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The Franklin Times.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

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The 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 must be clearly and distinctly written. News items of any nature will be thankfully received.



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

PAUL JONES, Attorney and Counselor 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.

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

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

OTI E. All persons having claims against the estate of L. C. Water will present them to me at once. E. W. TIMBERLAKE Att'y. for W. T. COLLINS Adm.

AYCOCK & DANIELS, C. C. DANIELS, Goldsboro, N. C. WILSON, N. C. Attorneys At Law.

AYCOCK & DANIELS & DANIELS, Attorneys At Law, WILSON, N. C. Any business entrusted to us will be promptly attended to.

After Confession. She told me all—the very word That I most wished to hear. Has stolen from her liquid throat, And misted on mine ear. And I am happy, happy now, Recalling all she said. The jasmine trembling at her throat, The rose upon her head.

O Western Wind, O Western Wind, I half think those roses there, And I will chide the grown too bold, For playing with her hair. O Summer Glow, I saw thee not, Though thou thyself I seek; I saw no Heaven but her face, No sunset but her cheek. O moon that came up in the east, I half think those roses there, But saw a light in her soft eyes, That can't be shed, I fear. And so I'm happy, happy now, In fancy at her feet; Why think on what the morrow'll be, When this day is so sweet? —W. T. Dumas.

PECULIAR AND PROFITABLE.

(L. N. B. in Cincinnati Commercial) When at the Farmers' Institute at Lodi, Medina county, O., your correspondent met a large number of intelligent and progressive farmers. Among them was a gentleman who had been a foundryman in New York city, and afterward a member of the New York Board of Trade, and gratifying his love of country life on Long Island in setting what could be made by an amateur from four acres of Long Island soil. Wishing to retire to a more quiet life, he came to Medina county and bought 32 acres of land at \$11 per acre. Here he has, these eighteen years, been quietly recreating in developing a piece of land which to the average farmer between Dayton and Cincinnati would not be considered attractive.

He has located his dwelling and other buildings on the highest part of it, which, with his garden and orchard, occupying eleven acres, leaves twenty-one acres in one field for cultivation. Diagonally through this is a depression, so as to leave about half of the land sloping to the northeast and the other half to the southwest—not the most desirable slopes for profitable farming. The soil is a clay, very retentive of moisture. In some places it has a quicksand subsoil, so that the entire field has been benefited by tile-draining. Some of his neighbors thought he was extravagant in his use of tile-drain.

After this had been done to his satisfaction he secured all the barn manure from the village for a few years, until his soil was brought up to the point for the ready growth of clover. For the past eleven years, however, he has not put any manure or commercial fertilizers on the field. He keeps two horses and a cow and puts the manure from these on his garden and about his trees. He claims that this Ohio soil is marvellously fertile if we will only handle it properly.

His conception of what is meant by "handling it properly" may be inferred from what he is doing and has done with it. After tile-draining, clearing off stumps, roots and stones, and establishing a tidy hedge along the highway, and a common fence on the other part, he concluded that he had experience enough with his soil to decide upon a rotation suitable to it. It should be potatoes, wheat and clover. He prepared seven acres for potatoes, by subsoiling twelve inches, leaving the surface soil on top. This was then thoroughly worked with the harrow and cultivator before the potatoes were planted. The potatoes were worked after every rain or every week.

After the potatoes were taken off the ground was thoroughly harrowed and worked for wheat, but not broken with the plow. Clover was sown on the wheat. This he made three crops and ploughed his land but once in three years. He plants and digs his potatoes with machines, hires all the work done on these three crops, allows himself six per cent. on his estimated value of \$200 per acre, and the crops of potatoes, wheat and clover pay over 75 per cent.

He has raised 56 bushels of wheat per acre, 416 bushels of potatoes, and six bushels of clover seed. He claims that farmers generally ought to raise on this Ohio soil 50 bushels of wheat or 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre as their average crop. His ideal is high, as the actual average on such crops made in

Ohio is about one third of these amounts. But as he has made in the last six years an average of 32 bushels of wheat per acre and 210 bushels of potatoes, and his maximum crop has reached 56 bushels and his potatoes 416 bushels, your farmer reads success.

