

### SAVE MANURE. FARM MANURE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LABOR.

THE WAY FOR THE FARMER TO MAKE MONEY IS TO SAVE IT; NOT TO PAY IT OUT IN MAKING HIS CROP.

Last week substitutes for labor were discussed, particularly horse power and improved implements. Following the same line of thought let us look at manure as a substitute for human labor. The question may be presented in this form: Would it pay a farmer, not in the habit of manuring, to cultivate half the usual quantity of land and invest the money which the laborer required to cultivate the other half would have cost, in manure or fertilizers? Our first remark is that the quality of his land must in part decide the answer. In the case supposed, half the land must produce as much with manure as all the land did without it: if not, the farmer would lose by the operation. If his land unmanured will bring a bale of cotton to the acre, it is at least certain that the cost of labor to cultivate another acre would not purchase enough manure to make the first acre yield two bales. Whilst it is true that live light bales have been made on an acre, three bales to the acre, under average conditions, may be regarded as a maximum yield. Now as you approach the maximum yield, the greater the quantity of manure required to produce a given increase. It will take decidedly less manure to increase the yield of an acre from 150 to 300 pounds of lint cotton, than from 850 to 1,600 pounds. To express it in another form: the poorer the land the more profitable it will be to substitute manure for labor.

### OUTLINE OF VANCE'S LECTURE IN BOSTON.

Baltimore Sun.

Gen. McClellan, in a recently published posthumous work, expresses the opinion that the war was prosecuted by Stanton and other leaders at Washington in the interest of a particular political party. The war itself, with the reconstruction policy that followed, was directed practically, if not openly, to the establishment of Republican supremacy. Its history has been written, Mr. Vance complains, on the assumption that the exigencies of a party were those of the Union itself, and that party tricks must be accepted as honest representations inspired by the purest patriotism. He gives special attention to the attempt on the part of Northern writers in dealing with the civil war to fore-stall history, and to impress upon all who took part in it on the Southern side the stigma of treason. The term "rebellion," still used by some persons to designate the war between the States, shows what confusion of ideas has thus been produced. "All crime," says Senator Vance, "is to be found in criminal intent, and no Southern man believed he was engaged in rebellion or treason." On the contrary, the Southern people, in common with leaders of opinion North and South, believed that secession was constitutional and right. "It was the universal understanding," says Mr. Vance, "when the constitution was adopted, that when a State deemed herself injured she had the right to withdraw." The Madison resolutions of 1798 asserted this right and it was reasserted by Massachusetts in 1803, when, upon the annexation of Louisiana, that State threatened to act upon it. Massachusetts again, several years later, asserted the right of secession at the Hartford convention. But the doctrine became a high universal when the resolutions of 1798 were incorporated in the political platform of the Democratic party, and were again and again enumerated among its principles by national conventions and by the candidates who were elevated to the Presidency by the votes of a majority of the American people. The Southern people considered the doctrine established and no count has ever decided that secession was treason. "There could have been no criminal intention," said the lecturer, "because there was no criminal knowledge." It is therefore unfair and untruthful, Mr. Vance contends, to continue to speak of secession as treason; "the question was never decided until it was decided by the war." A like error is involved, it was held, in the common assertion that slavery was the cause of the war of which it was on the occasion, the real cause being the attempt of the federal government to control the internal affairs of the States. Failure to resist interference with slavery would have precluded resistance to anything else whatever, thus making an end of State sovereignty. As for the sin of slavery itself, it is equally divided, Mr. Vance maintains, between the North and South. Rhode Island and Massachusetts sent ships to Africa to exchange New England rum for slaves, and disposed of their purchases at home and in the South. "When the Northern States," said the lecturer, "found their climate unsuited to slaves they sold them to the Southern States, quit the business and turned philanthropists." The Southern States were not less forward than the North in bringing about the suspension of the slave trade, "so that on both sides, secession and slavery, New England is not in a condition to throw stones at anybody else."

to be entirely practicable, if right methods are pursued, to make an average of one bale of cotton to the acre, instead of, as at present, one third of a bale to the acre. But it cannot be done on soils devoid of humus. Humus is, so to speak, the great balance-wheel to control the extremes of heat, and drought which prove so disastrous to our crops. Keep the land well supplied with it, gather and save all the manure possible at home, supplement it with the cheaper fertilizer, like acid phosphate and kainit, make great compost heaps, use the harrow and the sulky plough and the two-horse cultivator, economize labor, and you will be on the high road to prosperity.—Atlanta Constitution.

### MODERN SHAM IN SOCIETY.

Baltimore Herald.

