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THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor. *With Malice toward none; With Charity for all.* $1.50 PER ANNUM, In Advance.

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1891.

Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly has never failed to justify its title as a "Journal of Civilization," and it has done so with a constant regard to enlarged possibilities of usefulness and a higher standard of artistic and literary excellence. It leaves untouched no important phase of the world's progress, and presents a record, equally trustworthy and interesting, of the notable events, persons, and achievements of our time.

Special supplements will be continued in 1892. They will be literary, scientific, artistic, historical, critical, topographical, or descriptive, as occasion may demand, and will continue to deserve the hearty commendation which has been bestowed on past issues by the press and the public. As a family journal, Harper's Weekly will, as heretofore, be edited with a strict regard for the qualities that make it a safe welcome and visitor to every home.

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Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the Fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion-plates, and patterns, sheets supplements are indispensible alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modeste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness or the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1891 Agnes B. Ormsbee will write a series of articles on "The House Comfortable," Juliet Corson will treat of "Sanitary Living," and an interesting succession of papers on "Woman in Art and History," superbly illustrated, will be furnished by Theodore Child. The serial stories will be by Walter Besant and Thomas Hardy

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HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
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R. TYLER,

FANCY ORNAMENTAL

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Calsomining, graining, parlor painting a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders at Thomas & Aycocke's drug store.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the power conferred upon me in an order of Franklin Superior Court made on the 16th day of March 1891 by B. B. Massenburg Clerk, in the special proceedings to sell land for division among the tenants in common, entitled W. S. Parker and wife, Lucy A. Parker and others, EX PARTE; I will sell on Monday, the 6th day of May 1891, at 1 o'clock at the Court House door in Louisburg, N. C., the following valuable town property to-wit: The house and lot on the corner of Maine and Franklin streets in the town of Louisburg, adjoining the property of Mrs. Mary Mitchell on the North, Mrs. A. M. Hall on the East, Franklin street on the South, and Main street on the West, containing ½ of an acre, more or less, and known as the Arendell Home Place. Terms of sale: ¼ cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from day of sale, to be evidenced by notes. Title retained until purchase money is paid in full.

This 17th day of March 1891.

F. S. Spruill, Commissioner.

50 STORIES 10 C.
and 4 PIECES OF MUSIC

To any one sending 10 cents the Waverley Magazine will be sent for four weeks as a *trial subscription*. The regular price is four dollars per year. Each issue contains ten to fifteen complete stories, comments on current events, puzzles, jokes, hints for the household, and the best of music—just the thing for long winter evenings. THINK what you get in four copies! 64 pages—256 columns of reading matter—300,000 words comprising over 50 complete stories, and vocal and instrumental music (the latter is worth at least fifty cents.) and all for only Ten Cents! Of course you understand this offer is made to get you to give the paper a trial, knowing full well that you will become permanent subscribers.

Address WAVERLEY MAGAZINE, Box 172, BOSTON, MASS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Woman's Work"

We read a very interesting article in the Lynchburg Advance a few days ago upon this subject. Our contemporary was commenting upon what an orator had said in Washington, that when the agitation of woman's work was begun forty years ago, only half a dozen vocations were open to woman, now there are about three hundred. The Advance went on to say that if this expansion of the sphere of activity for woman has been brought about by agitation, then we are free to admit that the agitation has done valuable, very valuable work and we would say, go on with the agitation until even greater good be accomplished.

Every thoughtful man must rejoice that opportunities of usefulness and of self-support are continually opening to woman. Who has not seen girls brought up in idleness and helplessness marrying worthless fellows simply because there is no vocation open to them by which they can earn an honest living, and they have come to feel that matrimony is the end and aim of a woman's existence? This sentiment is degrading to the sex and tends to destroy self-respect. It is an undeniable fact that women are paid smaller wages than men for the same work. Why this discrepancy? It would seem to be the dictate of common justice that equal service should receive equal reward and if a woman does the work as well as a man she ought to receive the same compensation. The only explanation that occurs to us is, that hitherto so few modes of earning a livelihood have been open to the gentler sex, that those vocations have been over crowded and the fierce competition brings down the price of labor. For that reason it is the cause of rejoicing when new avenues to independence are opened and the pressure of competition is relieved. There are many things that a woman can do as well as a man. Whenever fineness of touch, delicacy of execution and scrupulous honesty in details are wanted, there woman's work can be made available. It is our experience that women have a higher sense of honesty than the average man. They will therefore not be so apt to learn the dishonest tricks of trade for the purpose of defrauding employers or customers

She ought rather to be encouraged and respected for her independence of spirit, and her valuable contributions to the welfare of the community. The true doctrine is that a woman, like a man, should be esteemed for what she is, and not be estimated by any fallacious conventional standard.

The annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the baby, at once ceases when the cause is promptly removed by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

One of the most popular household remedies is Old Saul's Catarrh Cure. Price only 25 cents.

SENATOR PALMER.

Before voting for Senator Palmer, Messrs. Moore and Cockrell, the Alliance members of the Illinois Legislature, called on the old hero and asked him what pledges, if any, he could make to them. He replied that he had no pledges to make, that he was a Democrat and the people of Illinois knew where he stood on all public questions because he had discussed them all on the stump in the campaign of 1890. "Beyond that," he said, "I will make no pledges, for I do not wish to go to hell by way of the Senate." It is no wonder that Mr. Moore spoke of such a man as that as an honest man. He stands in striking contrast to his competitor, Mr. Streeter. Streeter and Taubeneck have come out in a card and manifesto charging that Moore and Corkrell sold out the Alliance. They claim that Streeter would have received the Republican vote, having gone to them and pledged himself in the following manner:—He promised that "aside from the economic principles" of the Alliance organization he would stand by those who have stood by us, (meaning the Republicans.) "I will vote with our Republican friends on all other party issues. It would be ungrateful for me to do otherwise.

