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The Franklin Times.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

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This Times is the only newspaper published in Franklin county, and its circulation extends all over every portion of this and adjoining counties. Advertisers should make a note here.

The Editor will not be responsible for the views of correspondents. Brief communications from all sections most carefully solicited. News items of any nature will be thankfully received.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS. B. E. MASSENBURG, ATTORNEY AT LAW. LOUISBURG, N. C. Office in the Court House. All business pertaining to hands will receive prompt attention.

C. M. COOKE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN CO., N. C. Will attend the Courts of Nash, Franklin, Granville, Warren, and Wake Counties also the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

DR. J. E. MALONE, Office 2 doors below Furman & Cooke's Drug Store, adjoining Dr. O. L. Ellis.

E. W. TIMBERLAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. LOUISBURG, N. C. Office in the Court House.

PAUL JONES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, LOUISBURG, N. C. Will practice in the courts of Franklin, Warren, Wake, Vance and Nash, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS. The Superintendent of Public Schools of Franklin county will be in Louisburg on the second Thursday of February, April, September, October and December, and remain for three days, if necessary, for the purpose of examining applicants to teach in the Public Schools of this County. I will also be in Louisburg on Saturday of each week, and all public days, to attend to any business connected with my office. J. N. HARRIS, Supt.

THOS. B. WILDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. LOUISBURG, N. C. Office on Main St., one door below the Eagle Hotel.

F. S. SPRUILL, Attorney At Law, LOUISBURG, N. C. Will attend the courts of Franklin, Vance, Granville, Warren, Nash, and Federal and Supreme Court, prompt attention given to collections, &c.

COLLECTOR. All persons having claims against the estate of L. C. Wester will present them to me at once. E. W. TIMBERLAKE, For T. C. Wester's Adm.

BLACKSMITHING. I desire to return my thanks to my many patrons who have given me their patronage for 1888, and earnestly ask a continuation of the same for 1889. I will guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Prices low. If you have a horse that over reaches, cuts his ankle, stumbles, has corns or the new nails, call and see me, and I will guarantee satisfaction. Do not forget that I am prepared to repair guns, and have all parts—such as hammers, tubes &c. Respectfully, ANTHONY T. NEAL.

MONEY FOR SOMEBODY!

LOUISBURG, AND ITS FINE TOBACCO.

The Town ripe for a Tobacco Market and Holding out Liberal Inducements.

SPLENDID OPENING FOR TWO GOOD WAREHOUSEMEN.

(Special Correspondence to Southern Tobacco Journal of Va.)

LOUISBURG, N. C., Feb. 6, '89. I am on my first trip to Louisburg and am most agreeably surprised at the amount of business done here and with the business capacity of the people of the town. Louisburg is situated on the Tar River just ten miles from Franklin, with which place it is connected with a well equipped railway line. It is the county seat of Franklin county and is over one hundred years old, and is one of the best producing sections in the State. Heretofore the main crop of the farmers has been cotton. Louisburg will buy this year about 7,000 bales of this staple, but the low price of cotton has driven many planters to look for a more remunerative crop and that crop they have found in TOBACCO.

Franklin county lands are well adapted to the growth of a superior type of tobacco. The character of the soil is much like that found in the older tobacco producing counties in the State where the best types have been so successfully grown. In short, the soil throughout the county is well adapted to the growth of the best types of bright leaf, and this is a statement not made on theory, but from actual experiments made by the best planters in the county.

TOBACCO GROWING was introduced into Franklin some four or five years ago and almost in every instance has proved a great success. At first only a few leading planters made the attempt, but their experiments were so successful that gradually others have gone into business and this year fully 1,500 ACRES will be planted in Franklin county alone. For three years the increase in acreage in the county each year has been large and it is safe to estimate that in a few more years Franklin will rank with many of the older counties in the amount of her annual product.

THE KIND OF LEAF GROWN. The writer examined a number of samples of Franklin county tobacco and in all instances the leaf was of a superior quality. It ranks with the fine bright types most suitable for wrapping and cutting purposes. The leaf is of a fine silky texture of a rich bright color or a light mahogany shade. A comparatively small amount of filling stock is found in the crops grown here and the proportion of nondescripts is considerably small. Much of the land on which the tobacco is grown is fresh and the supply of fresh soil is almost unbounded.

