



The Origin of Royster Fertilizers.

Mr. Royster believed that success awaited the Manufacturer of Fertilizers who would place quality above other considerations. This was Mr. Royster's idea Twenty-seven years ago and this is his idea to-day; the result has been that it requires Eight Factories to supply the demand for Royster Fertilizers.

F. S. ROYSTER GUANO COMPANY.

FACTORIES AND SALES OFFICES.

NORFOLK, VA. TARBORO, N. C. COLUMBIA, S. C. SPARTANBURG, S. C. MACON, GA. COLUMBUS, GA. MONTGOMERY, ALA. BALTIMORE, MD.

Consumption of Tanning Materials.

Washington, D. C.—Tanbark an tanning extracts were consumed in the United States during the calendar year 1909 to the value of \$21,904,927, as against \$21,364,719 in 1908 and \$21,205,457 in 1907. Of these totals the outlay for extracts formed 49.2 per cent during 1909, 49.4 per cent in 1908, and 45.5 per cent in 1907.

This information appears in the preliminary comparative report covering 1909, 1908 and 1907, which was transmitted today to Census Director Durand by Chief Statistician Wm. M. Stuart, under whose supervision it was prepared by J. E. Whelchel, expert special agent of the Division of Manufacturers. In co-operation with the forest service of the department of agriculture, the bureau of the census annually collects and publishes statistics pertaining to the group of lumber and timber industries.

While the total expenditure for vegetable tanning materials has been fairly evenly divided between the group of barks, etc., on the one hand and that of extracts on the other during the past 3 years, the average cost per cord of barks has advanced steadily from \$9.52 in 1907 to \$9.68 in 1908 and \$10.31 in 1909. This increase in the average cost per cord has been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the quantity annually consumed during the same period, the total for 1908 being 7.2 per cent less than that for 1907, and that for 1909 4.3 per cent less than that for 1908. The most marked

decrease in annual consumption is shown for hemlock which was the bark used in greatest quantity. In all three years, the reported total of this bark for 1909 being less than that for 1908 by 13.8 per cent, and less than that for 1907 by 14.4 per cent.

Increase in Total Consumption.
The showing for extracts is similar to that for barks, etc., with respect to cost, though entirely different when the annual consumption is concerned. The average cost per pound during 1907 was \$0.0264, pound of extracts of all kinds combined in 1908 it was \$0.0269 and in 1909 was greater than that in 1907 by 21,918,360 pounds, or 6 per cent, though slightly less than that reported for 1908, the total for which year was the largest of which there is record.

The most marked increase among the leading extracts was in chestnut extract, the reported consumption of which in 1909 exceeded that of 1908 by 24.5 per cent and that of 1907 by 35.6 per cent. This movement in the tanning industry toward the supplanting of barks as materials for extracts has been discussed in the showings for several years past and follows logically the growing scarcity and rapidly increasing cost of the barks. Furthermore the fact that the supply of barks is not only diminishing but at the same time becoming more remote from transportation facilities contributes to the decreasing use of tanning materials in this form.

The tanning industry, or that portion of it using vegetable tanning

materials, is widely distributed. The consumption of extracts was reported from 32 states, and of barks from 25 in 1909, but the four states of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Michigan, ranks in point of consumption in the order named, used nearly two-thirds of the total quantity of barks reported and, with Massachusetts, about three-fifths of that of extract. Pennsylvania continues, however, to be far in the lead of all other states in the quantity of both barks and extracts annually consumed, this state alone reporting 28.8 per cent of the barks and 32.2 per cent of the extracts used during 1909.

BILL NYE MEMORIAL DAY.

An Open Letter From State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner to the Public School Teachers of the State.

To the county Superintendents and the Public School Teachers:
The public press of North Carolina has always responded generously and unselfishly to every call of the public schools for services. No agency has been more potent in promoting the development of these schools and the progress of education in the state. The county superintendents and the public school teachers now have an opportunity to express their appreciation of this service and to render at the same time a valuable service to a most worthy cause by co-operating heartily with the "Bill Nye Memorial Committee" in their commendable effort to raise funds for the erection of a central or main building at the "Stonewall Jackson Manual Training School" to be known as the "Bill Nye Memorial School."

The committee has prepared an interesting program for the celebration of Bill Nye Day in the public schools. All are devoted to honoring the memory of such a man, who loved all children and all men, who devoted his splendid talents to making them hapier and better through his writings, will be properly and profitably spent.

I earnestly request and urge the county superintendents of each county to distribute these programs to the public school teachers of the county, accompanied by a letter to each teacher, directing the setting apart of an hour in the school for this celebration and urging the hearty co-operation of the teacher for the success of the celebration.