He relies on clover to keep his soil in good condition, since he got it dried and in condition to produce good crops. He never allows any stock to graze on his clover or wheat stubble. His cultivation of his potato crop is simply thorough; is careful to work only when the soil is in good condition.

His treatment of wheat is peculiar in that he uses all his straw and clover-hullings for mulching his wheat. This mulch is put on early in winter as carefully as on a strawberry bed, care being used that no wheat is smothered, yet that all the surface is covered evenly. He was led to adopt this method from observing that after he had mulched the thickest and most exposed part of his field from the winds, he always he always had good wheat, even when on good land, unmulched, he had little or no wheat.

His clover has before this year been cut for hay and then for seed. But this year he made no hay. In that region the clover midge has become so general as to destroy the crop of clover seed. As he is more anxious to keep up his soil than to make clover-hay, he concluded that he would sacrifice the hay crop for a mulch the last season. It cut it before any bloom appeared. The eggs of this pest are laid in the clover-bloom, so the larvae are ready to feed on the forming seed. To checkmate this he concluded that it was well for him not to have any clover blossoms on his place during the period when the midge lays her eggs. So he cut his clover before any bloom appeared and left it as it fell before the mow, so as no clover was smothered. The result was his clover seed were ready to cut a month earlier, and he had this year five bushels and a peck per acre, where his neighbors had none.

He says he is satisfied to make the seed and utilize the other mowing as a mulch and fertilizer. This last point of cutting clover before it blooms to check the ravages of the clover-midge is a new thing and promises to be of great value in the battle to the enemy in the clover-field.

The lesson from our visit to his farm, and careful inquiry was about this: This man has first studied his soil and the needs of his crops. We found he understood the theory of nutrition and was aiming by his mulching of clover to facilitate the process.

In accordance with this theory he ploughs his clover-sod in August, after the clover-sod has been harvested. He ploughs thus early in the fall because after the temperature of the soil is reduced to 40° or below the process of nutrition is checked. He is an earnest advocate of fall ploughing as your correspondent and on the same grounds. He also rebuffs the folly of allowing cattle to graze over his clover field in early spring. The only safe way is to keep stock off entirely. He believes in thorough preparation for a crop and the best cultivation he can give it. The secret is simply intelligent manipulation of the soil.

He hires all his work done, pays \$2.50 per day for man and team, has a man who is to come whenever notified the night before, and his pay is \$1.50 per day.

Here we have a striking illustration in favor of few acres and better culture. His income from these three crops from twenty-one acres have averaged \$900 per annum for five years.

SECRETARY Blaine established an office-seeker from Baltimore. He was favorably impressed by the applicant, but called attention to the fact that his papers had few signatures of political prominence. "Don't you know some of the members of Congress from your State?" the Secretary inquired. "Can't say that I do." "Don't you know Mr. Gorman?" "Great heavens! does Gorman run this Administration, too?" "I have never heard of him," said Mr. Blaine, "you get a letter from Senator Gorman and come back here." —Ex.

FARM NOTES.

Small entries make poor dairy cows and only tolerable fattening beasts. Use that kind of litter for stables and horse stalls which will collect the liquid manure.

Good care, feed and attention are all required to develop such stock to show good qualities. Farm horses used at home seldom need shoeing. However, their feet need trimming and paring.

Every farmer ought to grow small fruit in quantities sufficient to supply himself and family at least.

Do tubers which remain in the ground after their vines are dead increase in growth? The question is undetermined.

Remember your live-stock animals, horses, cows, sheep, or hogs, appreciate comfort and good treatment as well as you do.

The most profitable results are secured by feeding such materials as are best adapted for purpose, whether muscle or fat.

The egg-eating dog may sometimes be cured of his vicious habit by preparing an egg for him with a liberal admixture of cayenne pepper.

Many farmers will find it more profitable to butcher and salt down more of their pork and sell as bacon, rather than to sell it in the fall on the market.

Stock should never be allowed to run down or get low in flesh. It cost doubly as much to bring up poor stock as to keep the well fattened in good condition.

It is not what may be secured in a short time (by extra heavy feeding) that is the real test of value with a cow, but rather what can be secured during the year.

