

D. McTavish
FLESHERTON

KEEPS ON HAND

Repairs

For Massey-Harris, and Noxon, Fleury and Wilkinson farm implements. Fleury and Verity plows on hand all the time, also all kinds of repairs for the same. We manufacture Wagons, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs, etc. Horseshoeing promptly attended to. Special attention to tender, contracted feet. Logging and Plow Chains constantly on hand.

About Cutters and Sleighs

GENTLEMEN--As the season of sleighing is again approaching I would call your earnest attention to my winter stock in which I am prepared to give you entire satisfaction both in quality and price. In cutters I have a large stock to select from, made of best of material and latest designs in finish. I am second to none. In sleighs I can accommodate you, either light or heavy. Prompt attention given to repairing, painting and retrimming. Call, whether you want to purchase or not, and be your own judge.

R. T. Whitten Flesherton

Go to

J. H. Heard

FOR THE BEST

Cutters, Sleighs, Wagons, Buggies and Carts

Plow and Log Chains Sheres and Repairs for every kind of plow. Wood, Lumber, Shingles, Straw Cutters, horsepower, for sale. Come and see them.

John H. Heard - Flesherton

We Keep

ON HAND

Flour and Feed, Confectionery, Potatoes, Bologna Sausages, Ham and Side Meat, Canned Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, etc.

Give us a Trial

Wm. Barnhouse

FLESHERTON

WE ARE

Still in the land of the living, selling gude Flour, gude Tea and Sugar and other Groceries. We have some rale gude

Sweeties

for auld and young, and if you want a rale gude

Trunk

tae' keep your claes in, or a gude

Satchel

braw and new frae the manufacturer, just gaug tae' Willie Henderson in Sproule's block, and he will supply you at lowest prices.

WM. HENDERSON

FLESHERTON STEAM LAUNDRY.

I have opened up a complete steam laundry in Flesherton, and am prepared to take in any quantity of laundry work at lower prices than are charged elsewhere. I have put in the latest and most improved machinery to that end. Kindly give me a call. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, and prices low.

Mrs. Geo. Moorehouse.



Dr. H. F. Merrill

Results Astonish

MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried the 'fall, is so thorough in its action, and cures so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for Fever and Sore Throat.

For The Advance.

'Way Down in Tennessee

Humphries County lies immediately north of Perry, the Tennessee river being its west boundary line. Its county seat is Waverly. It is a thriving, bustling little city. Johnsonville is the only river landing in the state having sufficient enterprise to furnish the public with the daily papers of Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and Nashville, a good sized packet of each being disposed of daily in this village of only 350 inhabitants and fully 200 of them negroes. During the war, this village being the base of supplies for Grant's army, was pretty strongly fortified, the lines of earthworks being still plainly visible. The Confederates made a successful attack upon them on one occasion, burning several of the transports, the hulls of which are yet to be seen below the water line. Many of the Union troops that manned the earthworks were negroes, which accounts for the preponderance of the colored element of the village. From the habits of those still left over it is only fair to presume that the survivors of the war were too lazy to leave, as a more lazy, worthless, crap-shooting lot of niggers does not exist, about two day's work per week is all they can be depended upon to do unless their all absorbing love of craps, without a nickel of capital, may induce them to waste a little more time in work. Of course there are a few honorable exceptions but they are few and far between.

There is probably as much good farming land in proportion to the entire acreage in Humphreys as in any other Tennessee river county in the state. Buffalo and Duck river bottoms are rich, productive soil. Big bottom of lower Duck river extends for fifteen or more miles above its mouth, containing probably fifteen thousand acres which was originally covered by almost impenetrable canebrakes and underbrush but is now in a fine state of cultivation, yielding heavy crops of corn, oats, cotton, pea nuts and grass, and its fertility finds a good second in the lands of Buffalo creek valley which might fairly be classed as a fork or branch of Duck river. This valley has an average width of about one mile and is a very desirable strip of farm land, producing good crops of corn, wheat, rye, peanuts, tobacco, cotton, clover and grass. The farms are generally level, beautiful land, improved by tasteful houses, neat outbuildings, comfortable and commodious barns, while pretty churches and school houses lend their civilizing influence and increase the value of the neighborhood homes as they always serve to do.