The noble work of the Stonewall Jackson Training School for giving wayward boys of the state a chance to have a chance to be trained into good citizens should appeal strongly to the hearts of the children of the public schools, who but for the mercy of God might be like these wayward boys. It is a privilege, therefore, for these children to have an opportunity to make a contribution to such a work. It will do them good. I urgently urge, therefore, that county superintendents and teachers lend their hearty co-operation in securing at least a penny contribution from every child in the public schools for the erection of the Bill Nye Memorial Building for increasing the facilities at the state's school for training wayward boys.

I designate Wednesday, the 22nd day of Feb. for this celebration. I suggest that the teacher devote an hour to this day to reading to the pupils this booklet and to arousing an enthusiastic interest in Bill Nye and his work and in the work of the Stonewall Jackson Training School, concluding the exercises with an earnest appeal for a contribution of at least one penny from every child, to be brought next morning.

All contributions should be forwarded by the teacher or the principal of the school to Mr. R. W. Vincent, secretary of the Bill Nye Memorial Committee, Charlotte, N. C., and they will be acknowledged in three columns of The Charlotte Observer.

Very truly yours,
J. Y. JOYNER,
Supt. Public Instruction.

MERCHANT:—Write for car price of Sea Island Cotton seed meal C. O. Ball, Broker.
Raleigh.

CONSPIRACY TO MUTINY.

Execution at Sea of Philip Spencer, Midshipman, Son of the Secretary of War, and One Petty Officer and One Seaman.

There has never been a fleet mutiny or a squadron mutiny in the United States navy. The most notorious case in the naval history of this country was the conspiracy to mutiny on the brig of war Somers, which was discovered before it came to a head and resulted in the execution at sea of Philip Spencer midshipman, son of the secretary of war, and one petty officer and one seaman.

Another famous case was the one in which Commodore Porter acted with such vigor and promptitude that he completely crushed the rebellious spirit that had manifested itself and saved his ship.

When Commodore Porter was in command of the Essex in the early history of our navy there was an attempted mutiny on board. Here is an account of how it was suppressed, which is vouched for as authentic: "While the Essex was lying at the Marquesas island, recruiting and refreshing her crew from one of the long and arduous cruises in the Pacific, Commodore Porter was informed through a servant of one of the officers that the mutiny had been planned and was on the eve of consummation; that it was the intention of the mutineers to rise upon the officers take possession of the ship and after having remained as long as they found agreeable at the island to hoist the black flag and cruise on their own account."

"Having satisfied himself of the truth of the information, Commodore Porter ascended to the quarterdeck and ordered all the crew to be summoned after. Waiting until the last man had come from below he informed them that he understood that a mutiny was on foot and that he had summoned them for the purpose of inquiring into its truth. "Those men who are in favor of standing by the ship and her officers," said the commodore, "will go over to the starboard side; those who are against them will remain where they are." The crew to a man moved over to the starboard side. The ship was still as the grave. Fixing his eyes on them steadily and sternly for a few moments, the commodore said, "Robert White, step out." The man obeyed, standing pale and agitated, guilt stamped on every lineament of his countenance, in front of his comrades.

"The commodore looked at him a moment, then, seizing a cutlass from the nearest rack, said in a suppressed voice, but in tones so deep that they rang like a knell upon the ears of the guilty among the crew: 'Villain! You are the ring leader of this mutiny! Jump overboard!' The man dropped on his knees, imploring for mercy, saying that he could not swim. "Then, 'Swim, you scoundrel!' said the commodore, springing toward him to cut him down. "Overboard instantly!" and the man jumped over the side of the ship. He then turned to the trembling crew and addressed them with much feeling, the stern standing upon his bronzed cheek as he spoke. He asked them what he had done that his ship should be disgraced by a mutiny. He asked whether he had ever dishonored the flag, whether he had ever treated them with other than kindness, whether they had ever been wanting for anything to their comfort and discipline and the rules of the service would allow and that it was in his power to give.

"At the close of his address he said: 'Men before I came on deck I laid a train to the magazine, and I would have blown all on board into eternity before my ship should have been disgraced by a successful mutiny. I never would have survived the dishonor of my ship. Go to your duty.' The men were much affected by the commodore's address and immediately returned to their duty, showing every sign of contrition.

"But mark the sequel of this mutiny and let those who, in the main security of their firesides, are so severe upon the course of conduct pursued by officers in such critical situations see how much innocent blood would have been saved if White had been cut down instantly for hanged at the yardarm. As he went overboard he succeeded in reaching a canoe floating at a little distance and paddled ashore. Some few months afterward, when Lieutenant Gamble, of the marines, was at the islands, in charge of one of the larger private shore parties and in distress, this same White, at the head of a party of natives, attacked the ship, killed two of the officers and a number of men, and was with great difficulty that she was prevented from falling into their hands."—New York Post.

FACINATING HAIR.

