THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

THOM[illegible] Editor and Proprietor. THE COUNTY, THE STATE THE UNION. SUBSCRIPTION: $1.00 Per Year, Strictly in Advance.

[illegible]Y. LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1904. NUMBER [illegible].

State Library

CHURCH DIRECTORY

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Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
GEO. S. BAKER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 7 30 P. M. every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
L. S. MASSEY, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
THOS. B. WILDER, Supt
Preaching at 11 A.M., and 7:30 P.M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night.
H. H. MASHBURN, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Sunday School at 9:30
WM. H. RUFFIN, Supt.
Services, morning and night, on 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays.
Evening Prayer, Friday afternoon
REV. JOHN LONDON, Rector.

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C. N. WHARTON, Pastor.

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Good accomodation for the traveling public.
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Good accommodations. Good fare. Polite and attentive servants

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Good Sample Room.

Champ Clark's Letter

A Southern Man For President—Judge Rucker's Great Speech.

[Special Washington Letter.]

GENERAL CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR of Ohio is a Republican and a redhot one at that, but nevertheless when he is not talking partisan politics he very frequently says a wise thing. He gave voice to an idea recently that Democrats would do well to ponder in their hearts. He was one of the congressional party that went on an excursion not long ago to Jamestown, Va., or to what little is left of Jamestown. As is well known, the Virginians are trying to get congress to help them hold an exposition at Jamestown to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the locating of the first white colony in America, one of the greatest events in all history. The visiting statesmen were banqueted on the trip somewhere down in the Old Dominion, and of course the speechmaking was a feature of the occasion. Inter alia General Grosvenor made a few pertinent and philosophical remarks. He gave it as his opinion that the southern Democrats have effaced themselves too long and that it is high time they are waking up. He suggested that they ought to nominate a southern Democrat for president, and he is right. Ever since 1860 no man living in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas or Missouri has had any more show for a presidential nomination at the hands of either of the two great parties than if he lived in the cannibal islands. Missouri is growing weary of such a condition of affairs, and she intends to present the name of General Francis Marion Cockrell to the Democrats of the land in national convention assembled at St. Louis in July and use her utmost endeavor to nominate him. Why shouldn't he be nominated? What is there that can be reasonably urged against him? He is capable, he is honest, he is faithful to the constitution. These are the Jeffersonian tests of fitness, and who of this generation is wiser than the father of Democracy?

There is no sense in being bashful or mealy mouthed about it. We have been compelled to suck the hind tit long enough, and we are tired of it. Nobody ever questioned the Democracy of General Cockrell. He is now in his thirtieth year in the senate, and he has rendered his country and his party yeoman service. Nobody will have to explain anything in his life or defend anything in his record if he is nominated, and with him as our standard bearer we will be in position to make an aggressive fight from start to finish. Yes, General Grosvenor was correct in his remarks. I have been making the same sort for, lo, these many years, but as I am a Missouri Democrat many persons—perhaps most persons—have thought it was state or sectional pride animating me. I am glad to be re-enforced by the able gentleman from Ohio in his friendly suggestion. Brains are brains, capacity is capacity, fitness is fitness, patriotism is patriotism, whether the possessor thereof lives south, north, east or west. Pull down the bars, remove the ban and let all Democrats of presidential stature have a fair show for the highest honor of the republic.

Keifer Redivivus.

On a celebrated occasion the governor of South Carolina remarked to the governor of North Carolina, "It's a long time between drinks." Varying that mot to suit the exigencies of his case, Hon. J. W. Keifer of Ohio might very appropriately say, "It's a long time between terms in congress." He went out March 4, 1885, after having served four terms, during one of which he was speaker, and has just been nominated for the Fifty-ninth congress in a district with 4,000 Republican majority. He is sixty-eight, but hale and hearty. He has been a major general in two wars and has had a stormy career. There are only four ex-speakers living—John G. Carlisle and David B. Henderson, who are practicing law in New York city; Galusha A. Grow, who is now enjoying a green old age at his country home in Pennsylvania, and General Keifer, who now is in a fair way to return to congress. I have served in five congresses—always with an ex-speaker or ex-speakers till the present congress, the Fifty-eighth. General Keifer may or may not cut a big figure in the house. Many things have happened and many men have come to the front since he wielded the gavel. He appears to belong to the anti-Foraker wing of Ohio Republicans.

