

Methodist Church Directory. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. G. S. BAKER, Supt. Preaching at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. every Sunday. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. G. F. SMITH, Pastor.

Professional cards. DR. S. P. BURT, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, LOUISBURG, N. C.

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DR. E. F. EARLY, DENTIST, LOUISBURG, N. C.

DR. R. E. KING, DENTIST, LOUISBURG, N. C.

DR. J. R. KING, DENTIST, LOUISBURG, N. C.

HOTELS. HOTEL WOODARD, W. C. WOODARD, Prop., Rocky Mount, N. C.

FRANKLINTON HOTEL, FRANKLINTON, N. C. C. M. HOBBS, Prop'r.

OSBORN HOUSE, C. D. OSBORN, Proprietor, Oxford, N. C.

MASSENBURG HOTEL, J. P. Massenburg Prop'r, LOUISBURG, N. C.

A LAWYER'S OPINION OF THE NEW TAX LAW.

Sampson Democrat. Mr. Editor: I have received a number of letters asking about the law making it an indictable offense not to pay the taxes.

This is an important law and the people ought to understand it. It is important for the people to know exactly what day they will be liable to indictment if they have not paid their taxes.

Let us look now for a moment to the law that makes it an indictable offense, and we will see that it says: "That such persons or corporations who are liable to pay the license tax or taxes provided for in Schedules A, B, and C, of this Act and the Machinery Act shall fail to pay the same as provided by law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months."

Now, when it is "provided by law" that these taxes shall be paid? The answer is plain, September, October and November.

The man who has not paid his taxes on the first day of December, 1897, is liable to be indicted. Now let us look at the law again for a moment and see if he will be indicted. Section 52 of the same law, page 245, says: "That it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of each county in the State to make diligent inquiry and to report to the Judge at each term of the Criminal Court held in the county following the time when the license tax and taxes provided for in Schedules A, B, and C, of this act, should have been paid, as to whether or not such license taxes, and other taxes have been paid by all persons or corporations liable for the same and to make out a list of all delinquents. And it shall be made the duty of the Judge to submit the list of the delinquents to the Solicitor, to the end that such delinquents may be prosecuted, &c., &c."

Let us notice well the words of this section; they say the Sheriff "shall" make out the list and hand to the Judge; and the words say again, the Judge "shall" submit the list to the Solicitor "to the end that such delinquents may be prosecuted."

Now a great many people think if they have paid their taxes before Court in February they are safe. This is not so—a man who has not paid his taxes on the first day of December will be indicted—he must be because this is the law; of course, if he had paid his taxes in December or January the Judge will hardly punish him. But all the same he must be indicted, for thus the law is written. Now, as to whether the Sheriff, the Judge, and the Solicitor are going to carry this law out or not, I can not tell. Many good lawyers believe the law unconstitutional, because it is imprisonment

IMPOSING ON NEWSPAPERS

Some of the Things They Have to Suffer and Endure. Wilmington Star. The Charleston News and Courier, a few days ago, contained an editorial calling attention to and protesting against the imposition practiced upon newspapers in that State in the matter of gratuitous advertising.

This is done in form too numerous to mention and to an extent that imposes an unreasonable onerous burden on the newspapers, a burden that not only immensely reduces their income but adds largely to their expenses, for which they receive no equivalent what ever.

Commenting upon the article in the News and Courier, the Columbia State, one of the suffering victims, emphasizes the protest against the abuses complained of, some of which it groups as follows: "An institution or organization—college, school, library, military company, anything!—proposes to raise funds for itself. It engages a lecturer, theatrical troupe, anything!—and the profits of the performance are to be divided. The newspapers are loaded with advance notices, they drum up the business and bring the crowds. The performers get their money, the concern for which the benefit is given gets its share, the owner of the hall or theatre, the musicians, the printer of the programmes, get half price at least. But the newspapers whose space has been used so freely and whose aid has made the affair a success get nothing. We forgot—they get thanks sometimes. 'Way down at the end of the resolutions—the press' is sometimes thanked—in a bunch, with no specifications."