INSTANCES OF LARGE YIELD. Perhaps the best way to show the worth of the tobacco grown in this section is to give instances of prices obtained from '88 crops. I have only a few which I picked up at random. Mr. Don Best who lives near here has just sold 7 bales for \$1,685.35. Mr. H. D. Egerton a leading farmer in this county sold 800 pounds for \$220 on one occasion, he sold one barn at 47 cents around and the 600 pounds first grade out of the barn brought \$60 dollars on the Oxford market. Mr. J. J. Bobbitt started four years ago growing tobacco, planting half acre the first year. This year he has a large crop about half of which he has sold this year about 28 cents for everything. Mr. J. K. Spencer has a crop of twelve acres for which he refuses \$3,000 having already sold out of it some \$1,700 worth. Mr. J. H. Upperman who lives in Louisburg planted 24 acres last year and sold \$485 worth of tobacco from it. Mr. A. R. Stricklin realized \$250 dollars from one and a half acre and Mr. D. C. Tharrington sold \$235 worth from one acre planted. These prices obtained show the fine grade of leaf grown in this territory that would be tributary to a TOBACCO MARKET AT LOUISBURG. And this is just what the people of Louisburg want, and just what they are determined to have. I have never

seen a more promising opening for a good warehouseman than right here.

The town has two new warehouses and want two live men to run them. In order to get them the Board of Trade, which is a well organized body of leading business men of the place, will give the right men a strong helping hand. One of the first things they propose to do is embodied in the following resolution, unanimously adopted in the Board of Trade meeting last night. RESOLVED: That the Board of Trade of Louisburg tender the use of the two warehouses at this place free of rent to the right parties who will come here and conduct the tobacco warehouse business. If there is a warehouseman anywhere looking for a job he could not possibly find a finer opening than here. Let us do

SOME FIGURING.

and see what the business would pay two live men. Tobacco in Franklin county has always averaged \$125 per acre, but for safety we will put it down at \$100 per acre. Taking the 1,500 acres that will be grown in this county this year at \$100 per acre and you have \$150,000 worth of tobacco to sell in Louisburg next year. Take the 21 cent commissions, the weighing and other fees and you have five per cent for selling which will amount to \$7,500 the first year. You have no rent to pay and your other expenses will be light. Some may say that two warehousemen in Louisburg would not get all the tobacco in Franklin county to sell. We know that two well managed warehouses in Louisburg would get all this leaf for sale and in addition to Franklin county they would draw from Nash, Wake, Vance and Warren counties also. For the right party this is a splendid opening and anyone who wants a good start would do well to correspond with the Board of Trade. There is almost a sure thing for two warehousemen to make \$3,000 apiece annually all expenses in Louisburg, and this is far ahead of what many are doing to-day in old markets. The business men are all ready to co-operate with warehousemen and in addition to this the farmers are likewise ready. The Alliance is strong in Franklin county and here is what they propose to do.

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Franklin county Alliance, No. 296, do pledge our hearty support morally and financially to any parties proposing to open a tobacco market in the town of Louisburg and that we will co-operate with the Board of Trade of the town of Louisburg in furthering this cause. The business men will throw all their influence in aiding the warehouse business and they want live and wide awake men to have it in charge. We know the opening is a good one and can be speak a most hearty reception to the right parties who may decide to cast their lots with these liberal people. There are already buildings there suitable for leaf factories and if others are needed the business men will erect them. Any further information can be had by addressing Mr. J. J. Barrow, Secretary of Board of Trade.

DESPERATE TETTER. I can testify that S. S. S. is the best blood medicine that I ever took, and believe it is the best in the world. It cured a desperate case of tetter on my feet and legs, which withstood all other treatment, and was so painful I could not wear my shoes. J. BROOKS, Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, 1888.

SCROFULOUS SORE LEG. Five years I had a sore leg, which would yield to no treatment—and I took two bottles of S. S. S., which promptly cured it, and there has been no sign of return—this was in 1886. E. R. BOST, Newton, N. C., Nov. 23, 1888.

BOILS. ARBEVILLE, S. C., Oct. 20, '83. I was a victim for five or six years of the worst boils that I ever saw, which the doctors failed to cure. I began S. S. S., and in a short time the poison was driven out of my system, and not a sign of boils or any other blood trouble has returned. I recommend S. S. S. to everybody. J. G. EDWARDS.

Swift's Specific is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the only medicine which has ever cured wood poison, scrofula, blood humor and kindred diseases. Send our books on blood and skin diseases, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

STATE NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered from all Parts of the State.

Raleigh proposes to offer \$25,000 for the removal of Trinity College to that city.

The Mann-Arrington cleaned up twenty-seven pounds and two ounces of gold amalgam from a ten days' run of their twenty stamp mill.

The High Point, Ashboro and Southern railroad is now being pushed toward completion rapidly. There are six hundred hands now at work on the road.

The "Recorder" wants factories. And in fact everybody in Durham and Durham county wants a shoe factory—two more cotton factories and a canning factory.

The Roanoke & Southern Railroad has made a proposition to take 300 convicts from the State, at \$125 a year each. It is probable that this offer will be accepted, the contract to be in force two years.

The Exchange Bank of Mt. Airy suspended last week. The suspension was caused by a heavy run on it on account of the failure of the Bank of Bedford at Liberty, Va. The depositors may get their money.

