

RAIL ROAD LEGISLATION.

We suppose our readers have heard much of late of an attempt on the part of the railroads to repeal a law which was passed in 1879 preventing railroads from charging such rates as would discriminate against the smaller towns in the State.

It does not seem that the solution of the question is difficult. Under the present decision of the Supreme Court, the railroads could not well exist. That court has decided that the freight must be in proportion to the distance that is if the freight on a ton of Kanit be ten cents for one mile, it must be twenty cents for two miles, &c.

STATISTICS shows that during the last decade the population of Great Britain has increased 12 per cent, wealth 22 per cent, trade 20 per cent, shipping 67 per cent and instruction 67 per cent.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 1.—A wreck on the Virginia Midland road has cut off railroad communication between Danville and the north by that line. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. All hands were more or less injured. Ed. Martin, brakeman from Albemarle county was buried beneath the wreck.

The Apple-Jack Tariff reformers in Congress have been compelled to abandon their scheme to treble the duty on tin-plate.

Poor Mr. Randall. His Republican masters permit him to be a Congressman, but the load he must carry to repay them puts him at a terrible disadvantage. When the demand of the country is for cheaper salt, wool, coal, iron, tools and imported food products, he is obliged to offer instead cheaper apple-jack, tobacco and hogs' bristles.

SENATORIAL RASCALITY.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill in the United States Senate preventing Senators from accepting attorneys fees from any railroad company which had received aid from the Government.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

AUSTIN, Tex. Feb. 1.—Regan has been elected U. S. Senator to succeed Maxey.

SENATOR VANCE is of the opinion that the bill for the repeal of the tobacco tax will pass the Senate.

In the Legislatures of New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia, the Senatorial deadlock continues.

THE NEW YORK Star says that a farmer in New York State has a pork barrel that has been in constant use for 160 years.

WHILE Mr. Blaine is cultivating the American eagle, he should be careful to keep an eye on Bob. LINCOLN.—Louisville Courier Journal.

THERE are fifty thousand working men on a strike in New Jersey and in New York. So far no violence has been perpetrated, and we trust none will be.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Miss Van Zandt and August Spies were today married by proxy, the groom being represented by his brother. A suburban justice of the peace officiated.

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VANCE AT BALTIMORE.

The following is a synopsis of Senator Vance's speech before the Crescent Club of Baltimore:

"It is refreshing to come from the dignity of the United States Senate and to plunge into the purer air of a Democratic club, where I can speak my honest convictions. I congratulate you upon the formation of such an institution in the queen city of the South.

"The Democratic party is the friend to the whole mass of the people—rich and poor, high and low—not of a class. If it wasn't so, I would join some other party. It has the mission, now that the reason has been established, of warding off the dangers of class legislation, all of which is forbidden by the constitution of the United States and by those of the States.

"One of the greatest dangers is the abuse of the taxing power. There was opposition to giving that power even for the support of government, and yet six months ago, when the government was in receipt of \$120,000,000 revenue, Congress was called upon to use the power to promote a class interest in the passage of the oleo-

margarine bill. It don't matter how much you may turn up your nose at oleomargarine—that was not the question; but the question was, Can the government crush out one man to put money in the pockets of another? If that is so, then our government is a despotism more than that of Russia. We add hypocrisy, sham and meanness to the crime and tyranny.

"Another abuse is a protective tariff. It means the exercise of power, not to put money into the treasury, but to help an individual to make money. The power of the government by the constitution is to protect citizens against direct robbery in high protective tariffs, or indirect robbery delegated to corporations. The government must protect the public against all class legislation and the exactions of unrestrained corporate powers.

"I do not wish to be understood to be in sympathy with communism and anarchy. We cannot prevent inequalities in society, nor should we do so, if we could, when they come naturally. It is a moral law that the diligent, sober, industrious man shall meet with the reward of reaping the good things of the world, while the drunken and the spendthrift shall come to ruin. But this class legislation of one kind or another has become so common that I conceive it to be the great danger before us.