Buffalo river, whose waters, as clear as crystal, abound with fish of excellent varieties, and whose grassy banks, fringed with maple, elm and box elder, lends its charm to a landscape of complete rural beauty. These farms cannot be bought for a song, their owners appreciating their beauty and knowing by past experience their pecuniary value. For some years succeeding the war these fine farms depreciated in value from want of sufficient hands to cultivate them, and it is doubtful if they ever will again prove so profitable or be as beautiful as in antebellum days. They are held at \$25 to \$50 per acre, while thousands of unimproved acres of land of poorer quality, yet susceptible of kind cultivation, can be bought in the same county from \$2 to \$6 per acre. Improved bottom lands rent from \$3 to \$5 per acre, cash, or one-third or one-half the crop. The north part of the county is more broken and less desirable for farming purposes, being very heavily timbered, the natives having during the past few years relied considerably upon the timber business as a source of revenue, large quantities of railroad ties having been made from the timber adjacent to the river and shipped from the various landings, thousands of good dollars from Chicago, St. Louis and Evansville banks have thus been transferred to the banks of the Tennessee and yet are the people not happy, appearances indicating that the more they get the more they need, or fancy they do. However, since the advent of the panic prices have got so low that there has been no profit to the timber dealer, owner or workingman, as must be evident when the price of sound full sized, standard ties, delivered on the river bank, is only twenty cents each, the lowest possible price for making and hauling to the river is fifteen cents each, leaving five cents for 32 feet of timber in the tree or in timber parlance "at the stump," or less than \$1.50 per 1000 feet, board measure. No wonder the banks of the Tennessee threaten to suspend and the stock holders are not happy. Still the tie dealers have evidently fared no better, several of the heaviest operators having

abandoned that section of country; some failed, and none made money.

The farms of this portion of the county are small, being generally located in the valleys of the smaller streams, the river bottom being too subject to sudden and heavy overflow. Pea nuts are the shipping product of this section as there is little if any more corn and wheat raised than is necessary for home use. The soil is peculiarly adapted to pea nuts, and fifty bushels per acre is not a wonderful yield with proper cultivation. Hogs find most of their living in the hills and some attention has been paid to the improvement of the native stock. Dogs and sheep run together in this locality, a combination not conducive to the improvement or longevity of the sheep. Dogs do well! Few negroes live in this part of the county. They are not popular. These hill lands are well adapted to fruit raising, but are not much utilized. Blackberries, wild grapes and muscadines grow in abundance in the woods, and experts say the soil is excellently adapted to grapes.

The little county of Houston lies directly north of Humphreys. Large quantities of lime are burnt in and shipped from this county. Building rock of superior quality is also found in shipping quantities. The bottom lands are very fertile corn averaging thirty-five to forty bushels per acre with about the same yield of pea nuts. Tobacco yields better on the uplands than in the bottoms, red top and clover thrive on the rolling lands and timothy does well in the bottoms. Fruit of most varieties does well when cared for, peach orchards located on ridge land are secure from late frosts and prove profitable. One orchard of five thousand trees was set out in this county in the fall of 1867. The first crop was secured in 1872. In April, 1873, two-thirds of the crop was killed by frost, the frost line being plainly seen, as not a peach in the valley escaped while the trees on the crest of the ridge were loaded with fine fruit. Peaches from that orchard were marketable on or about the fourth of July. In the same locality another orchard did not fail of a crop in twenty years. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries, muscadines and wild grapes grow wild in profusion.

The county of Benton lies west of Humphreys and Houston. This county is liberally watered and the river and creek bottoms are generally fertile and productive, yielding fair crops of corn, cotton, peanuts, tobacco and Irish and sweet potatoes. Not much more than enough tobacco for home consumption is planted, but the home demand in the farming portions of the entire south is immense. Fruit would pay well if attention was paid to it. The farms are generally small, although there are several large landed proprietors in the county but their holdings are generally divided into small homesteads and rented for one-third the crop. Lands are cheap, ranging from one to twenty five dollars per acre for rough, heavily timbered uplands to cultivated bottoms. Large quantities of railroad ties are shipped from this county annually, and heavy bodies of tie timber are yet in the market. The wealthy farmers who have accumulated their competence on the lands which they still occupy claim that want of energy is the only drawback, not want of soil or the productiveness thereof, and the variety and apparent vigor of all products would seem to corroborate the assertion.