Every Woman Who Uses Parisian Sage Has Plenty of it.

Parisian Sage will greatly improve the attractiveness of any person's hair in a few days. It will do more; it will rid the scalp of every particle of disgusting dandruff; it will stop falling hair and itching scalp, or money back.

Parisian Sage will greatly improve faded preparation, delightfully refreshing, and free from grease or stickiness. It will make hair grow. Sold and guaranteed by J. G. Hall for 50 cents a large bottle. The girl with the Auburn hair is on every bottle.

If you want your house covered, and want to get net wholesale figures get Davis prices at once, for we sell the goods, and we need the cash. "So much said." Galvanized and painted steel roofing. CORRUGATED tin shingles, and the famous VULCANOID Asphalt roofing guaranteed fifteen years. Davis, the "Roofing man." Clarksville, Va.

WEDDED THE DEAD.

Queer Marriage Ceremony That Was Performed in Japan.

The tragic ending of a Japanese love story is reported by the Japan Chronicle from Tsuzuki, a little seaside village in the province of Shizuoka.

Ono Matsusaka, twenty years old, fell in love with Ono O-bun, a girl seventeen years old. The young couple sought the consent of their parents, and the father and mother of the girl refused to sanction the union. The two lovers decided to commit suicide rather than be separated. By appointment they met at a trysting place that had been the scene of their love-making and embarked in a fishing boat. At a point some distance from shore they bound themselves together with some cloth brought along to serve that purpose and threw themselves into the sea.

Committing "shinju," as lovers' suicides are called in Japan, is such an ordinary occurrence that little attention is attracted by it, but this tragedy was followed by something exceptional in Japan.

When the two bodies, still bound together, were washed ashore the officials who examined them turned them over to their respective parents. The villagers were so deeply affected that they called upon the two bereaved families to "do justice" to the boy and girl by uniting them in marriage after death. The mayor of the village was especially insistent that the rites be performed, "so that the deceased might be safely united in the next world." The parents agreed, the ceremony was carried out in due form, and presents were exchanged between the two families. The ceremony was legally registered just as if it had taken place before the deaths of the bride and bridegroom.

Lafcadio Hearn in his "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" and "Gleanings in Buddha-fields" never brought the attention of the accident to any Japanese custom or occurrence stranger than this real happening that finds its way into the columns of a Japanese newspaper as a feature of the day's news.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MADDENING MONOTONY.

The Graveyard Sort of Life That Obtains in Sierra Leone.

It is difficult to explain how complete in normal times is the dullness of the small villages in the protectorate of Sierra Leone, on the coast of western Africa, says a writer in the Nineteenth Century and After. An hour before sunrise shadowy figures move noiselessly through the narrow alleys which separate the mud walled houses and in single file pass out of sight toward the farm lands. A little later children and a few women leave the houses to obtain water for cooking. They also go in single file and in a short while will return in the same manner carrying water in calabashes, except, perchance, one or two may be affluent enough to possess a tin in which kerosene oil has been imported. During the great heat of the day people return and sit, silent and motionless, in the thatched roof verandas. Toward evening there is more movement. Food time generally brightens people even when it only means rice and peppers. Soon after sunset all sign of life ceases. There is no light in the houses, because oil is expensive, and a dying fire is enough when there is nothing to see except those you have seen all day; there are no sounds, save a baby's cry at intervals, or perhaps the weird call of some night bird, because people cannot talk much when no one has anything fresh to say. Next day will be the same, and so will be every day in the year except at festival times, such as when the girls or boys return, dancing and gayly decked, from the Porroh Bush. There is no church, no postman, no passing horse or carriage and no newspapers.

Warming Gold Dishes.

Castle Kilkenny is one of the oldest inhabited dwellings in the world, some of the rooms being 800 years old. Among its ancient treasures is a service of gold plate. Besides the ordinary plate service, Castle Kilkenny has the whole series of gold cups used at coronation banquets down to the time of George IV. The gold of the service plates is almost without alloy, consequently very soft and easily marred; hence the plates are warmed and presumably also washed after use by being dipped into hot water, held by a pair of tongs whose tips have been muffled in chamols leather.—London Mail.

A Freak of Nature.

Colonel Dennison had become the happy father of twins, and his unbounded pride in this twofold blessedness found expression on every occasion.

He stood with a friend on the bank steps one day as a young woman passed wheeling a baby carriage containing a pretty girl baby.

"Doesn't a woman look queer," said the colonel loftily, "with only one child?"—Success Magazine.

Got the Whole Story.

"What made you so late?"
"I met Jinx."
"Well, that's no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."
"I know, but I asked him how he was feeling and the fool insisted on telling me."—Houston Post.

Long Courtship.