"An entertainment is given for a charitable or semi-charitable purpose. Those who take part are not professionals. They receive nothing for their work. But they charge money for the entertainment, and the things needed and used—except newspaper composition and newspaper space—they pay for, out of the proceeds, if not full rates, at least cost price. There is no thought of cost price for a newspaper. "An association exists. It has worthy purposes, but not more worthy than the purposes of any good individual. It is conducted for mutual advantage, with incidental advantage to those who are not members. It literally loads the newspapers down with notices of itself and its work, with announcements of every entertainment, every meeting, repeated so often that they afflict the reader—hundreds of columns of it in a year worth thousands of dollars at advertising rates. Of course nothing is paid for it—'twere sacrifice to ask money of people trying to be good!—but as an evidence that the papers are liked for what they have done they are asked to furnish free copies to the association; thus enabling 50 or 100 persons, some of whom might otherwise subscribe, to escape that necessity."

This puts the case well, and is about the size of it in North Carolina, too, where the papers are fearfully victimized by this too general disposition to "ride a free horse to death." It is a habit that has grown with the years, until every newspaper publisher, especially the publishers of daily papers, have just cause of complaint and protest. Few of those who practice it seem to realize how unreasonable it is, what an imposition it is on the publisher, or that every line he prints costs him money and that the expenses of the paper must be met by the income of the paper, which is deeply cut into by the dead-head matter thrust

LOWER TELEGRAPH RATES.

The State Commission at its meeting at Round Knob decided to require the railroads of the State to pay an increased tax, and the telegraph companies to send messages at a reduced rate.

The Commission increased the valuation of railroad property in North Carolina \$3,000,000 over the assessed valuation in 1896, and the railroad companies will therefore be required to pay taxes on a greatly increased return. In the matter of cheaper telegraph service the commission placed the rate for a message of ten words or less at 15 cents. The rate has heretofore been 25 cents. Where a message is sent over two lines within the state, the rate was fixed at 80 cents.

ELECTRIC BITTERS. Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Aycocke & Co.'s Drug Store.

Wanted—An Idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Present your ideas here every week. Free. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, 202 N. 2d St., for their list of 500 other such list of 1000 inventions wanted.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the power contained in a deed of trust executed by John Thomas and duly recorded in Book 99, Page 206 at the office of the Register of Deeds for Franklin County, I sell on Monday, the 14th day of August, 1897, at the Court House door in the Town of Louisburg, N. C., at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the tract of land described in said deed of trust bounded as follows: Beginning at a rock in S. C. Vann's line running thence N. 10° W. 11 poles 21 links to a rock Washington street corner, thence along said Hawkins line 79° E. 24 poles 19 links, thence along D. T. Ward's line S. 12° E. 17 poles 11 links, thence S. 85° E. 9 poles 5 links, thence N. 1° W. 13 poles 11 links to a rock on Louisburg road, thence along said road S. 85° E. 46 feet, thence a 65° W. 13 poles 14 links to a rock, W. H. Mayfield's corner, thence W. 10 poles 24 links to the beginning containing two and three-fourths acres more or less and known as the Miles Mayfield lot. This the 4th day of August, 1897. S. C. VANN Mortgagee. R. B. WHIFF, Attorney.

NOTICE. By virtue of the power given in a certain mortgage deed executed on the 24 day of March, 1894, by Washington Hawkins and Retena Hawkins his wife, to S. C. Vann and duly recorded in Book 64, Page 318, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Franklin County, and default having been made in the payment of said mortgage debt, I will on Tuesday the 7th day of September, 1897, at the office of the Register of Deeds of Franklin County, the following tract of land lying and being in Franklin County, State of North Carolina, to wit: Beginning at a rock in S. C. Vann's line running thence N. 10° W. 11 poles 21 links to a rock Washington street corner, thence along said Hawkins line 79° E. 24 poles 19 links, thence along D. T. Ward's line S. 12° E. 17 poles 11 links, thence S. 85° E. 9 poles 5 links, thence N. 1° W. 13 poles 11 links to a rock on Louisburg road, thence along said road S. 85° E. 46 feet, thence a 65° W. 13 poles 14 links to a rock, W. H. Mayfield's corner, thence W. 10 poles 24 links to the beginning containing two and three-fourths acres more or less and known as the Miles Mayfield lot. This the 4th day of August, 1897. S. C. VANN Mortgagee. R. B. WHIFF, Attorney.

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Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Time. Includes Southbound and Northbound schedules for various locations like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1896. TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, N. C.

Table with 2 columns: Time and Station Name. Includes schedules for various locations like Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, etc.