"We have come short of our professions. We find persons who call themselves Democrats who are as absolutely the tools of corporations as are brakemen on any railroad. [Applause.] They are the advocates and defenders of these corporations that are getting rich by law instead of by labor. [Applause.] We find Democrats at the command of all corporations, who prescribe their fellow-citizens, who prescribe other laws for the governing the country than are provided by the constitution. I haven't mentioned civil service. They cry, 'Purify the public service.' I say, 'Purify the Democratic party.' I say with James, 'Let judgement begin at the house of the Lord.' You can always find honest old Democrats who have no axe to be ground. You will not always see them in the halls of legislation. But we are demoralized by victory. A young lady asked me yesterday in the street car, 'Senator, is there any difference between the Democratic and Republican parties?' I said 'Madam, I have to get off the cars before I get to the Capitol, I won't have time to answer that question.' [Laughter and applause.]

"What have we done to reduce taxes? We can't do it. The nations of Europe are trying to increase their taxes, and we don't know how to stop when we have enough. Why do the high tariffs continue? Because the recipients of the protection demand it. Tariff is not only an iniquity when it is not needed, but it is most iniquitous in the discriminations which it makes. Salt is taxed 83 per cent; spices, etc. free. [Laughter.] Caster oil, the poor man's friend in time of need, is taxed 189 per cent; sachette powders 20 per cent. [Applause.] Do you know what sachette powders are? Fellow citizens? [Laughter.] They are taxed 20 per cent, the necessities of life, while the luxury castor oil is taxed 189. How can a poor man afford to have the bellyache? Horseshoe nails, an article of pure luxury, are taxed 103 per cent, whilst fiddle strings are free. [Laughter.] How can any party stand up and defend such taxation and such discrimination against the poor man? You can't get tax down because we have Democrats consenting to it because you don't purge the Democratic party, and we never will have the streets of Jerusalem cleaned until every man is compelled to sweep before his own door.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Jan. 28, 1887.

The following bills were introduced:

To amend chapter 313, section 1, laws of 1879, in regard to fishing in White Marsh, in Cumberland county.

To amend the constitution so as to allow a waiver of the homestead law. Judiciary.

To amend acts of 1885, chapter 65, incorporating the bank of Henderson.

A bill to amend sections 802 and 1005 of the Code, relative to carrying concealed weapons passed its third reading.

A bill to prohibit the hiring out of convicts, and to provide for their working on the dirt roads of the State—was lost on its third reading.

Bill to regulate freights, and not to allow discrimination there-

in. This bill was not in the proper order and was sent back to the House.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced:

To amend an act to provide for levying and collecting taxes. A bill relating to the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate. Judiciary.

Mr. Abell, for the relief of the Utopian Institute of Johnston county.

To establish a bureau of labor statistics.

The bill "to repeal the present system of county government and restore to the people the right of local self-government" was taken up as unfinished business and after a long discussion passed its second reading by a vote of 54 to 52 as follows:

Aye—Bingham, Meyers, Brogden, Chandler, Chapell, Cheek, Chilcutt, Crawford, McDowell, Crenshaw, Crisp, C'oom, Davis, Dorsett, Ellis, Halstead, Hinton, Holloway, Hoover, Howe, Hussey, Jordan, Macon, Mangum, Morgan, McKinnon, Newsom, Oakley, Paschall, Pinnix, Pittman, Pritchard, Pritchett, Rawls, Sharp, Snel, Snipes, Sorrell, Spellar, Stewart, Swain, Temple, Tilley, Turner, Ward, Watson of Vance, Webster of Caswell, Wells, White of Halifax, White of Perquimans, Williams, Williamson, Wimberly, Woody, York.—54.

Nays.—Allman, Ashcroft, Beeson, Bell, Bennett, Cherry, Crawford of Haywood, Doughton, Deaver, Evans, Farmer, Franklin, Felton, Fries, Galling, Gray, Hayes, Holman, Holt, King, Leazar, Lindsey, Long, Lyon, Manning, Martin, Meares, Mills, Moore, McClure, McMillan, Osborne, Overman, Parham, Parson, Patton, Pearson, Proctor, Redding, Regan, Shaw, Schenck, Southerland, Stancil, Stevens, Sutton, Surratt, Thomas, Watson of Hyde, Watts, Wilson, Worth.—52.

SENATE.

Jan. 29, 1887.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Poe, to provide for the working of certain convicts upon the public roads.

To amend section 3739 and 3751 of the Code.

To regulate the assignments for the benefit of creditors and to prevent the preference of creditors.

To amend sections 1722, 18 and 19 of the Code of (relating to the drawing of jurors) was tabled.

Resolution in regard to Walter L. Bingham, (providing that in all extraordinary cases the Governor, with the advice of the council of the state can offer a reward not exceeding \$1,000) was tabled.