Judge Rucker's Speech.

Happy the man who can make a good epigram, especially one that is entirely new! Judge W. W. Rucker of Missouri performed this difficult feat in a most excellent tariff speech the other day by saying:

A man who has the hardihood to face his constituents and plead with them to cleave to the delusive hope of protection for the good it has done or that it may do in carrying blessings into the homes of the masses must have cheek of such gigantic proportions that a whole buffalo robe wouldn't make side whiskers for him.

I am reasonably certain that this mot is entirely original with the judge. The only remark at all comparable with it in comprehensiveness on the subject of cheek was one made some years ago by an eminent lawyer of my district, Judge William O. Forrist, who, in speaking of a brother lawyer, said, "If his cheek had taken on the shape of ears they would have been big enough to make awnings for a Chicago packing house."

Rucker's entire speech of forty minutes is full of bright sayings and pointed arguments. I wish I had space to quote it all, but of course cannot.

His speech was frequently and uproariously applauded by the Democrats.

Here is an argument ad hominem which in strength has not been excelled in recent days on the floor of the house. He was not attacking small fry, but was going after big game, when he said:

In a speech on this floor last December that great party leader the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Hepburn] said: "I live in a county of 24,000 people—a farming community. On the 1st day of last October there was $2,500,000 on deposit in the little banks of that county—more than a hundred dollars for every man, woman and child in the county."—This is a splendid showing for Page county, Ia., the home of the most influential and powerful advocate of high protection on this floor. But of course his people—his immediate neighbors and close personal friends, citizens of his county and of his state—have prospered 'under a tariff for protection or this gallant and fearless representative would not indorse protection.

The distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Grosvenor], after hearing the great speech of the gentleman from Iowa, in support of the protective tariff policy of the Republican party, said:

"I do not intend to mar the beauty, the symmetry and irresistible logic of the gentleman from Iowa."

We may assume that the good people of Athens county, O., are prosperous, too, or surely the great leader from Ohio would not concede the "irresistible logic" of an argument in support of the Dingley tariff.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit some statistics, which I shall incorporate in my remarks, showing the mortgage indebtedness and the number of homes mortgaged in Iowa and Ohio, two of the leading agricultural states of the Union:

	Mortgage indebtedness. 1890.	1900.	Per cent of increase.
Iowa	$199,774,171	$217,040,258	8.64
Ohio	259,842,188	336,898,874	29.62
Page Co., Ia.	1,989,992	2,113,264	6.19
Athens Co., O.	4,333,581	5,176,739	19.46

	Homes mortgaged. 1890.	1900.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
Iowa	104,072	118,178	14,101	13.55
Ohio	123,423	159,365	34,942	29.30
Page Co., Ia.	1,106	1,471	365	33.14
Athens Co., O.	913	1,120	207	22.67

These figures, which are carefully compiled from data furnished by the census bureau, show that under the operation of this so called wise and beneficial policy of the Republican party the mortgage indebtedness of Iowa, that stalwart Republican state, has increased 8.64 per cent and the number of mortgaged homes has increased 13.55 per cent in ten years.

In Ohio the increase of mortgage indebtedness from 1890 to 1900 is 29.62 per cent and of mortgaged homes 29.30 per cent.

This is not all. In Page county, Ia., where we are told the bank deposits equal $100 per capita, these statistics prove that for every dollar deposited in 1893 by the more fortunate there was a like sum in 1900 plastered upon the homes of the people. To be entirely accurate, statistics show that in 1900 there was secured by mortgage—not chattal mortgage, municipal or corporate indebtedness, but by deeds of trust upon homes of the people of Page county, Ia.—a sum equal to $87.49 for each and every man, woman and child in that county.

