THE WILSON ADVANCE.

Wilson, N. C., March 16, 1883.

THE MORTGAGE.

We worked through spring and winter, thro'
summer and through fall,
But the mortgage worked the hardest and
the steadiest of us all.
It worked on nights and Sundays; it worked
each holiday;
It settled down among us, and it never went
away.
Whatever we kept from it seemed a'most as
bad as theft;
It watched us every minute, and it ruled us
right and left.
The rust and blight were with us sometimes
and sometimes were not;
The dark-browed, scowling mortgage was
forever on the spot.
The weevil and the cut-worm, they went as
well as came;
The mortgage stayed forever, eating hearti-
ly all the same.
It nailed up every window, stood guard at
every door.
And happiness and sunshine made their
home with us no more.
Till with failing crops and sickness we got
stalled upon the grade,
And there came a dark day on us when the
interest wasn't paid;
And there came a sharp foreclosure, and I
kind o' lost my hold,
And grew weary and discouraged, and the
farm was cheaply sold.
The children left and scattered, when they
hardly yet were grown;
My wife she pined and perished, an' I found
myself alone.
What she died of was "a mystery," an' the
doctors never knew;
But I knew she died of mortgage—just as
well as I wanted to.
If to trace a hidden sorrow were within the
doctor's art,
They'd ha' found a mortgage lying on that
woman's broken heart.
Worm or beetle, drought or tempest, on a
farmer's land may fall,
But for first-class ruination, trust a mortgage
'gainst them all.

—WILL M. CARLTON.

Cotton and the Commission Merchants.

NORTH CAROLINA—HER RESOURCES—NOT PROSPEROUS BECAUSE OF PRODUCING TOO MUCH COTTON, TOO LITTLE MEAT AND BREADSTUFFS; AND THE EXTRAVAGANT CHARGES OF THE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BY W. R. HENRY, ESQ.

Any man who will look over North Carolina, and note her condition, will see that she is on the verge of a financial crisis, and is in a most distressed condition generally. Let us now consider her resources, her present condition, the cause of that condition and the cure.

Every cereal or grain, every species of grass, every leguminous plant, every berry, every fruit tree and every vine common to the temperate zone, together with rice, tobacco and cotton attain perfection in her soil. At the great Exposition held at Atlanta, in 1881, all the States of the South, and many of the West, vied with each other in showing to the world their respective resources. In that grand exhibition, North Carolina was second to none. Her minerals were surpassed by no other State, either in quality of numbers; her display of different species of woods excelled all others; her cotton ranked with the best, except the Sea Island; she bore away the palm on tobacco, and it was an old bag of North Carolina wheat, setting almost unnoticed, by the door of that mighty building, that won the premium.

From the county of Nash, to the Tennessee line, her hills and mountains are richly stored with minerals of all kinds, especially abounding in gold, copper, iron of the finest quality, and mica; near the ocean are elements of nutrition for the soil, not found in other quarters, while in the waters of the Albemarle Sound and rivers tributary are facilities for the most extensive fishing industry in the world.

Her swamp lands, situated in the counties of the East, though they have long been a source of great profit by reason of the cypress shingle trade, have never been sufficiently appreciated. It is estimated that at least one million acres of these lands, capable of producing ten barrels of corn to the acre, are still unfitted for cultivation. In productiveness and the sustenence they will afford to animal life, they are susceptible of being made the Egypt of the South. They are so rich, so well supplied with organic as well as inorganic matter, that they will wear as well as the best bottom lands of Arkansas and Texas. There are lands in the County of Hyde, which have been cultivated for a century, without any apparant diminution of their fertility. Lands like these are more valuable than naval stores or mines of gold and silver.