It is claimed that soft food for cattle is better than dry food, and that in the dairy is no trouble, with plenty of ensilage, to keep a summer flow of milk all the year.

IS CONSUMPTION INCURABLE? Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and Dr. King's New Discovery cured me."

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY about common sense is that it is so tremendously scarce that it isn't common.

ELECTRIC BITTERS. This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed.

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 no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. B. Clifton.

Used up—Balloons. The artist who puts up gilt signs may not be much of a correspondent, but he turns out some brilliant letters.

"No Negroes Need Apply."

Wilmington, Mass., Oct. President Harrison and his family banish the colored brother and sister from the White House. The news from Washington is that white servants take the places of all colored employees in the presidential household.

This is a new departure, and it takes place, we are glad to note, under a Republican administration. The privilege of filling the comfortable serving places in the presidential mansion is denied the colored race, for the first time, by an administration which they have thought was to show them extraordinary favor, grant them long denied rights and many privileges hitherto withheld.

It was not so under the recent Democratic administration, for Mr. Cleveland retained colored servants that were employed as far back as Mr. Lincoln's time. A Southern Democrat in the White House would be pretty sure to want none but colored people around him as servants. But President Harrison and family are pro-English in their tastes and styles and they cannot bear the sight of colored skins in their household. They must have the white domestics, to which they have been accustomed in their private Indiana home.

All this is of course a matter of personal taste, and a privileged, private affair, and would excite no remark or comment but for the attitude of the colored people toward the Republican and Democratic parties respectively. They adhere with such loyalty to the Republicans, and manifest such unreasonable and enduring hostility toward the Democrats, that it is well to point them to this circumstance as confirming the fact, so often illustrated in other ways, that the Republicans at the North have no use whatever for the colored people but to use them at the polls.

Mr. Little niece, left me by her mother, had one of the worst cases of white swelling I ever saw. More than twenty pieces of bone came out of her leg, one piece being about the size of the small end of a walking cane and nearly three inches long. The hole left by taking these pieces out was as large as a walnut. She was not able to walk a step for eight months, and was afterwards compelled to use crutches for nearly a year. The doctors said there was no cure and advised amputation of the limb. This I would not consent to, and put her to taking Swift's Specific, leaving off all other treatment. It has cured her sound and well, and I shall never grow weary of speaking its praise.

Mrs. Annie Greasing, Columbus, Ga. Feb. 11, '89. THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of malignant cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians of Chicago, where I went to be treated. The hospital surgeons gave me up, saying they could do nothing for me. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement, cut from a paper to regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses, the poison was gradually driven out of my system, and I was soon sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of the return of the dreadful disease.

Mrs. Anna Bothwell, Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 09, '88. Soid for book on blood diseases and cancers mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer, S. Atlanta, Ga.

A city full of wash-dishes—Genera. Above all other animals—the giraffe. Chop sticks—Axe handles. A military outbreak—Camp fever.

He said: "My love, I am sorry to disappoint you about the picnic, but my trouble has a lame foot." That's nothing! We've got plenty of Salvation Oil.

The Detroit Free Press. Fiscal has been punning on Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. He is only gratified for all his punning, men know its merits. (Exch.)

Why Polly Thought He Stole Pickles.

A pleasing story of Deacon Staples' parrot is being told in Boston nowadays. One day when the deacon's wife was doing up pickles, the parrot, when her back was turned, stole a pickle from the dish. Mrs. Staples turned in time to see the thief, and threw a knife at the parrot with such force and accuracy that it took all the feathers smoothly off the bird's head. For days the bird was disconsolate at the loss of his topknot, but recovered in course of time. Soon after a clergyman came to spend Sunday at Deacon Staples' and the parrot was in the dining room when the guest came in to breakfast. The parson was bald, his head was as smooth as a door knob. The parrot looked at him with interest, and then, said, as heads were bowed while the minister said grace, the bird screamed with distinctness: "Ah! you old scamp! Been stealin' pickles!"

A Tonic. When you don't feel well and hardly know what ails you, give B. B. B. (Bottled Blood Balm) a trial. It is a fine tonic.