In Athens county, O., the home of the chief idolater of high tariff, mortgage indebtedness has increased 19.46 per cent and the number of mortgaged homes 22.67 per cent in ten years. These are additional evidences of the wholesome and highly beneficial results of so called protection. Iowa and Ohio are great agricultural states, and under normal conditions the people ought to prosper. But the blight of tariff for protection falls upon producers everywhere and unfortunately by day by day steals the fruits of labor to fill the coffers of those who reap where they have not sown.

As Colonel Hepburn and General Grosvenor have made no reply to this, it must be assumed that there is no reply that can be made and that Judge Rucker, by digging into the facts instead of indulging in empty rhetoric, put these two illustrious Republicans in a hole.

Hypocrisy Arraigned.

Evidently Judge Rucker is familiar with the classics as well as with statistics, as is demonstrated by the following excerpt from his speech:

Colonel J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, in an interview published in the Washington Post recently used this language:

"It is very well understood by intelligent farmers that trade conditions now existing do not secure to the farmer the full share of the value of his products that rightfully belongs to him. They also know that existing combinations compel the farmer to pay more than is equitable for the implements with which he tills the soil and the supplies of the farm and home. It is also well understood that the farmer bears more than his full share of the burden of taxation."

Thus, with great precision and accuracy, speaks one high in authority, whose official duties require him to study the condition of those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Why, in the name of common decency and of all that is right and fair, should "trade conditions" be sacredly preserved and long continued which rob the farmer of part "of the value of his products that rightfully belongs to him?"

What justification can a great political party urge for willfully, knowingly and deliberately compelling the farmers of the United States to pay "more than their full share of the burden of taxation?"

These are vital questions which you, my Republican friends, will soon be called upon to answer, and I predict your attempted answer, like Macbeth's "Asses," will "stick in your throats." Your siren song of prosperity, with which you have gained and held public confidence, won't always avail you. A day of reckoning is approaching, and, in my judgment, the time is not remote when the "intelligent farmers" of the United States will arise in their might and, as a responsible and richly merited punishment for your manifold sins and transgressions, will hurled you from political place and power forever.

He closed his speech with these vigorous paragraphs:

A few days ago we were derisively asked, "What does the Democratic party stand for?"

The old party stands, as it has always done, for equal rights to all, and special privileges to none. It stands for the great fundamental principle of universal recognition that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." It stands to the proud distinction of the oppressed wage earner and producer, resisting further encroachments upon the rights of the toiler by the trusts, the devil and the Republican party. It stands for revision of the tariff without hostile intent to any legitimate business, but with an unalterable purpose if intrusted with power to performing its duty though the combined efforts in the United States should perish in less time than it took the president to produce abortion in Colombia and deliver the infant republic of Panama.

The Democratic party stands on the proposition of equal rights to all, special privileges to none. Upon this platform we shall go into the next fierce conflict against the intelligent favorites and wage earners of the United States have discovered the emptiness and barrenness of Republican promises and the utter insincerity of the party and that they will in next November tear from you the robes of hypocrisy and "put in every honest hand a whip to lash the G. O. P. naked through the world, even from the seat of the president."

Judge Rucker's speech would make a very fine campaign document. Those who want it in full can secure it by addressing him care of the house of representatives, Washington. Every editor and stump speaker should have it.

A Novel Proposition.

