

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

With Modesty toward none; With Charity for all.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM, In Advance.

VOL. XX.

LOUISBURG, N. C., MARCH 20, 1891.

NO 7.

1891. Harper's Weekly. ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly has never failed to justify its title as a "Journal of Civilization," and it has done so with a constant regard to enlarged possibilities of usefulness and a higher standard of artistic and literary excellence. It touches untouched no important phase of the world's progress, and presents a record, equally trust-worthy and interesting, of the noblest actions, persons, and achievements of our time.

Special supplements will be continued in 1891. They will be literary, scientific, artistic, historical, critical, topographical, or descriptive, as occasion may demand, and will continue to observe the hearty cooperation which has been heretofore extended to the press and the public. As a family journal, Harper's Weekly will, as heretofore, be edited with a strict regard for the qualities that make it a safe welcome and visitor to every home.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
PER YEAR:
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....\$4.00
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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. Mail, post-paid, for volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June 1859, to June 1885, one vol., \$10, cloth \$4.

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1891. Harper's Bazar. ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is a Journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashions, and patterns, sheets, supplements are indispensable to the home dress-maker and the professional milliner. No expense is spared in making its articles attractive, its news the latest, its stories, its plays, and thoughtful essays, all of interest to women. Daring and bold, it is a journal for the home. Its weekly issues everything is included, from the most interesting to the most useful. Daring and bold, it is a journal for the home. Its weekly issues everything is included, from the most interesting to the most useful.

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Bound volumes of Harper's Bazar 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. Mail, post-paid, for volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June 1859, to June 1885, one vol., \$10, cloth \$4.

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

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

R. TYLER, FANCY ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Calculating, painting, parlor painting a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders at Thomas & Aycock's drug store.

By virtue of the authority given me in an order of Franklin Superior Court made by B. B. Massenburg, Clerk, in this special proceeding to make land assets, entitled J. T. Weldon, administrator, et al., vs. Sidney Dickerson, et al., hereinafter, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Louisburg, N. C., on Monday, the 6th day of April at 10 o'clock, A. M., being the first Monday in the month, the following described tract or parcel of land, situated in the township of Wakefield, in Franklin County, and bounded as follows: On the North by lands of Dr. W. J. Judd and Willie Green, on the East by lands of Christie Obadiah, on the South by lands of Brock Check, and on the West by lands of Robt. Harris, containing about 60 acres.

Terms of sale: \$15 cash, balance at 8 months time, deferred payment to be evidenced by note, bearing 5 per cent. interest from day of sale, and title retained till purchase money is paid.
This 14th day of February 1891.
J. T. WELDON,
commissioner.

BOSTON NESTOC
4 PIECES OF MUSIC.
To any one sending 25 cents, the Waverley Magazine will be sent for four weeks as a trial subscription. The regular price is four dollars per year. Each issue contains from ten to fifteen complete stories, excellent current events, puzzles, jokes, hints for the household, and the best of music—the thing for long winter evenings. If you get in four copies, \$6.00 value, for \$2.00. Send your order to Boston Nestoc, 300 words comprising over 300 complete stories, and you will receive the magazine for four weeks as a trial subscription. If you get in four copies, \$6.00 value, for \$2.00. Send your order to Boston Nestoc, 300 words comprising over 300 complete stories, and you will receive the magazine for four weeks as a trial subscription.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE TARIFF—AN INQUIRY.

There is no man in public life at the present time who does not take for granted that the money to be raised for the support of the government should be levied as a duty upon imports. There is no controversy between the Democratic and Republican parties upon the principle involved in the tariff. These parties differ only in respect to the object and extent of such duties. The Democrats hold that the duties upon imports are to be levied with the purpose of securing the sums of money needed for the support of the government. The Republicans hold that custom duties should be laid with the double purpose of raising the money for public expenditure, and for the protection of our own industries. Any one who gives attention to these simple statements will see that all the discussions which have been had in the last quarter of a century upon tariff reform have turned upon the single question of the purpose and the extent of the application of the system, and so upon questions of principle. If two rogues should fall out, and quarrel over the question of the purpose and extent of a contemplated larceny, any one could see that such a contest involved no condemnation of theft, no devotion to, or regard for, honesty. The rogues would be agreed that the larceny should be committed, however much they might differ as to the use to be made of the stolen property, or as to the amount of property to be taken, but that what appears to be simple in an illustration of the sort we have mentioned, becomes misty and uncertain in the discussions of questions of public policy. It may startle some of our Democratic friends to tell them that there is no difference in principle between their tariff notions and policy and those of the Republican party. But such is the case as it may, the truth must be told. There is no difference in principle between a low tariff and a high tariff, except a difference in degree. If the Republican tariff policy is an inquiry, then the Democratic tariff policy is only a lesser inquiry. The one is a tariff with protection as the end and revenue as the incident; the other is a tariff with revenue as the end and protection as the incident.