Maud—Are you engaged to Jack?
Good?
Ethel—It looks so. I don't think he'll ever be in a position to marry me.—Boston Transcript.

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads Equipped With Electric Lights.

During the past few years there has been a marked effort on the part of the railroads to light more trains by electricity. Explosions of illuminating gas and fires caused by dripping oil lamps were the direct cause of this movement toward electric lighting. The terrific explosion of Pintsch gas, besides for lighting passenger coaches in the Grand Central Depot, New York, again revealed the dangers attending gas for illuminating purposes on railroad trains. Leading railroads of the country, including the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, are now lighting most of their principal trains by the electric. Electricity gives a brilliant, economical and safe lighting and it is not surprising that its use is rapidly increasing.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads has now equipped all its through trains with electric lighting, sixty-seven of the best locomotives being equipped with Curtis turbogenerators. The little steam turbines, which whirl small but powerful electric generators, are mounted on top of the locomotive boiler and take up so little room that they are hardly noticeable. Each turbine secures its steam from the main boiler. As all the coaches are wired and fitted for electric lights all that is necessary in making up the train is to lock the cable connections between the engine and the first coach, and operation that takes but a second or two. The tiny turbine requires but little steam and keeps up a steady flow of electricity during the entire run whether the train is in motion or not, thereby doing away with all storage batteries such as are needed where axle-driven generators are used.

So absolutely reliable is this system that no other means of illuminating is provided.

Nearly all the suburban trains on this same railroad are lighted with electricity, each coach being equipped with twenty-one 16-candle-power lamps. Four lights are furnished for platform illumination, one for the toilet-room, and sixteen are placed in the body of the car underneath the deck sash. In the locomotive cab a suitable number of electric lamps are used to illuminate the gauges.

The locomotive headlight which has been adopted is a 50-cp carbon filament stereopticon lamp, arranged with the usual reflector, and is said to give six times as much light as the old-fashioned oil headlight used in suburban service. There is a marble panel in the cab of the locomotive equipped with a voltmeter and rheostat, the latter permitting adjustment to meet the varying load on the lamp circuit.

A number of other railroads throughout the country use steam turbines for train lighting purposes but install the turbine and generator in the baggage car instead of fastening it to the locomotive. Such a turbine generator set requires but little floor space in the car. As it is practically automatic, self-oiling and reliable, no one is required to care for it between runs.

The chief dangers of gas and oil for trains lighting exist in time of serious wrecks. Time and time again the old oil lamps have overturned, scattering inflammable oil about, and setting the train on fire. In cases where the cars are overturned and twisted about the gas tubes and pipes have broken, causing serious explosions and the fires, started by the gas lamps, quickly follow the trail of leaking gas throughout the train and reduce it to ashes.

FOR AGED PEOPLE.

Old Folks Should be Careful in Their Selection of Regulative Medicine.

We have a safe, dependable and altogether ideal remedy that is particularly adapted to the requirements of aged people and persons of weak constitutions who suffer from constipation or other bowel disorders. We are so certain that it will relieve these complaints and give absolute satisfaction in every particular that we offer it with our personal guarantee that it shall cost the user nothing if it fails to substantiate our claims. This remedy is called Rexall Odrrelies.

Rexall Odrrelies have a soothing healing, strengthening, tonic and regulative action upon the bowels. They remove all irritation, dryness, soreness and weakness. They restore the bowels and associate organs to move vigorous and healthy activity. They are eaten like candy, may be taken at any time without inconvenience, do not cause any griping, nausea, diarrhoea, excessive looseness, flatulence or other disagreeable effect. Price 25c. and 10c. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store—J. G. Hall's.

Now is the time to see or write Davis, about wire of every description. More wire than I have room for, and got to be sold to make room for other goods coming. Don't fail to write or come at once for some very attractive prices being made now. Davis the "Wire Man."

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As agent for the owner, we will on Tuesday the

21st day of February, 1911,

sell at public auction at the Homeplace of M B Hobgood a large lot of personal property, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, horses, cows, hogs, wagons and farm implements of every kind and description. Any of this property can be bought privately from the undersigned before the day of sale. Time of sale 10 o'clock a. m. February 9, 1911.

Titus Currin (AGENTS)
Fred Currin.

Several Things

There are several things to be considered in selecting your bank.

- 1st Strength—financial strength.
- 2nd The care which the bank is managed.
- 3rd The courtesy and spirit of accommodation displayed by the officers and employees.
- 4th The banking experience of its officers.
- 5th The ability of the bank to properly and promptly handle all your business.

To those wishing desirable banking relations, we offer our services as an old established, permanent, conservative and accommodating bank, promising courteous treatment and careful attention to all business intrusted to our care.

The National Bank of Granville.

E. T. WHITE, President. H. G. COOPER, Vice-President. W. T. YANCEY, Cashier.