F. J. Callahan, Charlotte, N. C., writes: "B. B. B. is a fine tonic, and has done me great good."

L. W. Thompson, Damascus, Va., writes: "I believe B. B. B. is the best blood purifier made. It has greatly improved my general health."

An old gentleman writes: "B. B. B. gives me new life and new strength. If there is anything that will make an old man young it is B. B. B."

P. A. Shepard, Norfolk, Va., writes: "I suffered terribly with dyspepsia. The use of B. B. B. has made me feel like a new man. I would not take a thousand dollars for the good it has done me."

W. M. Chesire, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I had a long spell of typhoid fever, which at last seemed to settle in my leg, which swelled up enormously. An ulcer also appeared which discharged a cupfull of matter a day. I then gave B. B. B. a trial and it cured me."

Rather Prejudiced. "Jennings is no judge of beauty," said Jones. "I don't know about that," said his friend. "Well, I do," returned Jones. He is going to marry that girl who jilted me."

We value everything in this world by comparison. Water and air have no intrinsic value, and yet Jay Gould famishing in the desert, would give all his wealth for a pint of the former, and think it cheap; hence, life and health are the standard of all values. If your system is full of malaria, you will be very miserable; a few doses of Chamberlain's Antidote will make you well and happy. Is one dollar a price too high to pay?

The State Board of Education held a meeting at Raleigh Tuesday and voted the blue-back spelling book out of the public schools of the State. This is the end of education in North Carolina so far as the public schools are concerned. They can introduce "Harrington's" speller and elementary reader combined. If they want to, and as the News-Observer says they will, but a State Board of Education which doesn't know that Webster's blue-back and a limb from a persimmon tree are necessary adjuncts for the education of a North Carolina boy has set its sights too high for the game. —Statesville Landmark.

"The One Moss Shay." Of Dr. Holmes is full of the genial author's exuberant humor. His fun is superficial and obvious—but more is meant than meets the ear of eye. The vehicle which ran for a hundred years and a day without a break, typifies a healthy human body, and represents the natural term of its service. If, however, a man has catarrhal, bronchial, or asthmatic, or pulmonary disease, he cannot live out half his days, unless he eradicates the scrofulous humors whose presence causes these local troubles. The great blood-cleansing alternative, Dr. Pierce's known as "Golden Medical Discovery," rids the blood of scrofulous impurities, and, by improving the nutrition, gives vigor to the debilitated system, and cures these diseases.

Unquieted—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Song of the Year.

The laces are out, The thrush is about— The first of the year— The vireos are here, and Love's here!

On thorns that we know The rose is a-grow— Love's sweet and Love's here, The heart of the year!

No bird in the air, No bough but is bare— The glory of the year, Love's sweet, Love's here!

The word that is last, The flakes falling fast— Love's sweet, Love's here, The end of the year! —Lizette Reese in Wide Awake.

The Clover Fever. The Newton Enterprise. Clover is the gold mine of the farmers, and Catawba farmers are getting the fever on them in earnest. This spring there has been more clover seed planted than in any dozen springs before. Farmers no longer come to Newton to buy clover seed in packages of a few pounds, but they get it by the bags full and some by wagon loads. It enriches the land, makes the best of pasture and hay, and is profitable in the yield of seeds. Good land, good stock and good crops, inevitably come to the farmer who gets his land well set in clover. The seed can be planted in the spring or fall with equal success, and it is still time for all who have not already done so to plant their seed. Many of those who have been successful with clover claim that the first half of April is the best time in the whole year to plant the seed.

We are pleased to see our Scotland Neck friends moving as they are. A cotton factory is said to be an assured enterprise for that town. The subject has been canvassed only a short while and already stock has been taken within a few thousand dollars of the amount wanted. That is business, and shows what manner of people the business men of Scotland Neck are. The Times will rejoice with them when the busy hum of machinery is heard in their new cotton factory.

The strike of the laborers at Fall River has collapsed, and all have returned to work at their old wages. This strike is a fit illustration and proof of the fact that the high protective tariff does not protect the laborer but is for the benefit of the manufacturer, just as was said by the democrats during the late campaign.

DREXEL'S COLONGE. LAXADOR. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. SALVATION OIL. BLACKSMITHING.

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