HOUSE.

Jan. 29, 1887.

The following bills were introduced:

To enhance the State's interest in the North Carolina and the Atlantic & North Carolina railroads by building branch roads.

To incorporate the colored orphan asylum of Oxford.

To amend section 3739 of the Code, relating to marriage licenses.

To amend section 1725 of the Code, relating to divorces.

Bill to amend section 968 of the Code, requiring the certificates of the decisions of the supreme court to be kept on file ten days and to be certified down on the first Monday of each month, passed second and third readings.

Bill to regulate the challenge of jurors passed its third reading.

SENATE.

Jan. 29, 1887.

The following bills were introduced:

To regulate the hours for labor in factories where women and children are employed.

To amend chapter 237 laws of 1885, relating to county auxiliary boards of health.

Bill concerning pilots for the port of Beaufort.

To amend section 1415 of the Code, relating to physicians.

To define lobbying and make it a felony.

To prohibit attorneys of railroads from acting as members of the legislature.

To amend section 1006 of the Code, relating to the sale of farm products.

To regulate the employment of labor.

To amend chapter 214, laws 1885, relating to pensions.

To amend section 3113 of the Code, relating to elections on local option.

To increase the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace in larceny cases.

Bill to incorporate the town of Dunn, Harnett county, passed second reading.

Bill relating to the Goldsboro graded school, passed second reading.

The following is the insurance law as passed by the Senate:

Section 1 That the provisions of Chapter 29 of the Code, entitled "Insurance," and by any law amendatory of the same, shall not apply to any contract of insurance made outside the limits of the State between a citizen of this State and any insurance company.

Section 2 That no clause or provision in any policy of insurance against fire issued upon real or personal property in the State shall be construed or held to prevent or limit the liability of the insurance company or person insuring to pay the actual value of property destroyed at the time of the destruction, or the actual damage thereto in case or partial loss to the amount of the insurance thereon actually paid for by the insured: Provided, that this act shall not apply to losses or damages already incurred, which shall be governed by existing laws: provided, further, that this act shall not prevent the insertion of what is usually termed the three-fourth value clause, whereby, in the event of loss or damage, the company shall not be liable for more than three-fourths of the cash market value not exceeding the amount of said policy, this provision not applying to partial losses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Change of charter for the Town of Schum.

Ordered by the Board of Town Commissioners, of the town of Schum, Johnston county, N. C., that the Mayor advertise in some newspaper published in Johnston county that application will be presented to the Legislature for North Carolina to extend the corporate limits of said town as brought forward in the charter section 2, from one-half of one mile square to one mile square, making the North Carolina Railroad ware house the geographical centre, also to change section 3 of the charter for said town so as to provide for the office of a town Constable instead of a Marshal. All parties concerned are hereby notified that their complaints, if any, will be heard and well considered by said town authorities. This the 16th day of December, A. D. 1886.

LIME PHOSPHATE.

Analyses By the Experiment Station. ANALYSIS No. 2335.

Bone Phosphate.....11.16 per cent. Phosphoric Acid.....5.11 " " Lime, Carbonate.....61.26 " " Magnesia.....0.81 " " Potash, only.....0.40 " " Water, only.....1.30 " "

Dr. Dabney, State Chemist, says at the same place, about: "Lime is the chief agent in improving all classes of soils in the eastern part of the State, and is especially applied to a number of crops, as peanuts, peas, and oats. This material, which contains Phosphate and a little Potash in addition to Lime, must inevitably prove of the greatest value to the whole section."

FOR COTTON.

Here are some different ways of composting it into excellent cotton manures: 1st. Use two to four hundred pounds of Lime Phosphate, 20 bushels of cotton seed or manure, and 100 pounds of Kainit in the open furrow, for one acre. This is composting in the row.

2nd. Compost one thousand pounds Lime Phosphate, 30 bushels of cotton seed and 200 pounds of Kainite, with stable manure or any rich earth or muck. Put from one fourth to one-half of this on one acre.

For Yellow Tobacco.—1,000 pounds Lime Phosphate, 30 bushels fine horse manure, ground fish or other ammoniate, and 100 pounds high-grade Sulphate, on one or two acres.

FRANK THORNTON

A GRAND MARKED-DOWN SALE!