She has sufficient water power to run the united looms of Leeds, Lowell, Manchester, New York and London; yet the song of the spindle is heard on but few of her streams and rivers. For sheep raising, the mountain sides and valleys of the West are as good as the best pasture lands of Texas and Australia; yet we export no wool. Almost all parts of the State are connected by railroads, steamboats and telegraph lines; and, at last, the extreme East and West are united by a band of iron, which is all that was needed to make them one. * * * *

If our farmers do not abandon their present manner of "planting all cotton," they will soon be in almost as sad condition, as those of Ireland, India and Russia. Ireland is steeped in direst poverty, because of the cold, grasping tyranny to which she has been subjected. There the tenant is an abject slave, who, at the nod of a human being like himself, may at any time be driven from his miserable mud cabin, a houseless, homeless, starving wanderer; forbidden to pluck the spontaneous fruits of the earth, or to trap a wild hare to satisfy his hunger. His condition is much the same in India and Russia."

This is the effect of hard, pitiless, miserly tyranny, from which, thank God, we are free.

But alas! the farmers of North Carolina are voluntarily bringing themselves to a somewhat similar condition, by their "wild goose chase" after cotton.

Look over the State and see what it has done and is doing to dwarf her wealth and prevent her progress.

Our farmers have become so fascinated by, and carried away with its cultivation, that they will not produce the necessaries of life, and those other articles requisite to their comfort and convenience, but rely upon other States from one thousand to fifteen hundred miles distant.

Their meat houses are in Illinois, their corn cribs in Ohio, their wheat granaries in Indiana and on the plains of Colorado, their butter dairies in New Jersey and New York.

Their cotton goods are manufactured in Massachusetts and elsewhere; their coal and iron comes from Pennsylvania; all agricultural implements from the North, horses and mules from Kentucky, and cattle and beef from the valleys of Virginia.

These articles before reaching them, pass through the hands of many different persons, each of whom makes a living, and many, large fortunes, by the "handling," as they term it. For these, together with its precious handling, the farmers have to pay, with the proceeds of cotton which sold at 9 cents per pound.

Fancy bulk meat at 15 cents per pound, by the car load, and cotton at from 9 to 11 cents; corn at $1.25 per bushel, when it might be raised here at from 40 to 50 cents.

In 1882 eighty-six thousand tons of guano were sold in North Carolina, principally for the cultivation of cotton, averaging $45 per ton, amounting to the sum of three millions, eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Four hundred thousand bales of cotton were produced, which, at $40 per bale, amounted to sixteen million dollars.

We see from these figures that the guano used actually cost almost one-fourth the proceeds of the entire cotton crop.

Now subtract the $3,870,000, expended for guano, from the $16,000,000, the value of the cotton crop, and we have remaining $12,130,000, which, if equally divided among the 1,500,000 inhabitants of North Carolina, would only give to each the pitiful sum of eight dollars and eight and two-thirds cents. Think of it! Why the inmates of the Insane Asylum are allowed $216, and the Penitentiary convicts $208 per year.

But it will be said by some, that the $12,130,000 are not equally divided and, therefore, the above argument furnishes no reason for the extreme scarcity of money in our State; we answer that objection by the following proposition, to-wit:

If $12,130,000 the proceeds of the cotton crop remaining after deducting the sum expended for fertilizers, be about all the money in circulation in North Corolina; and if it be true that said sum equally divided among the 1,500,000 inhabitants, would give to each person only eight dollars and eight and two-thirds cents;—it is plain to any one that whether divided equally or not, the want and scarcity must remain the same, for if one man or men obtains more than his or their share, another or others must have less, or none.

With this twelve million dollars, the farmers have to pay off wages, raise mortgages, and discharge liens. So that, at the end of the year, they have no money, and we will show, presently, where the greater part of it goes.

Nature intended every man to be the father of four or five children, at least; but how is he to support them, at the present prices of provisions in North Carolina? Cotton puts him in one or two very unpleasant positions. He must either violate one of the fundamental rules of natural law and, thereby, incur the wrath of God, deprive himself of happiness, and his State of citizens, or he must observe that rule, at the risk of imposing misery upon his offspring, and pauperism (and hence, crime,) upon his community. Yes, in thousands of instances, cotton has placed man in this cruel dilemma.

A bull yearling, that has not a chattel mortgage registered against him, would be as great a curiosity as jumbo, the monster elephant; and hogs have indeed become a wonder in the land. Some weeks ago, a drove of these strange animals passed through the streets of Raleigh, and, judging from the manner in which the citizens rushed to the windows to gaze, and, anyone, not knowing the cause, would have thought Barnum's menagerie was parading.