Solomon, who is generally considered the wisest man that ever lived, once said, "There is nothing new under the sun," but the great king had no knowledge of the vagaries of American congressmen. Many persons have been pestering their heads, inducing insomnia, in the vain endeavor to devise some rational plan to stop in whole or in part the vast immigration to this country. Most of them desire to admit good immigrants and to shut out the bad. The trouble has been, and is, to construct a law by which this discrimination or differentiation can be accomplished. Most people were in the depths of despair on the subject, but Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania has come to the rescue with a proposition which, with all due deference to King Solomon, seems to be brand new. The Adams panacea for the immigration evil is to pass a law to the effect that not more than 80,000 emigrants from any one country shall be admitted in any one year. Why 80,000 rather than 100,000 or 90,000 or 70,000 or 60,000 or 10,000? How are the 80,000 to be selected? By civil service examination, by lot or by sex? Leave it to the Mormons and they would desire Congress all to be females. Leave it to the eastern states, where the females are largely in the majority, and the desire would be for males. Shall the first 80,000 who knock at our doors be welcomed or shall we pick and choose? If we are to pick and choose, on what basis shall our picking and choosing be done? What standards are to be set up, physical, moral or intellectual? Some of the most dangerous and undesirable men in Europe are well educated. We bar Chinese. Why not the Japs also? They are as much alike as peas in a pod and no doubt are close kin. Shall we insist on six footers and bar the midgets? Shall nationality have anything to do with it? The truth is that while everybody that thinks on the subject would like to see a reform in our immigration law the how puzzles the wisest. It would be easy to shut them all out. It is easy to let them all in. To draw the line is the trouble, and the Adams bill only makes confusion worse confounded.

Major General Leonard Wood could give some valuable pointers on the veraciousness of the old saying, "Better to be born lucky than rich." Wonder who was major of the rough riders? The colonel and lieutenant colonel of that organization are doing fairly well, thank you—one in the White House and the other in line for the lieutenant generalship. Certainly something ought to be done for the major.

The queerest thing done in politics lately (and there have been many queer ones) was the indorsement, with a string to it, for the vice presidential nomination given by a congressional convention in Nebraska to Hon. John L. Webster. "It indorsed him provided his candidacy in no way interferes with the prospects of President Roosevelt! John L. must be proud of that.

The Missouri Republicans in convention assembled have indorsed ex-Mayor Cyrus B. Walbridge of St. Louis for vice president. Personally Mr. Walbridge is a very good man, but his chances of nomination are all—merely that and nothing more. Of course, the Republicans are talking glibly of carrying Missouri. They always talk that way, and every four years regularly they are walloped within an inch of their lives, and so it will be this time.

As near as can be now ascertained, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana will be nominated as Colonel Roosevelt's running mate. Everybody knows that Fairbanks wants to be president, and many of his Hoosier friends are advising him to let the vice presidency severely alone, and to save himself for the head of the ticket in 1908 instead of playing fall to it this year. Some very good men have been elected to the presidency after serving as vice president—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren, for instance.

Champ Clark

The Old Standard
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test 25 years. Average annual sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent Package of GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS.

RAW BOLL WEEVIL.

Shelby Man Just From Texas Relates Some Interesting Facts.

In a conversation with Mr. Hall of Shelby, who is traveling for a large tobacco house in Winston, a reporter was given some interesting facts in regard to the boll weevil about which so much has been said and written and for the destruction of which so much money has been appropriated.

Mr. Hall has a specimen of the boll weevil which he carries about with him. The weevil is about one inch long with a very large head and look calculated to keep a tight grip on whatever they catch hold of.

When the weevil attacks a cotton boll, it is the loss of the cotton boll unless the latter is fully matured.

Mr. Hall says that the weevil has become so destructive that the farmers in Texas dread it worse than the worst dread pestilence known. In fact so far as they have been able they have bought their seed from the more northerly of the Southern States in order to avoid getting infected cotton.

There will be several good results however from the presence of the boll weevil, said Mr. Hall. In the first place the Texas farmers will begin to diversify industries. A few years ago they didn't raise enough corn and grain to begin to meet the home needs but now the corn crops are rapidly increasing and I should say that the grain crop has increased enormously as compared with that of four years ago.—Charlotte News.

WHOLESALE FOOD ADULTERATION.

The bulletine of the board of health has a very interesting article on the adulteration of foods and medicines which contain some really startling information. Out of 23 samples of beers and other alcoholic drinks 27 were adulterated, or 77 per cent. Of canned tomatoes out of 55 specimens 34 were adulterated, of catsup of 36 samples only one was not adulterated, of non-alcoholic summer drinks, out of 34 samples 24 were adulterated; of vinegar 13 were adulterated out of 22 samples of canned corn 42 adulterated out 74 samples, and of canned garden peas 30 adulterated out of 39 samples. Out of a total of 454 samples of human foods no less than 166 or 36 per cent, were adulterated. This was in 1900.