We dare to maintain the thesis that any system of duties upon imports is based upon a fundamental inquiry. Duties upon imports are fundamentally iniquitous, because they hinder the free intercourse of people with people. Civilization makes progress mainly by business contact of country with country. The superior elements in the civilization of any country will transmit themselves most rapidly to a less favored people and country through the business intercourse of those countries. Any system, therefore, which limits the intercourse of country with country must hinder the civilization and progress of the less favored country. This argument may appear to some to be European and far-fetched. We do not see how it can well appear otherwise to those narrow persons who commit themselves to the collecting of revenues by customs duties. But the progress of man in the line of those achievements which add to the sum of our virtues, and enlarge the extent of our powers over the refractory forces of nature, and increase the sum of our happiness, and broaden our sympathies, and quicken our aspirations, is certainly not unworthy of the attention of statesmen. We make no doubt at all that the Decalogue itself seems European and impracticable to the man who sees anything but a fundamental wrong in any tariff system of the past or of the present.

Duties upon imports are fundamentally iniquitous because they levy a burdensome tax upon our human necessities. If the city of Raleigh should tax the daily hunger of its citizens to support the municipal government in a style of extravagance and waste, the people of this quiet and peaceful old town would hurl the city government out of both power and life in less time than a week. But what is the difference in levying a tax upon actual hunger and actual nakedness, and levying a tax upon the things that are necessary to satisfy hunger and cover naked-

ness? What is the difference between taxing a man because he is hungry and taxing him until he becomes hungry? What is the difference between taxing a man because he is cold and taxing him until he is compelled to get cold? What is the difference between taxing a man's actual taxes, and taxing everything that he uses to gratify his tastes? We impeach this system of tariff taxation of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that it lays heavy burdens and grievances to be borne upon our sheepest human necessities.

Duties upon imports are fundamentally iniquitous because they levy a tax for the support of the government upon consumers, to the exclusion of all other classes. The man who does not know that the consumers of imported goods, and the consumers of the protected home-produced goods, pay all the taxes—the uncounted millions of the revenues—has not examined the subject, or else he has not enough capacity to understand the most elementary proposition in economics. Where does the government get the right to tax one class of freemen, for the support of the government, and let all other classes go free of taxation? Do not the most elemental notions of freedom make it certain that the necessary burdens of government shall be borne by all the people, irrespective of the classes to which they may belong? Yet this iniquitous system comes in, and with an impudent frontality that ought to set the blood of freemen to boiling, tells the consumers that they must not only pay all the taxes necessary to support the government, but they must pay tribute to the manufacturers at home. When we look at the iniquity of this system we find it very hard to look upon the man who deliberately advocates its continuance as being anything else than a thief. Ignorant or roguish he must be. It is little matter to us, that great names in this, and in other countries, may be brought forward to support and perpetuate this iniquity. This is wrong—eternally and essentially wrong—and great names count for nothing good when they are used to bolster a wrong.

The reasons we have now given make it certain that the system of tariff taxation is a plain iniquity. We shall take up, at another time, the question as to what system of taxation can be substituted for this abominable, with entire fairness to all classes.—Progressive Farmer.

Everyone who has once used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup invariably resorts to it again for colds, etc.

When vice prevails and immoral men bear sway. When cuts, sprains, and bruise-torment all the day; then ease from pain—iron care and hurt are sent by great Salvation Oil, the standard liniment.

The Government Market.
Under the new Silver Bill it is proposed that the government should buy the silver that anybody has for sale, whether produced in America or elsewhere, and should pay for it about 25 per cent. more than anybody else would pay for it. Of course, this is done in order to encourage the miners who are producing the silver.

But why make a distinction in favor of those who constitute but a very small majority of the producers in the country? Why not have the government buy all the iron, and the lead, and the copper, and the coal that can be mined? Why not have the government aid the hard-headed and deserving farmer by buying all his potatoes and all his beef? If the potatoes and the beef should come to grief on the hands of the government, why, the government is able to stand it; and it is all the better for the farmer, who thereupon can produce some more for the same benevolent purchaser. By the same token, the government should buy all the coal, all the lumber, all the hardware, all the shoes and stockings that can be purchased.

But this is only the beginning. It is very desirable that the newspaper reports should be protected and encouraged. The government ought, by all means, to at once subscribe for ten thousand copies of the National Baptist, which, in a doubtful, the enterprising and large-hearted publisher would be willing to put at the wholesale rate.