We may glory in the fact that North Carolina is the recognized "home of the brave" still, but we must deplore that one class of her citizens, and the best class at that, are fast surrendering their right to be called "free," who are fast selling themselves to the commission merchants of the cities, towns, and villages, by mortgaging their lands and giving liens upon the crops they hope to make.

a slave to the extent of those mortgages and liens. Can any man who may be turned out of house and home at the will of another; can any man who, failing to make a good crop, is liable to have the last cent of the proceeds of what he does make swept into the pockets of others; can any man who is not at liberty to sell his produce when he pleases, to whom he pleases, and where he pleases, call himself a free man.

He may be free from the iron chain that fetters the body, and the dungeon that excludes the sunlight, but there is a chain—poverty, which binds him hand and foot; there is a dungeon—despair, into whose depths he is plunged.

There are commission merchants in North Caroliha who, a few years ago, did not possess a foot of land. They now own eight and ten thousand acres, obtained by foreclosing mortgages on men who, hampered hand and foot, flattered by being credited, and paying from 50 to 75 per cent. for things they ought to have raised themselves, at the end of the year found that they were unable to meet their liabilities.

The men from whom those lands were obtained were slaves to an imperious necessity, created by themselves.

Those who occupy them now, as tenants, are no less slaves, for according to the will of the merchant owners, they must plant cotton, and if they dare plant corn and raise meat instead, the said merchants will neither furnish them supplies, nor allow them to cultivate the land. Why?

Because it is essential to the continued accumulation of wealth, by these commission merchants, that the tenant should plant cotton and not corn, should buy meat from them instead of raising it, should believe they are working for themselves while, in fact, they are working for the commission merchant.

When a man has a mortgage on your land, the legal title is in him, and he owns it until you raise that mortgage.

All we need to make our State one of the first in the Union, in wealth, as she already is in a glorious record, both in the Halls of State and on the field of battle, is labor and capital.

Thousands and hundreds of thousands of immigrants are annually pouring into the ports of New York. They scatter all over the various States, North, West and South; but few settle in North Carolina. Capitalists of the North are lavishly investing millions of dollars in different undertakings in other States, but few expend a dollar in our State.

We have shown, her wonderful resources. Why is it that this labor and capital avoids her borders?

Because the immigrants, soon after landing, and the capitalists, know the distressed and poverty-stricken condition of North Carolina as well as we do, but, unfortunately, attribute it to natural causes, instead of the true cause—too much cotton, too little meat and corn.

Hundreds and thousands of our best citizens are emigrating for the same reason. Old men with their families, and young men who could do so much for their poor old mother, if there were any encouragement for them to remain; but no, they go to give their brains and labor to the service of other States, where cotton is not grown to the extent of blighting all advancement and prosperity.

The cultivation of cotton to the exclusion of the necessaries of life, which we could produce in great abundance and at such small cost, is a violation of one of the fundamental principles of political economy, which is the Science which teaches laws by which the consumption and production of national wealth should be governed. Exchange is one of the three great divisions of this science, and is that agency by which a State or Nation is enabled to obtain from another or others, these articles which it, itself, cannot produce, or which the other or others can produce cheaper than it can.

Hundreds of our farmers are happy if, at the end of the year, they have a bare support left.

And many of our commission merchants are like unto the rajahs: they who commenced business, but a few years ago, with not more than a thousand or two dollars capital, now live in costly mansions, luxuriously furnished, and roll along the streets in carriages of the finest manufacture, drawn by horses of the best blood, while the farmers' children are crying around their knees for a crust of bread.

One of the best signs by which to judge the condition of the farmers, is to note that of the merchants. If the latter are doing a large and prosperous business, the farmers are likewise prosperous, but if, on the other hand, not a day passes but brings the news of another mercantile crash, we may know the farmers are in a poverty stricken condition.

Never before, in the history of North Carolina, have there been so many failures in business. Seven or eight in Raleigh within the last few months, and news from others in all directions daily.