Nothing is so apparent to the intelligent observer of modern society as the many deceptions and false glitter which it contains. There are social circles into which one may enter where the false and deceptive find no place, but these are in the minority. Glance at the average society of to-day, and there is but little in it that is really what one supposes it to be. How often is it that we see men and women carrying impressions of wealth and station far beyond their real income. Dignity is often found to the only pretension, refinement an artificial gloss and intelligence but a verbal display. White satin dresses are worn where the plainest muslin is scarcely within the wearer's income; broad-cloth, were the simplest business-suit if honestly paid for would almost be a draft upon the revenue received. Flowers are worn in profusion, jewelry loaned, and carriages hired by those to whom the acquirement of the necessities of daily life is a struggle. Society, instead of being made a great compact designed to promote the good of man and woman, is used only as a cunning contrivance to palm off unreal virtues, and give to the unsophisticated wrong and injurious impressions. Host and hostess share in the general deception with their guests. Although neither is conscious of the other's deceit. The china on the table is admired and its possession envied by her guest, while the former in return is driven to a sudden inward jealousy at the gorgeous garments of her guests. The guest knows not that the china is loaned, the hostess is ignorant of the unpaid bill of the dressmaker. The furniture is examined with admiration and so fixed becomes the attention of the guest upon the embellishments of the home of her hostess that no room is left in the mind for a suspicion of a plan of purchase commonly known as the "installment." The young man, with only a cursory knowledge of the cost of feminine apparel, regards what is only expensive silk or satin as the richest goods the market affords. The young lady, in town, silently calculates her clamorous income by the flowers he sends, the liveried carriage in which he escorts her to the reception and the full dress suit in which he is arrayed. Her untrained mind knows not the existence of places where a lunch may be had by a modest indulgence in beverage, and establishments where clothing is sold for a night. It will be all the same fifty years from now, and what's the use of repeating Bar?

### PANDEMONIUM YOUR HAT.

Chicago Tribune, which every man ought to paste in his hat:

Moderate drinkers engaged in pursuits calling for judgment and accuracy, and who use liquors during business hours, and with scarcely an exception, as financial wrecks, however successful they may be with- and the physical consequences of their indulgence. Thousands who retain their health and are never ranked as victims of intemperance, lose their property, wreck their business and are thrown into bankruptcy because of tipping habits during business hours. These men are not drunkards, and only close observers can detect the influence of strong drink in their deportment; but nevertheless, liquor gives them false nerve, makes them reckless, clouds the judgment, and soon involves them in bad purchases, waste sales, and ruinous contracts. Soon or later it is shown that the habit of tipping during business hours is a forerunner of bankruptcy. Let every such drinker review his business transactions for a series of years and answer whether this statement is not true.

### Liquor acts on the brain in the same manner as chloroform or ether, producing a stimulation which affects cool thought, followed by a depression corresponding to the amount of the dose.

What man would expect to succeed in business if he were accustomed to take, while at work, even very slight whiffs of ether, chloroform or laughing gas, and keep himself all the time, more or less, under such reclouding influences? Such a man, even if able to preserve his health, would grow reckless, loquacious, and soon prove no match for a clear-headed rival.

### LIQUOR IS AN INDISPENSABLE ALLY WHEREVER VICTIMS ARE SYSTEMATICALLY FLEeced, and its effects are seen also in the rivalries of legitimate business. The professional gambler keeps a free bar, but never drinks himself when at the table; and, while a sober, clear-headed, honorable merchant, dealer or operator, would not endeavor to ply his rival with liquor, he would gain great advantages from the latter's self-sought indulgence. Liquor shows its victims not only in saloons and gambling dens but about boards of trade and stock exchanges and in every line of business requiring a clear, cool head. Moderate drinkers who attempt to do business with even slightly excited brains are the men who are all the time making losses and going to the wall.

### Brother Burckhead says well.

[Tobacco Plant]

If our farmers everywhere would have the backbone to make an effort to live without mortgages, it would be a happy day for them and for the State. The mortgage is as bad as a cancer. It is an incurable disease—when it fairly breaks out there is no remedy that can stay its ravages. Think before you give a mortgage.

### A GENUINE CASE.

If you wish to have a real, genuine case of pure and unadulterated misery, in all of its double rectified essence and strength and power, just call on a lady stranger, and have your back collar button to wander off to parts unknown, or, if known, to parts unchangeable and unsearchable, leaving the collar with the same roving disposition, and with a provoking inclination to leave its humble location at the back of the neck and make incessant efforts to get on the top of your head to see how things look up there. You may squirm and twist and fling back your head in agony wild, and imitate in your curious contortions the writhing of the agony-wrung victim of a thousand healthy, vigorous and wide-awake colics; but the collar, like Barqoo's ghost, will not down at your bidding, but keeps on clanking, clanking, climbing, and like Sisyphus rolling the stone, it goes up a little and goes down a little, and thus keeps up its perpetual agony and torture. We have tried it and we know the wherefores of the whickness.—Wilson Mirror.