But it would be unfair to ask for the National Baptist what we would not ask for every other religious paper; and therefore it seems very desirable that the government should subscribe for all religious papers, especially the smaller and feebler ones, since these most need encouragement. The Independent and the Christian Union can go along without it. But we would not ask peculiar privileges for the religious papers. The Constitution knows nothing of religion. Therefore all the papers, political, medical, business—the government ought to subscribe for from one to twenty thousand copies of each of them. It would encourage the publishers, the paper makers, the ink makers, the type makers, and would inaugurate an era of prosperity which the mind faintly endeavors to conceive.

There are a good many unemployed preachers around. The government ought to employ them all at a fair rate, so that every branch of industry should prosper and that there should be no idle hands. In fact there is a future of prosperity before us all, if the government will only kindly consent to buy everything that is for sale.—National Baptist.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenza Tresscott are keepers of the Gor. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly; until she was a mere "shell of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is worth its weight in gold, yet you can get a free trial bottle at Louisburg drug stores.

One disagreeable thing about postage stamps is that they are apt to get stuck on themselves.—Leader.

"Looking Backward" is the title of a book dealing with events of the future. If you suffer from catarrh, you can look forward to a speedy cure by using Old Saut's Catarrh Cure. Price 25 cents.

Babies are too highly prized to permit them to suffer with colic, flatulence, etc. When Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will at once relieve them. 25 cents.

Ambition is a spirit with which we must walk carefully, if we don't want to trip.

The First Step.
Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great nerve tonic and alterative. Your appetite returns, colds, coughs, and rheumatism, the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50 cents at Louisburg drug stores.

A man never gets so poor that he can't borrow trouble without security.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Louisburg Druggists.

Given a few chemicals, a counter-fetor can always raise a doler.

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

A man who is up to snuff isn't to be sneezed at.

DREXEL'S COLOGNE
Sweet as Roses, Fragrant as Lavender. The Leading Toilet Preparation. Sold at Druggists.

LAXADOR
Cures Liver Complaints, Constipation, Biliousness, Headaches, Indigestion, etc. Sold at Druggists.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all druggists.

Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Wounds, etc.

Prepared by J. C. Aycock, Druggist, Louisburg, N. C.

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HOW TO GROW TOBACCO

Preparing the Land for Plant Setting.
Colonel R. B. Davis, formerly of Hickory, N. C., but now of Wilmington, was one of the most successful tobacco growers in the State five years ago. He thoroughly understands the culture of the weed and made money rapidly as a planter. Hence we give this week a graphic description from his pen on the all important subject of land selection and preparation:

A soft deep sandy soil is preferable, which before planting should be always put in the finest tilth, it being an adage with good farmers that a "crop properly planted is half worked."

If the land is new ground, it should after having been grubbed and chopped, be raked cleanly and all leaves and litter burnt. It is then ready for the plow, and should be closely broken twice and crosswise with the bull-tongue in horizontal rows three feet apart, into which should be drilled 800 pounds per acre, unless where the land is naturally rich, of a good and active fertilizer. It is then ready to be listed or bedded, with a turning plow. I prefer the list since it lightens the hoe work of hilling, and is at the same time a more economical use of the fertilizer—the balks between can be thrown out at the first weeding.

With a broad weeding hoe these lists or beds should now be worked into conical hills, placing them 3 feet 3 inches apart. I know that many recommend more crowded planting, giving the rows and hills only three feet. But in doing so nothing in my opinion is gained in weight, while something is lost in length, breadth and body of the leaf, which with the manufacturer are the prime requisites. The hills can be laid off with great accuracy by stepping or otherwise measuring one row, and then placing the hills of the next between those of the first, and so on, or what is called dodging them. To prevent crowding or irregularity in hilling, this rule will be found of use where raw hands are employed.

The hill culture, both in the preparation and the subsequent working of the tobacco crop, should never be departed from, for the reason that the method of cultivation gives the land the best drainage of which it is capable. And in this crop drainage is one of the finest things to be considered, for the reason that all of the diseases to which the plant is liable—such as freckling, firing, spotting, rusting and shedding—comes from excessive rain, accompanied by excessive heat. The growth of the plant itself would suggest as much, for in time of drought the leaves stand up to gather the rain, but so soon as it has enough of it they turn down to throw it off. I repeat, then, let no water stagnate upon the ground. For new ground, the hilling can be done as early as April or May, and should be always when the soil is in good working order and neither too wet or too dry. In the one case it will break and prevent the ready growth of the plant and in the other it will require much rain to put it in condition for planting.

If the land is not new ground, either forest or pine field, it should be fresh or at least rested and in good heart, and upon which neither corn nor sorghum has been lately cropped. For such land the preparation is in all respects similar to that of new ground except that a turning plow may take the place of a bull-tongue, and the hilling should not be done earlier than the first of May for fear that the hills may become grassy while waiting for plants or a season to plant them. To preserve such land and to prevent damages to the growing crops from washing rains, water-furrowing or gutter-

ing is recommended.

