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TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of Franklin county will be in Louisa on the second Thursday of February, April July, Sept. October and December.

I will also be in Louisa on Saturday of each week, and all public days, to attend to any business connected with my office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS N. Y. GULLEY, Attorney-At-Law, FRANKLINTON, N. C.

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The Franklin Times.

J. A. THOMAS Editor and Proprietor

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NO. 4

MORTON HENDRICKS;

A Story for Boys.

BY J. E. MALONE.

CHAPTER I.

One beautiful Sabbath evening in the spring of 1871, in a small town in North Carolina, there could have been seen a handsome, stately old gentleman sitting on the front porch of a fine residence, reading a religious newspaper.

"Father, I want you to give me fifty dollars."

"What do you want with that amount of money, my boy?" at once inquired his father.

Morton Hendricks, (for this was the name of our young hero) replied that he wanted to go to some of the large Northern cities and get into some business by which he would be enabled to help his father support and provide for his large family.

Dr. Hendricks' family consisted of four daughters, Morton and the six orphan children of his eldest son who was killed in the late civil war. The Doctor, before the war, had been a wealthy, intelligent southern planter, owning a good many slaves and two large plantations—one in North Carolina and the other in the Mississippi river bottoms.

Morton Hendricks recognized his father's falling health, and thus his determination and decision to give him his young and willing help. After much persuading and begging on the part of Morton to get the consent of his parents to let him go and try his fortune, they, at last, but with much reluctance, told him he might go if he still insisted upon it.

The following Monday morning was the time upon which Morton had decided to make his debut into the business world. Though he felt a little excited and somewhat humiliated at the thought of asking some one to hire him or presenting himself for hire, yet he had no doubt in his own mind about getting employment.

Morton never for once entertained the thought of doing manual labor. He didn't think it was necessary though he did not feel above it, but the necessity of it had never suggested itself to his all too confident mind.

would not know how and when to change cars and steamboats, and at the same time he felt ashamed to be continually asking questions of the conductors and his fellow-passengers about these things.

Morton replied promptly and politely, "to Baltimore City, sir."

Nothing unusual occurred during the trip, and the next morning he found himself on the wharf at Baltimore, (he having taken the Bay line.) Here he gave a hackman the check for his trunk and told him to deliver it at the "Mansion House" (a cheap hotel on Fayette street.)

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When he got into his own room and shut the door a little feeling of homesickness came over him. Drawing a good long breath of partial relief from the exciting strain which he had lately passed through in getting thus far, he sat down to quietly investigate the contents of his pocket book, when he found that he had spent sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

Morton's plans were, that after he had been in the city about a week, which time he would spend in sight-seeing and familiarizing himself with the streets and localities, he would then apply to some of the large wholesale houses for a position as salesman, and go to work to carry out his purpose in leaving home.

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in a store for a position as traveling salesman was what he desired and what he was trying to get. Monday morning, after breakfast, he walked down the street as usual, but instead of going off in a listless kind of way, he walked with a firm and business like step down Fayette street to Liberty, and from there to West Baltimore street, until he came to the wholesale clothing house of Stokes, Barnes & Co.

"No," said Morton truthfully, "but I think I can learn in a very short time."

Morton Hendricks was full of fun and could appreciate and enjoy a joke as much as any one, so as he went back to his boarding house, though disappointed, he could not keep from laughing to himself at the Dutchman's advice.

The thought flashed through the boy's mind—"there is no disgrace in honest labor of any kind," and he said to himself, "I will go and find some honest employment—it matters not how menial and make a start at work and a faithful discharge of my duties in the work, I will soon get pleasant work and better pay."

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT. Those who wish to employ servants or be employed as such, can, by paying this firm one dollar, secure the kind of servants or position they want.

W. W. MULLINS & Co., No. 125 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. With throbbing pulse, Morton remembered that he had only one silver dollar in his trunk, but he at once decided to take that and go to this place, where he found business pretty brisk with a rushing crowd of all sorts and conditions of people passing in and out.

Morton gave the clerk his address and went back to his room wondering at the way that new field was about to open up to him, or what new role he would soon be called to play in.

THE PRICE OF COTTON

FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Wadesboro Messenger.

We have been handed by Dr. A. B. Huntley a bill for five bales of cotton sold by his father, Mr. H. W. Huntley, to Augustus P. LaCoste, in 1844. The bill shows that Mr. Huntley received for two bales 3.65 cents, for one 5 cents and for the remaining two, bales he got 4 cents.

From the above it will be seen that cotton sells now for over double what it sold for 45 years ago, while groceries and other merchandise, except coffee, are cheaper now than they were then.