Rural Hall is the name of a prospective town midway between Mt. Airy and Greensboro. Soon that place will be quite a railroad centre, as trains from four directions will run to that point.—Greensboro North State.

Presiding Elder Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, D. D., of the North Carolina Conference, was stricken with paralysis several weeks ago, at Rockingham, Richmond county, the whole of his right condition.—Charlotte News.

A tenant on the property of the Edwards Mining Company brought us in some ore literally strung together with fine gold, that he had turned up with his plow. This company has very valuable property, and we trust they will soon begin its active development.—Argonaut.

Mr. J. W. Lee, of Fair Grove, visited the "Dispatch" office last week. He said that the season had been unfavorable for wheat. The winter had been entirely too dry. Since Saturday, enough rain has fallen to pretty near make a wheat crop if it had been distributed through the season.

Prof. Holmes of the University went out about 44 miles from Chapel Hill last week, to where a man was digging a well, and when at the depth of forty feet under the ground, a fossil skeleton ten feet in length was discovered. It was some kind of a reptile, and after-procedure will be placed in the State museum in Raleigh.—Visitor.

There is a movement to form a new county out of portions of Martin, Halifax and Edgecombe, with the county-seat somewhere on the Chowan and Southern road. Edgecombe is small, her people are few, her taxes are high, and though the increase of taxation for the new county would only be in that part taken for it, we can see no use in making so many new counties.—Banner.

The negro exodus from this place is assuming increased proportions. It is reported that seventy-five families have just left for the west on a special train and that others are preparing to emigrate. The agents will not take single negroes but require all the men who go to have families. Their railroad fare is paid by the agents and the negroes are under contract to work it out when they arrive in Kansas.—News Observer.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or, if not, gives relief. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by J. B. Clifton.

A Helpmeet for some Young Man. There is a girl in Hall's township who cooks breakfast for the whole family, milks the cows and goes up wards of two miles to school every day and is on hand before time, with her lessons prepared.—Clinton Caucasian.

Negro Voters and "Floaters."

New York Times, Ind. Rep.

The evidence in the contested election for Congress in South Carolina soon to show that the negro voters of that district set no great value on the right to vote. However great their ignorance and the helplessness that comes from it may be, the votes of 32,000 voters out of 39,000 cannot be suppressed, in a single district, if they are themselves much in earnest about exercising their rights. It is no doubt true that the white people of South Carolina are determined to rule their State, and that they would take any means that were necessary to that end. But if they resolved that no Republican member of Congress should be elected they could not carry out their resolution in a district in which the African vote is so overwhelmingly large without leaving evidence by which it would be easy to show how the suppression was effected.

There is no particular reason why the negroes should be anxious to vote. Twenty years ago, when South Carolina was under negro rule, it was an object for the negro to go to the Legislature, and the more active-minded of the race cherished political ambitions. But there have now been four years of Democratic rule, and the negro voters find themselves neither better nor worse under Arthur. They long ago abandoned the hope of "forty acres and a mule" that animated them during the period of reconstruction and the existence of the Freedmen's Bureau. They have now nothing tangible to hope or to fear from politics. The interest that enlightened citizens take in good government as such is of course quite beyond their apprehension. The partisan spirit is a substitute for patriotism.

Some favor a tariff for revenue only, some a tariff with incidental protection, and some a tariff for protection, PER SE; but a large majority favor the free use of Salvation Oil for cuts and bruises.

An endless chain of certificates verify the excellence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

A Short Catechism on Trusts.

Q. What is it that the high tariff men want protection against?

A. Against foreign competition.

Q. What is the reason they give for wanting protection against foreign competition?

A. Because, they say, they can not sell their goods as cheaply as the foreigner can, and continue to pay our high wages. And, as they don't want to cut down wages, they must be allowed to charge higher prices.

Q. But does not protection make high prices?

A. Oh, no; they are lowered through domestic competition, so that things here are really as cheap as they are abroad.

Q. How, then, if they are compelled to sell their goods as cheaply as the foreigner does, can they continue to pay our high wages?

A. That's one of those things no man can find out?

Q. Suppose the government shuts out foreign competition by constructing a tariff, is there no scheme which will check domestic competition?

A. Yes.

Q. What is it?

A. The "Trust."

Q. What is a trust?

A. It is a combination of men in certain industries, the object of which is to make things dear, by making them scarce. As it is a combination for an evil purpose it is a conspiracy.

Q. Who gets the benefits of the Trust?

A. The capitalists who organize it.

Q. Who gets left?

A. The wage-earners and the people generally.

THE VALUE OF OUR CROPS.

Philadelphia Record.

