has come and gone. And trade has been larger, but finds us still with a large and varied STOCK OF GOODS, which we are determined to sell regardless of cost. Economical buyers will find it to their advantage to call. Very respectfully, J. J. Person.

GOOD THINGS GROW IN FAVOR. A NEW ENTERPRISE IN LOUISBURG. I propose carrying on in the town of Louisburg a FIRST CLASS TAILORING BUSINESS which shall be first class in every respect. I guarantee FITS. NO FIT NO SALE. WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED. All the latest styles made up to fit perfectly. Will cut suit patterns, cleaning, re-binding and repairing neatly done, prices to suit all. Flatters a comparison of prices. Soliciting a call from all. Respectfully yours, J. A. HOENE, Merchant Tailor. Cutting and order room over J. B. Crow & Son's store, Louisburg N. C.