The fine effect of the pure food law enacted by North Carolina is shown that in the examination of food products for 1902 out of 469 samples only 87 were found adulterated. Of canned fruits and vegetables only 15 samples were adulterated out of 118 taken but 26 out of 36 non-alcoholic summer drinks were adulterated and 9 out of 12 of phosphates, malts, ciders and bitters; 10 out of 11 prepared mustards and salad dressing while of 22 samples of tomato catsup and extracts, every one was adulterated. In the matter of inspection of drugs nothing has yet been attempted in North Carolina. Massachusetts has taken the lead in this line, and the showing made is simply horrible some of the samples being entirely adulterated.—Raleigh Dispatch.

"NOT SATISFIED WITHOUT CUSSING SOMEBODY."

Not long ago Sam Jones lectured in Wilson and recently it seems he has written something for the Atlanta Constitution. All of this leads the Wilson Times to say.

Sam Jones in the Atlanta Constitution says he was for disenfranchise, but since he has visited Charleston and finds blind tigers he is opposed to them.

Sam's stock in trade is to cuss somebody and as he said in his lecture in Wilson, if he found anybody agreeing with him he'd get on the other side. Sam has long ago learned that people are foolish enough to pay him one dollar a night to be cussed, and as long as they will do it we don't blame Sam for not throwing away his capital stock. Sam cussed out the people of Charleston because they allowed blind tigers to run there, and we merely write this article to prove what we said just after he appeared in Wilson, that if we had prohibition we would naturally have blind tigers and people it seems must have whiskey and sure would in that event doubtless say that "you old damnation level whiskey as well you encouraged the blind tigers and will not break them up."

If Sam investigated the matter closely he would have found that Charleston's blind tiger are the result of an opposition city government, hatched during Tillman's first administration, and the prejudice engendered then against the dispensary is gradually diminishing. There are now fewer blind tigers in Charleston than there were a year ago.

It is probable that, as suggested by the Times, the dispensary is becoming stronger in Charleston. But at all events there is a great deal of difference between a state dispensary and a municipal dispensary. A state dispensary is unwieldy. It is placed upon all communities—the wet and dry alike. It has no regard for the reform sentiment of the people with whom it has to cope. And it may happen that it will be nullified by the community that most enforces the law.

On the other hand the municipality that establishes a dispensary evidently is presumed to back up a dispensary, otherwise it would not establish the institution.

If the people of a municipality do not want to handle the liquor through the dispensary they have merely to say so, and that ends it.—Kinston Free Press.

YOU FAVORS GOOD ROADS APPROPRIATION.

Representative Poe is deeply interested in the subject of good roads and is strongly in favor of Congressional action. Speaking along this line last week he said:

"Senators and Members of Congress may as well make up their minds to deal with the good roads question at an early day. The people are demanding better roads all over the country. I do not believe there is any constitutional obstacle in the way of government aid. Congress appropriates millions for rivers and harbors and for rural delivery routes. Certainly Congress has the power to appropriate money to improve the roads over which mail is carried and in a few years mail will be carried over every important road in the country.

"Most of our rural communities are too poor to raise money sufficient to build good and enduring roads, but if the government would pay one half as provided by the Brownlow bill, the country or community might be able to raise the other half.

"The last river and harbor bill carried an appropriation of over sixty millions of dollars. Large cities secured the benefit of nearly all the vast sum. Now let Congress appropriate an equal amount of money to aid the States in building good, hard dry roads, and the farmers of the country for whom both political parties profess such great solicitude, will feel that they are not entirely neglected."

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. 50c. No Cure No Pay. 50c.

You can easily make men hate by rubbing him the wrong way.

Nothing Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for Bowel Complaints in Children.