Visit the machine shops, the shoe shops, the mills, the dry goods stores, the hardware stores, the crockery stores, the grocery stores (not commission) and the offices of professional men; there business is stagnant, and from all over the land comes the cry of want and suffering. Amid the scene of depression, desperation and disaster, those who sell guano at $40 per ton, when it cost them only $27, and meat for 16 cents per pound for cotton at 9 cents, flourish "as the green bay tree."

Conversing with an intelligent Baltimore merchant, recently, he remarked, "North Carolina is a big State, and has a big name, but O, there are so many breaks! Are not your farmers very poor?" * * *

In this article we do not wish to be understood as reflecting in the least upon the commission merchants. They do business strictly upon business principles, and if the farmers are simple enough to put themselves in the position to be charged excessive prices, they may expect to be so charged, and will have only themselves to censure for their folly.

We have shown the resources of North Carolina, her present depression financially and industrially, and the principal cause of that depression.

It only remains to recommend the cure, which was necessarily suggested in stating the cause. This can be done in one sentence.

We must raise corn, meat, and all other articles we have been purchasing from the West, here at home, and plant cotton only as a surplus or extra crop.

In addition to this, we must make our fertilizers, by manipulating the decayed accumulations in fence corners, cleaning off ditch embankments, composting muck, straw, ashes, lime, stable manure, and other ingredients.

The farmers allow themselves to be misled by the idea "that here is a fertilizer, ready made to our hands, better and cheaper than any we can make." Acting under this delusion, they allow their farms to grow up in weeds and briars, and continue to pay such sums as three million, eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars for guano.

According to the present system, a man who has one hundred acres of arable land, will plant ninety acres in cotton, and, perhaps, put the remaining ten in corn.

At the end of the year, every dollar of the proceeds of his cotton crop goes into the pockets of others as we have shown, and he has nothing but a little corn left, no meat, no sugar, no coffee, no flour and no money.

Whereas, if he would raise his own meat, plant the ninety acres in corn, wheat, peas, potatoes, &c., and then, if possible, cultivate the other ten in cotton as an extra or surplus crop; on the 25th day of December he would have from 175 to 190 barrels of corn, 20 to 30 bushels of peas, potatoes in abundance, 30 to 40 hogs, plenty of milk, flour and butter, of his own make; would be free from the Sheriff's hammer and the commission merchant, with the cotton raised on the ten acres, could buy his sugar, coffee and clothing, and still have something left.

If the farmers of North Carolina adopt this latter course,—

"Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle.

"And they shall build houses and inhabit them, and they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof. They shall not build and another inhabit them; they shall not plant and another eat."—ISAIAH.

We know there is a certain class of persons who will condemn this article, but as they will do so from self-interest alone, we care nothing for their disapprobation. We have written it at the request of prominent farmers, and it is intended for the masses; if they are awakened, by anything we may have said herein, to an understanding of their true condition, and will begin to apply the remedy, our object will have been fully accomplished.

Farmers, why should you not throw off the shackles with which you have bound and are still binding yourselves, and follow the course suggested?

"Why hesitate? You are full bearded men,
With God implanted will, and courage!
Ye dare but show it. Never yet was wrong
But found some way of means to work it out,
Nor e'er did Fortune frown on him who dared,
Shall we, in presence of this grievous wrong,
In this supremest moment of all time,
Stand trembling, cowering, when with one
bold stroke,
These groaning thousands might be ever free?"

MISCELLANEOUS

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For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

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Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
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To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
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Burns relieved instantly.
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Wounds healed rapidly.
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I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick room.—WM. F. SANFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

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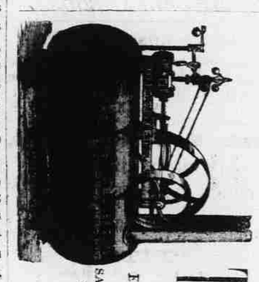

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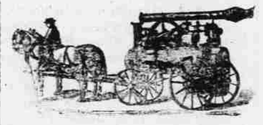

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The firm assets of the late Griffin & Murray have been assigned to me in trust to pay the debts of the concern. Those indebted will take notice that immediate settlement must be made. In my absence parties may confer with Mr. J. A. Tynes, who has the books and papers and authorized to make settlement.
G. W. BLOUNT,
feb9tf Trustee.