### NOTICE.

"Drick" Pomeroy is not content with laying a foundation for a fort in Colorado, in connection with the Atlantic-Pacific Railway Tunnel, but has opened up a new office at 231 Broadway, New York city, from which he is issuing Pomeroy's Democrat, a handsome sixteen page paper, in better style than ever before, and is making a great success of it. In its defence of the principles of Democracy, the rights of labor and its opposition to Cleveland in all that pertains to the Mugwumpness of his administration, and to his re-nomination, Pomeroy's Democrat is as hot as the rear end of a hornet, and as solid as the front end of a buffalo bull. And the paper is having a widespread influence. The price of the Democrat is only two dollars a year, and a valuable present in addition, to every subscriber. Agents are wanted in every town to canvass for the paper and to make money by so doing. Sample copies free. Address M. H. POMEROY, 231 Broadway New York city.

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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. April 27 1886.

### RAIL ROADS

ALBEMARLE & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD CO.

And after this date, trains will run in this Road by the following Schedule

Farboro, N. C. April 1, 1885.

TIME TABLE

P. M.	A. M.
Farboro (Lv.) 6:00	Tarboro (Ar.) 10:1
Harrells 6:15	Harrells 10:2
Warrens 6:25	Warrens 10:4
Rehoboth 6:35	Rehoboth 10:5
Robersonville 6:45	Robersonville 11:0
Everett's 7:05	Everett's 11:2
Widston (Ar) 8:25	Williamston (Ar) 8:30

### CONNECTIONS:

At Tarboro, with W. W. & R. R. At Williamston with Roanoke, Norfolk & Baltimore Steam Line for Washington and Jamesville R. R. At Jamesville Norfolk Southern R. R. at Edenton. Subject to change without notice. JAS. H. PETTY, Genl. Sup't. Tarboro, N. C., June 1st, 1885.

### RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, July 5, 1886. Trains on this road will run as follows: LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH 11:30 A. M. daily, connecting for Norfolk, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah and Florida. Stops at Drewry's Bluff, Centralia and Chester, Pullman sleeper New York to Savannah. 2:30 P. M. EAST MAIL, daily, connecting for Charleston, Savannah and Florida. This train makes no local stops. Sleeper Charleston to Washington. 6:58 P. M. ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday). 9:58 A. M. freight, daily (except Sunday). 9:18 A. M. Sunday excursion 9:58 P. M. LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTHWARD-FROM APPROXIMATE DEPART. 1:58 A. M. EAST MAIL, daily. Makes no local stops. Sleeper Charleston to Washington. 7:30 A. M. ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday). 3:27 P. M. daily, Stops at Chester, Centralia and Drewry's Bluff. Pull man sleeper Savannah to New York. 9:58 P. M. freight, daily (except Sunday). 7:38 A. M. Sunday excursion. 9:23 P. M. Sunday excursion. All daily passenger trains make close connection at Richmond for all points north, east and west. THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO NORFOLK. Leave Richmond 11:30 A. M. daily. Arrive at Norfolk at 4 P. M. Leave Norfolk 12:15 P. M. daily. Arrive at Richmond at 4:20 P. M. J. R. KENLY, Genl. Sup't. SOL. H. A. S. Traffic Manager, M. EMERSON, Genl. Pass. Agt.

### THE STAR

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### WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES.

### Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec 2d, 1886.	No. 42, Daily.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon.....	1 10 A. M.	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount.....	8 33 "		
Arrive Tarboro.....		4 50 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson.....		11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Weldon.....	1 07 A. M.	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson.....		4 15 P. M.	
Arrive Selma.....		5 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville.....		8 15 "	

TRAINS GOING NORTH

No. 45, Daily.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.	
Leave Wilmington.....	11 40 P. M.	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw.....		9 54 "	9 50 "
Leave Magnolia.....		10 23 "	10 42 "
Arrive Goldsboro.....	1 55 "	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville.....		8 00 A. M.	
Arrive Selma.....		10 47 "	
Arrive Weldon.....		11 29 "	
Arrive Rocky Mount.....	2 32 A. M.	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Tarboro.....		1 00 "	1 27 A. M.
Arrive Farboro.....		4 50 P. M.	
Leave Farboro.....		11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon.....	4 05 "	2 15 P. M.	2 45 A. M.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3 00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9 30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C. via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6 00 P. M., Sunday, 5 00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8 10 P. M., 6 40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8 00 A. M., Sunday 9 50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10 05 A. M., 11 30 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, Daily except Sunday, 5 30 P. M., arrive Smithfield 7 30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro 9 00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Weldon, Goldsboro and Magnolia. Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line. Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

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