We have used Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in our family for years, says Mrs J S Cooke of Rather Creek. We have given it to all of our children. We have used other medicines for the same purpose but never found anything to equal Chamberlain's. If you will give it a trial it will always cure. Sold by Aycock drug co.

You can generally size up a man by the things he doesn't do.

Best Cough Medicine for Children.

When you buy a cough medicine for small children you want one in which you can place implicit confidence. You want one that not only relieves but cures. You want one that is unquestionably harmless. You want one that is pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all of these requirements. There is nothing we guard for the coughs and colds incident to childhood in a more serious manner and none we have been able to recommend more highly than this. We have been able to do so because we have found it to be a reliable preparation and have found that it always gives prompt relief. Sold by Aycock drug co.

It's the fellow with the pull who is often pushed to the front.

A Cure for Headache.

Any man, woman or child suffering from headache, biliousness or a dull dragging pain should take one or two of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin every night and morning. These mild laxative little pills are because they are a tonic as well as a pill. While they cure the worst cases of constipation, and are sold to be by those taking them, they are mild and harmless, sold by Aycock drug co.

The man who squanders all for a marriage license is looking for trouble.

Are You a Dyspeptic.

If you are a dyspeptic you owe it to yourself and your friends to get well. Dyspepsia is the dyspeptic's chief complaint. It is the foundation of many other diseases, and unless it is cured it will be impossible for the patient to enjoy good health. Dyspepsia is a condition which requires careful attention. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a preparation which will digest your food when your stomach refuses to do so. It will give you a good appetite and bring you to a healthy condition. Sold by Aycock drug co.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

W. H. French, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Fannie C. Bunn, Executrix.
Pearl Bunn, E. N. Bunn.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

Wm. B. Ruffin, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

Wm. B. Ruffin, Administrator.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

W. B. Fuller, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

Wm. B. Ruffin, Administrator.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed by E. E. Tarborough and Sallie C. Tarborough, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Franklin county in book 114 page 416, I will sell at the court house door in the town of Louisburg, on the 19th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land in Franklin county. The home of land known as the Tarborough home place, bounded on the west by the lands of Rose Winston, on the south by lands of J. B. Tarborough and Geo. Winston, on the east by J. B. Tarborough and Ruth Bunn, and on the north by the lands of R. L. Winfield, containing 132 acres more or less. March 7, 1904.

JAMES E. TARBOROUGH,
Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage executed on the 20th day of March, 1903, by W. G. Murphy and recorded in Franklin county registry, in book 114 page 418, I will on Monday, the 18th day of April, 1904, at noon, before the Court House door in Louisburg, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following tract of land in said mortgage conveyed. Tract of land in Franklin county, Cedar Rock township, beginning at stake and pointers, Jesse Chapman's corner, thence s 1.50 poles 20 links to stake and pointers, thence s 23½ w 63 poles 10 links to stake and pointers, thence s 1.25 poles 5 links to post oak, corner no. 5, thence s 12 w 63 poles 10 links to beginning containing 37½ acres. March 21, 1904.

T. W. BICKETT,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE.

[illegible]

SALE OF LAND.

[illegible]

WHAT IS SAVOY?

It is a Pure Whiskey and for sale for Medicinal Purposes, Sold at

LOUISBURG DISPENSARY,
Chas. M. Fuller & Co.

$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR.

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

Has Paid Policyholders Over ONE MILLION DOLLARS

SEABOARD
AIR LINE RAILWAY.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.
Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Points South and West.
IN EFFECT JAN. 12th, 1904.

SOUTHBOUND.

	Daily No. 37	Daily No. 41
Lv New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norlina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamlet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laurinburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maxton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumberton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairmont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarboro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rocky Mount	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erwin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buies Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lillington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Southern Pines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamlet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Tampa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTHBOUND.

	Daily No. 40	Daily No. 38
Lv New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Tampa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Southern Pines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamlet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lillington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buies Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erwin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rocky Mount	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarboro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairmont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumberton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maxton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laurinburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamlet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norlina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar New York	[illegible]	[illegible]