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sep8-1y

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WILSON, N. C.
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DINING ROOMS,
Near Railroad Depot,
ENFIELD, N.C.,
Stop and get a Good Dinner, Supper or Breakfast. Board by the Day or Month. Prices very reasonable.
Respectfully,
RIDDICK BURNETT,
may5-1y Proprietor.

NEW JEWELRY STORE
R. B. BYNUM
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Moye & Nadal's Old Stand, Tarboro St.,
Is now opening a choice stock of Jewelry of every description which has just been purchased in Northern Markets at the lowest figures, and which will be sold low. Call and examine my stock and I guarantee to please you.
sep29-tf. R. B. BYNUM.

J. M. LAROQUE'S ANTI BILIOUS BITTERS
For Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Bilious Attacks, Headache, Costiveness, and all Diseases of the Liver and Stomach.
ARE DECIDEDLY THE MOST POTENT REMEDY THAT CAN BE USED.
It is not an intoxicating beverage, and certainly would never be used as a pleasant substitute for alcoholic stimulants, but it is truly a valuable Family Medicine, which has been used for many years by large numbers of our citizens with the most unfailing success in all the above complaints. Try it.
25 Cents a Paper, or $1.00 a Bottle.
WM. E. THORNTON, Proprietor.
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Trade Mark for the United States.
BEST SIX CORD J. & P. COATS MERCERIZED SPOOL COTTON 200 YARDS.
We will not weary you with statistics telling how MESSRS.
J. & P. COATS
MAKE THEIR
BEST SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON
Or how much they make daily, neither will we presume to give an opinion as to its quality. It is more important for you to find out: Whether the thread is strong and will save you time and annoyance? Whether it will run on your Sewing Machine? Whether the colors will match all the fashionable shades, and work well on silk goods?
The only possible way to arrive at the truth is to
USE THE THREAD YOURSELF!
You will then know why it is called
BEST
SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON
YOU CAN BUY IT OF:
ATKINSON & WARREN,
Cor. Nash and Goldsboro Streets,
ALSO JAMES T. WIGGINS
WILSON, N. C.

DR. R. W. JOYNER,
Surgeon Dentist
☞ Has permanently located in Wilson, N. C. All opperations will be neatly and carefully performed and on terms as reasonable as possible. Teeth extracted without pain. Office Tarboro street next door to Post office. [Jan 3 12 m.]

FRENCH'S
Superior Cologne!
is a fragrant and lasting perfume for the toilet and handkerchief, 25 cts a vial.

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Virginia Tonic Bitters
cures Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever and all disorders of the liver and stomach, 50 cents per bottle.

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Cholera and Diarrhea Mixture
Never fails to cure Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus Pains and Cramps in the stomach, 25 cents a vial.

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ARNICA LINIMENT!
is the best for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Pains, Bruises, &c., 50 cents per bottle.

FRENCH'
India Rubber Cement
The best in the world for mending broken Furniture, Toys, Woodware, &c. Price 25 cents a vial. Manufactured only by
WM. E. FRENCH,
Wholesale Druggist,
202 Sycamore Street,
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Agent for Lawrence & Martin's TOLU ROCK and RYE and POWELS PREPARED CHEMICALS for making fertilizers.
mch14-1y WM. E. FRENCH.

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ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS
DUFUR & CO.
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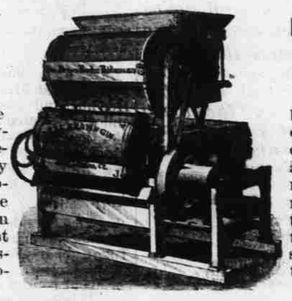
Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Lawns, Gardens, Offices and Balconies; Window Guards, Tree Guards Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c.
sep26 12m.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, have formed a co-partnership for the practice of medicine in the town of Wilson and adjoining country. Returning thanks to their patrons for their liberal patronage, they solicit a continuance of the same. Office on Nash Street opposite the Court House lately occupiedby Jas. S. Woodard, Esq., where one, or both may be always found when not professionally engaged.
C. C. PEACOCK, M. D.,
W. S. ANDERSON, M D.
jan22 82.-1y.