"Do you wish to employ a clerk or drummer?" asked Morton.

MANURES AND MANURING.

Dixie Farmer.

Read again what was written in last month's "Thoughts," under the head of "The Manure Heap." We will add only a few remarks: Every inch of a moderately productive soil contains a large store of the elements of plant food—enough of some of them to supply the demands of an abundant annual harvest for a hundred years.

We have said that a larger part of the plant-food in the soil is unavailable to plants. It is true, however, that some plants have the power of appropriating much more of this plant-food than others.

So there are three ways in which the farmer may conveniently maintain and increase the fertility of his soil, not to speak of under-draining and subsoiling, which are healthful to the operation of all these.

The following extract taken from a letter written by Mr. E. A. Bell, fully explains itself.

While surveying land in 1884 I accidentally handled poison oak vine and in three hours (the eruption usually resulting from such contact begins in ten days) my face was swollen and disfigured, and my hands and arms seriously affected.

My little boy, eight years old was effected with the same poison in 1884. After taking several bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) the eruptions entirely disappeared. A very slight form of the same eruption returned during the next spring, but we then resumed the S. S. S. and having taken enough that season to make the cure permanent, he has not since had any return of the disease.

Let the North Carolina Alliance follow the example of Georgia, and the good adviser Capt. Alexander, not advocate the abolishing the schools but to go to work and make them efficient.

Poison Oak.

The following extract taken from a letter written by Mr. E. A. Bell, fully explains itself.

Three Cited Cases.

Raleigh Chronicle.

First.—A Sub-Farmer's Alliance in Pitt county has passed a resolution in favor of abolishing the public schools unless they are made more efficient.

Second.—Last year the Georgia State Farmers' Alliance demanded better public schools, and has secured a double tax in Georgia to make them efficient. This is the wisest thing the Alliance has yet accomplished.

Third.—Capt. S. B. Alexander, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Alliance made a strong speech at Monroe last week. In the course of his speech he said:

"The great object of the Alliance is to get the farmers together, and devise some means for relief. The social features of the Alliance are worth a great deal in any section. The meetings are generally held at a school house, and it is the duty of the Alliance to take charge of that school. Get interested in schools, build good school houses."

He went on to say that under present conditions people need not expect to have good public schools by taxation alone. Neighbors must supplement

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

The Editor will not respond here for the views of correspondents.

Brief communications from all sections most cordially solicited. News items of any nature will be thankfully received.

Let the North Carolina Alliance follow the example of Georgia, and the good adviser Capt. Alexander, not advocate the abolishing the schools but to go to work and make them efficient.

Cheerfulness.

Be cheerful! For we are told that "cheerfulness is dependent upon circumstances over which we have no control, and, saying to us 'be cheerful,' is much like saying to the hungry and naked 'be ye clothed and shod,' without furnishing the where-with-all it can be done.

Cheerfulness is a quality that can be improved, goes on to say the Newbern Journal, and is as much the subject of growth as are trees and flowers. The germ may be very delicate, but with proper culture it will soon bloom in immortal beauty.

Light is a great dispenser of cheerfulness. Rise with the first dawn of morning, throw open the shutters and let in the light robed in beauty and the soft south wind freighted with music and fragrance. Go out in the glad sunshine and look upon the rippling waters, the green landscape glittering with myriads of dew drops, and the meadows gay with flowers and musical with birds.

How many parents think of the evils of darkness on their children? No child can cultivate a cheerful spirit in the midst of darkness and gloom. If children are to be children of light, they must walk in the light, and they will reflect in their glad faces and come leaving up as living fountains in their hearts.

No man or woman has a right to be a growler. A chronic growler is worse than a contagion, more intolerable than a night mare. Many a heart has its secret griefs, and in the presence of halcyon sorrow we bow in profound reverence. It is not of these we speak but we refer to those in a Kaleidoscope sees only the dark spots, in a panorama only the weeds that sicken the broader expanse of golden grain and ripened fruit.

We should cultivate the habit of seeing the best and talking brightly and cheerily. Those who do thus are loved and sought. There is no more earthly blessing to be compared to a sunny disposition, rejecting in the present and looking hopefully to the future.

Poison Oak.

The following extract taken from a letter written by Mr. E. A. Bell, fully explains itself.

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My little boy, eight years old was effected with the same poison in 1884. After taking several bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) the eruptions entirely disappeared. A very slight form of the same eruption returned during the next spring, but we then resumed the S. S. S. and having taken enough that season to make the cure permanent, he has not since had any return of the disease.

E. A. BELL, Anderson, S. C. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Atlanta.