The people are kind hearted, genial, social, without sectional prejudice, kindly disposed towards immigrants from the north, the war not leaving them soured against their former foemen beyond reconciliation. Political topics are freely discussed without anger, and Republicans are often met who served in the ranks of the Confederate army with credit and promotion. The farms are tilled by the owners or renters and negroes are not employed or encouraged, and the few that are located in the county would be parted with cheerfully. Hogs thrive on the abundant nuts of the woods and are educated to forage upon the lands of non-residents if practicable, dogs being trained to drive them as far afield as possible. It results in a very considerable waste of time, as the range being extensive a large part of their owner's time is occupied in looking them up at occasional intervals to renew their acquaintance by means of a few ears of corn, otherwise they would degenerate into a wild breed of forest rangers. Sheep raising by dogs is still practised in this county, resulting in a scarcity of wool and a robust lot of dogs. Old "Lion" and lamb lie down together, but "Lion" generally arises for both. While educational privileges have been sadly neglected, religious exercises have

regular services being provided by several denominations.

Stewart is the northern county of the state watered by the Tennessee, which is its west boundary line, the state of Kentucky bounding it on the north. The deep, serviceable Cumberland river passes through the county north and south, giving it several miles of shore line on these two grand waterways. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers run so near parallel with each other as to form a ridge of high land between the two streams called the Tennessee ridge, making in fact a watershed, numerous smaller ridges shooting out from the main one, causing streams to descend on the west side to the Tennessee and on the east to the Cumberland river. The land between the two rivers is much broken and, with exception of the small valleys, is of little agricultural value. North-east from the Cumberland the land gradually becomes fertile and productive.

Before the war there were in operation in Stewart County iron furnaces sufficient to produce an annual output of 20,000 tons of pig iron, a large portion being used for sugar kettles, Stewart County iron being considered second to none for that purpose.

The lands of this county are so varied in quality and condition as to render it a difficult matter to make a correct estimate of their value. Many acres of the worked out iron lands are fairly productive, yielding large quantities of clover and corn and may be bought from \$1 to \$3 per acre. The ridge lands between the two chief rivers are generally well timbered and their value depends largely on the distance the timber products are from shipping facilities, ranging from two to ten dollars per acre. The bottom lands of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and also of the numerous creeks, are generally very fertile, producing fine crops of corn, clover, millet and all grasses suitable for hay, the morning fogs serving to increase the tonnage of the latter largely, as much as four tons per acre being possible. Unimproved bottom lands, suitable for agricultural purposes, on the Tennessee river can be bought from \$5 to \$10 per acre, while lands of apparently similar conditions on Cumberland river and Saline Creek are valued about twice as high, being beautiful, level, fertile and seldom subject to injurious overflow.

(To be continued.)

FLESHERTON ROLLER MILLS

Are now complete and are running regular.

CHOPPING done every afternoon as usual.

P. LOUCKS.

KEEP

Your horses free from flies by getting them a net of leather.



By so doing

You will save money. Your horses are not so apt to run away when they are not irritated by the flies.

COMBS AND BRUSHES

Of the best kinds, that will assist you greatly in keeping your horses looking slick.

Greases

Carriage Oil, Wagon Grease, Hoof Ointment, Harness Oil, Harness Soap, Polish, and everything that will preserve your harness.

Binder Whips

Long Binder Whips, and Whips of every description and prices the same. All kinds of light and heavy harness.

WILL MOORE, Proprietor

Flesherton Planing Mill

Is now in active operation and prepared to turn out any quantity of first class work, such as doors, mouldings, floorings, sheetings, etc.

Bandsawing, Scrollsawing and Turning

Done to order. We also manufacture Beehives. Give us your order for anything in our line.

Becroft & Sloan.

Flesherton Hardware House

Car Load of Stoves

Arrived at F. Karstedt's.

Steel Ranges, Cast Ranges, Square and Extended Cook Stoves, Box and Parlor Stoves, which we are going to offer cheap for cash, or we are prepared to give one to two years' time if required. Come and get our prices before buying.

Head quarters for Building Hardware and Binder Twine.

F. G. Karstedt - Prop.

Eugenia Mills

AND

Carriage Works.

Carriages made and Repaired, also Planing and Matching, Band Sawing, Wood Turning of every description. Planing and Grain Chopping done while you wait, for the Beaver turns the wheel.

T. W. WILSON Manager

PRICEVILLE AND DURHAM STAGE.

Durham stage leaves Flesherton Station at 7.15 a.m., returns 4.45 p.m. Priceville stage leaves the same place at 12.30, returning at 4.45. Fare to Priceville and return, 50 cents; Durham, \$1.50 for return, 75c. single fare. Livery in connection. Orders may be left at either hotel. A. McCauley, Prop.