TAYLOR ELLIOTT WATTERS
—WHOLESALE DEALERS
HARDWARE. CUTLERY
CORNER MAIN ST., AND MARKET SQUARE. NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
March 10th, 6

Brown Cotton Gin.



THE BROWN FEEDER AND CONDENSER COTTON GIN
These gins have been in use since 1843. Several improvements have recently been made, and they are now universally proclaimed the best in the market. So well is the demand for them that for the past two seasons it has been impossible to supply them. For descriptive circular, terms, &c., Address
ROUNTEE BARNES & CO.

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Fruit Dryers, Cider Mills, Apple and Peach Parers, the Skinner Engines, the Birdsall, the Paxton and Kriebel Engines, the Hall, the Carver, the Van Winkle, and Centennial Cotton Gins. The Clark Seed Cotton Cleaners.
Cotton Seed Mills, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Belting, Cane Mills, the "Queen of the South" and the Moore County Portable Grain Mills, Saw Mills, the Acme, the Thomas, the Iron Age and the Reiner Harrows, Grain Drills, Water Trucks, Swing Churns Cultivators, One and Two Horse Riding and Walking Road Machines, Pumps, Mill Fixtures, Horse Powers.
☞ Write us for Circulers and Prices. It will Pay you. Try it.
Address,
L. L. POLK & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

NOW READY
To show the finest Line of Piece Goods for Fall and Winter that has ever been in Wilson, consisting of the latest style of Fancy Suitings, Elegant in Design and Colorings. English and French Worsteads, Foreign and Domestics, Cassimeres, Blue Middlesex, Oxford Meltons. Elegant line of goods for Overcoats Fine work, Fine Trimmings, and prices reasonable. Give us a call.
Respectfully,
Greenwood & Belsmeyer

J. H. PARKER
Commission Merchant,
140 Pearl Street, New York
Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval and Southern Produce.
Executes orders for the purchase and sale of Future contracts in Cotton and Produce Exchanges. July 5

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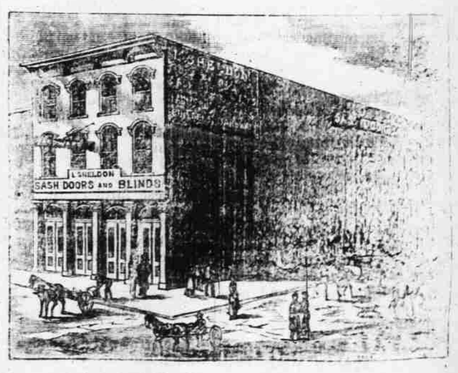
Sashes, Doors and Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Rails, Newels, Builder Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty and Building Material of every Description
Nos. 16 W. Side Market Square & 49 Roanoke Ave., NORFOLK



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Wadsworth, Martie & Logma's
Pure Prepared Ready-Mixed
PAINTS.

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In order that our planting friends throughout the State may be enabled to procure and use Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, Pure Dissolved Raw Bones and other old established brands of our make, we are selling them direct to farmers of North Carolina, for Cash, at Wholesale Prices. When they order directly of us we ship the goods, and as they are bought for consumption, the law is not violated. This saving to Farmers and Planters is very considerable, and by their clubbing together and buying in quantity, there is also a great saving in freight, therefore send to us for prices, and send your orders direct to us for our Fertilizers and you will get them without any middle profit and at lowest charges for freight. Send for Descriptive Circular giving prices of our standard brands, with instructions for making home-made Fertilizers.—Call on or address
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It is made of the best selected crude petroleum for family use. It has never been known to cause an accident, and hence can be entrusted to the use of any member of the household. It burns with a pure white and brilliant flame. Does not smoke nor crust the wick. Has no bad odor. Can be used in any Kerosene Lamp. Ask your storekeeper for it, and see that he gets it.