Tobacco land, more than almost any other, should be manured with a liberal hand. Stable or barn yard manure is every way the best, but when not to be had in sufficient quantity, must be substituted by some good commercial fertilizer, of which there are countless varieties upon the market possessing more or less merit.—Tobacco Journal.

Fertilizing Young Plants.

Ordinarily and after early seeding the plants will begin to show themselves about the first of March, at which time an additional half tablespoonful of seed for every 100 square yards, should be sown at first. Soon as the plants are well up and have begun to grow, they should be pushed as rapidly as possible by top dressing the bed before each successive rain with some good fertilizer, at the rate of one gallon to every 100 square yards, mixed with an equal quantity of damp earth. The fertilizer should never be applied while the plants are wet with either dew or rain, for fear of scalding them. Dry leaves and young grass should be hand picked off the bed. But the covering of brush should not be permanently removed until the plants are nearly large enough to set, but should then be, in order to toughen them.

Careful Handling Plants.

Our farmer friends should remember that nothing pays better than careful handling of tobacco. Work with the leaf only when it is in good order. Be careful that every leaf goes in the right branch. A bad leaf in a good parcel of leaves often reduces the whole to the level of the inferior. Let the leaves be of uniform length and of one grade go together. Here is wide room for error and needs careful watching in wrapping the ends of each bunch, see that it is done with great care. These hints may seem small and of little worth but long experience teaches that they are the very things that count on the warehouse floor, and in the size of the planters check. Yes, planters, careful handling pays, and pays well.—Southern Tobacco Journal.

Watch the Plant Bed.

Watch the plant bed. This little sentence might be repeated on every page. So important it is that the farmers bear it in mind. While the plants are coming up and are young they need every attention. See that the little insects are doing no damage. Watch the canvass and be sure that no creak is made in it, thus exposing the tender plant. Be sure that frost finds no way to the tender leaves. Remember that upon the care of these plants your crop depends. So watch the plant bed continuously.

Have your land well prepared. A crop well started is half made. Remember this. Don't be afraid to put in plenty of home fertilizer, and buy as little foreign as possible. By all means don't buy it on credit. Cut out these hints and paste them in your pocket book. It will do you good to remember them.

The First Tar and Feathers.

Once upon a time Charles the sixth, of France, gave a masquerade ball, and he and five of his courtiers took the part of satyrs. To do this artistically they were clothed in loose linen habits besmeared with rosin and then stuck all over with down. One of the company, in a frolic, lighted one of the satyres with a torch and as a consequence four of them were burned to death. This is supposed to be the origin of the tar and feather custom.—Philadelphia Press.

Devices for Powdering the Nose.

Speaking of powder rags recalls the devices of women for powdering their noses. A woman hates a shiny nose, and not every woman knows that the hot water wash and cold rinse will cure this affection. So it happens that many women carry concealed somewhere about them a bit of chamois skin, a triangle of old stocking foot or a swan's down puff. It requires considerable art to hide this in the handkerchief and gently powder the offending feature while seated in an opera box or ball room. Most any smart woman can do this, however. The best powder puff is of fur. It is bought stuffed and with a handle, but the owner should rip it open and remove the filling and handle. Then she can dip it in her powder box, turn it wrong side out like a glove and put it away in her card case or purse for future use.—New Orleans Picayune.

POISON IN COSMETICS.

It seems to be the fashion with young ladies with pimples and blotches on their faces to make experiments with various cosmetics. Madame Piffypaffy advertises her foreign-named compound, composed of a combination of poisonous mineral substances that deaden and burn the delicate substance of the skin. There are no complex ions like those that nature gives. The tonic, strengthening and health giving effects of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) permit nature to work his will in this respect, as thousands of ladies, both young and old, have discovered. The cheapest and most beautiful complexion depends on health and vigor. It is the office of Swift's specific (S. S. S.) to give vigor and tone and health to the system, and in this way to give luster to the eyes and roses to the cheeks.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

GOOD NATURED ADVERTISING.

The merchant or business man in any line who desires to reach the public, and profit in doing so, should give his announcements and invitations a genial, frank and good natured cast. The advertisement that bears on its surface the indications of a disordered liver does not attract. It repels and instead of doing the writer good, it injures him and drives people elsewhere. The merchant who smiles through his announcements and over his counter makes friends and money. "We go this way but once," and people turn aside and pay good money to meet a warm hand clasp and a smile.

Wet tobacco will relieve bee or wasp stings.

For neuralgia bruise horse radish and apply as a poultice to the wrist.

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. HAMM, Supt.

20000.00 of a new book being made by John B. Hammon, N. C., of the best of the best. You may get one for 25 cents, but we will send you one for 10 cents. It is a book of 100 pages, and contains all the latest news, and is a most interesting and useful book. It is a book that every one should have. It is a book that every one should have. It is a book that every one should have.

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