Amounting to more than a Quarter of a Million Dollars

FOR YEARS PAST IT HAS BEEN MY CUSTOM TO HAVE A GREAT CLEARING SALE prior to my annual inventory. Owing to bad weather and other reasons, the announcement of the beginning of this GREAT REDUCTION in prices has been delayed until now.

—COMMENCING—

JANUARY 13, '87.

This Offering will Continue

UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, 1887.

The object of this reduction in prices is not to work off old goods, but simply to reduce stock. This may be considered an

EXTRAORDINARY SALE,

From the fact that it includes ZIEGLER BROS' SHOES and other lines of goods that have never before been offered at less than regular prices.

To begin: I make the following prices in

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

- 8 pieces at 49 cents per yard, former price 75.
9 pieces at 62 cents per yard, former price 85.
11 pieces at 82 cents per yard, former price 95.
7 pieces at \$1.05 per yard, former price \$1.25.
3 pieces Black Silk Rhadamere reduced from \$1.40 to \$1.10.
4 pieces Black Silk Tricotine reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.25.
1 piece Black Satin Duchesse reduced from \$1.85 to \$1.45.
These goods were all good value at the original prices.

COLORED DRESS SILKS.

In these goods I show a full line in Solid Colors, Striped, Checked and Brocades, and will sell them at a price that you will be willing to pay. Call and see them.

ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS.

In this department it will be impossible to give prices of anything like the entire stock, but to give you an idea of how cheap I am offering these goods I will mention: All-wool Trous 40 inches Wide, 42 cents; regular price 60 cents. All-wool Trous, 54 inches wide, 80 cents; regular price \$1.00. Oriental Silk—something new this season, and a goods that can be worn all the year round, 32 cents; worth 50 cents.

FLANNELS.

227 pieces White Flannel from 8 cents to the best, 132 pieces Red Flannel, including the very best Medicated Twilled. 16 pieces Gray Twilled Flannel. You can never have another such opportunity of supplying yourself with these goods.

BLANKETS.

The largest assortment ever shown in the State, and while these goods are worth a premium I have marked them down to correspond in price with the balance of the stock.

CARPETS.

A superb line of over 200 pieces in all grades, prices reduced to figures that will astonish you.

LADIES, WRAPS.

A good assortment of New Markets, Short Wraps and Jackets with the price taken off.

UNDER WEAR

The assortment in both quality and sizes has been kept up through the season in this department and I can supply any demand and at the same reduction in prices as in other lines of goods.

HAMBURG EDGING AND LACES.

I have more of these goods than I want. Come and select what you want and I will make a price to suit you.

CORSETS.

A complete line of the best Corsets, in both American and French makes. Prices reduced. Hosiery.

In this department the stock is complete in all lines. Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boys'. Prices low.

Ready-Made Clothing.

This sweeping reduction in prices takes in my entire stock of Ready-Made Clothing includes the

CELEBRATED PEARL SHIRT.

NOTHING IS EXCEPTED. THE HOLE STOCK GOES.

SAMPLES AND ORDERS.

Our facilities in this line of dealing are unsurpassed. Orders by mail and requests for samples have attention the same day they are received, and we solicit both.

FRANK THORNTON

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR DRUGS

T. R. HOOD,

DRUGGIST

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN SMITHFIELD!

We did remind my friends that his house is now filled with a select stock of

PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY

TOILET ARTICLES, BOOKS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ICE COLD SODA AND VARIOUS MINERAL WATERS.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED

I. B. SEELEY RUBBER TRUSSES!

I GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT IN THESE GOODS.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF PAINTING SOON, CALL AT MY STORE AND GET A COLOR SHEET AND EXAMINE MY LARGE STOCK OF

WHITE LEAD, OILS AND COLORS.

E. W. POU, Sr. P. T. MASEY. POU & MASSEY.

Attorneys-at-Law and Real Estate Agents, SMITHFIELD, N. C.

If you wish to buy land or to sell land, per haps we can aid you.

We can negotiate loans, for long or short term on real estate in Johnston county.

Persons wishing to lend money or to borrow money on mortgage of land may find it to their interest to call on us.

NOTICE.—At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners held the 4th day of January, 1887, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that no paper outside the Post Office be allowed any allowance, except the blind, insane and idiotic. NOTICE.—If not sold privately before, I will sell at Public Auction in Smithfield on February 14th, 1887, a tract of land containing 108 acres, lying about five miles from Smithfield. There is an abundance of much on the premises and 70 acres cleared. For particulars address W. S. TETLINS, Smithfield, N. C.