Before active speculation shall begin as to the prospects of this year's crops it may not be out of place to briefly review the results of last year's harvest. We have been accustomed to speak of the wheat harvest of 1888 as bad, and yet the official returns show that in "money's worth" the crop of last year was nearly as good as that of 1887, or, in fact, of any other recent year. It is quite true that the money value of wheat to the producer is not an absolutely correct measure of the real value of the harvest in all its relations to the trade of the country. The high prices which the farmers receive for a comparatively short crop may be greatly outweighed by the losses of the consumers in the increased cost of bread. But, as a general rule, what the farmer receives for his products affords a tolerable correct measure of their purchasing power in exchange for other commodities. At the same time the price which the country receives for its crop exports measures the value of its agricultural products in exchange with the products of other lands.

In quantity the wheat yield of 1888 was comparatively small, being 414,868,000 bushels, against 457,329,000 bushels in 1887. But the average high price which the farmer obtained, and which the country received for its export supplies in exchange for foreign commodities, was a set-off to the loss of quantity. The wheat in Philadelphia in the last six months of 1887 was about 84 cents a bushel, its average price in the corresponding month of 1888 was \$1.01 1/2 a bushel, making a difference of 17 cents. Upon this basis the wheat harvest of 1888 represented a value of about \$414,000,000, and the greater crop of 1887 a value of about \$383,000,000. The portion that was exported did not share in their relation, but taking the advantage of the two years the wheat harvest of 1887 did not yield in the markets much more money than that of 1888.

To cover this loss the corn crop of 1888 yielded about 2,000,000,000 bushels. Of this enormous crop not more than 5 per cent. is exported; but taking averages, the value of this crop is at least \$120,000,000 greater than that of the preceding year. So of the oats harvest, which is estimated to have exceeded that of 1887 to the amount of 42,000,000 bushels. In regard to cotton, the chief export of the country, it is estimated that the decline in value of the product of 1888, compared with that of 1887, is about \$20,000,000. Taking, however, the four great crops of cotton, wheat, corn and oats together, the gain in value in 1888 was \$100,000,000 over the value of these crops for the preceding year.

Although reliable comparative estimates in regard to animal products are out of the question, the official returns show a large decline in the exports of provisions during the last year. In beef, pork and milk products there has been no serious fluctuations in prices. On the other hand, there has been a marked decline in prices of vegetables, which is attributed to excess of production. But taking all in all, the agricultural products of 1888 have brought more to the farmer than did the product of 1887. They have more money for the purchase of commodities than they had in the previous year, and they would have still more "to the good" but for the fact that they are heavily taxed for nearly all the necessities for which they exchange their farm products. But, as the farmers have given their suffrage for a system that taxes them for the benefit of monopoly, other people must grin and bear it as best they may.

LIVE OAK, Ala., Dec. 13, '86. Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa. Gents.—Last spring I received by mail a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the Antidote and he has not had a chill since. It has made a permanent cure.

Your truly, W. W. PERDUE.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Use charcoal to broil with.

To remove spots from marble use a paste of whiting and benzoin.

If the cover is removed from a soap dish the soap will not get soft.

A sty on the eye will sometimes yield to an application of very strong black tea.

Try a wineglassful of strong black tea water in a pint of raw starch for collars and cuffs.

When satirists become rusty, black them with stove polish, and rub well with a dry brush.

After washing a wooden bowl put it where it will dry equally on both sides, away from the stove.

To make good whitewash use skim milk with lime instead of water, and it will be more durable.

Silver can be kept bright for months by being placed in an airtight case with a good-size piece of camphor.

Fruit stains on white goods can be removed by pouring boiling water directly from the kettle over the spots.

Hive syrup is good for croup or inflammation of the lungs. It must be kept in a cool place, for if it sours it is very poisonous.

Do not keep ironed clothes on bars in the kitchen any longer than is necessary for thorough drying. They gather unpleasant odors.

If you want poached eggs to look particularly nice cook each egg in a muffin ring placed in the bottom of

Use squares of dull colored felt, pinked at the edges, under stationary or heavy ornaments that are liable to mar a polished surface.

Equal parts of white shellac and alcohol are a permanent fixative for crayon and charcoal sketches. Spray it on evenly with an artist's atomizer.

Gardening for Ladies.

Make up your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirt; do not take up grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant smiles of good temper, and reap a crop of health and happiness; root out the causes of nervous debility and "female weakness," by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a sovereign specific, and thousands of women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, find the manufacturer's guarantee will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

To cleanse the stomach, liver, and system generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pink Pills. They are guaranteed to be the best.

"I don't write for money," said the poet, proudly.

"Then, in Heaven's name, what do you write for—vengeance?" asked the editor.—Yankee Blade.

WHEWEL'S COLIC-BANE. Best on Hand! The Leading Brand at Wholesale.

LAXADOR. Cures Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Distress, &c.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. CURES COUGHS & COLDS.

SALVATION OIL. Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headaches, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Blisters, Wounds, &c.