"My tariff views are nearly in harmony with those of the Republican party.

"My experience has made me know that in some States there is need of a law to protect the people in their right to a free ballot and a fair count. I would be glad to support any reasonable measure to that end."

Since this gentleman had pledged himself to such measures as the McKinley tariff bill and force bill, the Southern Alliancemen cannot but rejoice that he was defeated by as glorious a Democrat as General Palmer.—Ex.

I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for years and have been unable to obtain any relief at all. Salvation Oil gave me entire relief and I heartily recommend it.

Henry Winkel,
Baltimore, Md

What so wonderful as a severe cough cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for 25 cents. Try it.

The Platform of 1890.

We refer to the platform adopted by the State Democracy last Fall. There were two elements in the convention—one, the members of the Alliance, the other, composed of those who were not members of this order. The convention was free from faction. Its proceedings were harmonious. The principles thought to be patriotic and wise were incorporated in a platform, which was submitted and adopted without a dissenting vote. The candidates were nominated and elected upon this platform. Such as were elected to the General Assembly have been to the Capitol, and, in legislating, were guided by their platform, the demands of which, it is believed, are the demands of the best interest of the State.

Our legislators have now gone home. What they did was done by the accredited agents of the Democratic party. The merit and responsibility alike follows that party. It must assume both, and it does assume both, and is willing to go the country on the record. Such is the status of the Democratic party in North Carolina. There is not a break in the line. There is not a hostile element. All is unity, harmony and determination. The eye is to the front. The party is ready for the great struggle in 1892. It is well organized, and will enter that struggle with its banner high advanced and victory written on it. There is no truth, not one word, in the rumors about a third party in this State. The farmers, the business and the professional men will meet here in convention next year. They will exchange views, a platform will be adopted suitable and pleasing to all, and the usual Democratic victory will be won again.

North Carolinians are not grumblers. They are above anything of the kind. They look to the general good, not to individual profit; and they know that in much good there must be some bad.

Intelligencer.

PLAIN SALT.

SOME OF THE VARIOUS USES TO WHICH IT MAY BE APPLIED.

Good Housekeeping.

For weak eyes, a wash of weak salt and water will prove of much benefit.

Salt and water, quite strong, and used persistently for a time, will prevent the hair from falling out.

A teaspoonful of salt dissolved in one-half glass of water is excellent to allay nausea in sick headaches.

To relieve heart-burn drink a half tumblerful of cold water in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of salt.

When wiping up the floor before putting the carpet down, sprinkle it all over with salt, while damp; this will greatly prevent moths.

For stings or bites from any kind of insect, apply dampened salt, bound tightly over the spot. It will relieve, and usually cure very quickly.

Salt as a tooth-powder is better than almost any other dentifrice. It keeps the teeth very white, the gums hard and rosy, and breath fresh.

If the throat is very sore, wring a cloth out of cold salt and water and bind it on the throat tightly when going to bed; cover it with a dry towel. This is excellent.

For neuralgia, make a small muslin bag, fill it with salt, heat it very hot and lay it against the aching place. It will prove a great relief, as salt retains the heat a long time.

For troublesome weeds, and for grass in sidewalks, driveways, etc., apply a dressing of coarse salt; this will kill all growth. Be careful not to put it on anything that should not be destroyed, however.

For catarrh, snuff up considerable salt and water from the hollow of the hand every morning. Salt and water used as a gargle just before going to bed strengthens the throat and helps to prevent bronchial troubles; it is also excellent for sore throat.

If ink is spilled on the carpet, throw a quantity of salt on it, which will quickly absorb the ink; take this up and put on more salt. Keep repeating this, rubbing it well into the ink spot, until the ink is all taken up by the salt, then brush the salt out of the carpet.

For a felon, take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork, dry it in an oven, then pound it fine and mix with spirits of turpentine, in equal parts. Put it on a linen rag and wrap around the felon. As it dries, put on more, and if followed up the felon will be dead in twenty-four hours.

If anything catches fire or something burning makes a disagreeable smell or smoke, throw salt upon it at once. If a bright, clear fire is quickly desired, it may readily be obtained by throwing salt upon the coals; likewise, if too much blaze should result from dropping of fat from broiling steak, ham, etc., salt will subdue it.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Louisburg drug stores.

MANUFACTORIES.

THEY ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE PROSPERITY AND GROWTH OF TOWNS AND COMMUNITIES.

The LaGrange Spectator speaking on the subject of manufactories says:

Manufactories are the only salvation of our poor little North Carolina towns. No place grows into a city without them. No town prospers without them, and that people who hug the delusion to their souls that business will ever get better for non-manufacturing towns in North Carolina are but fit subjects of "mossy back" desuitude, and will be bound to get there sooner or later.

One only has to pick up a newspaper to see how manufacturing towns in the State are increasing in value and capital rushing in. But if newspapers are not believed you are only asked to visit them yourself and be convinced. Yet how slow, so mighty slow are our people in the eastern part of the State in investing in this branch of industry and realizing the benefits therefrom. It is not for any lack of opportunity, for here is the material growing at our doors; it is not so much the lack of capital, as we are assured that upon an investment of this kind all the money necessary can be obtained. Then what is it? Is it indifference, lethargy, laziness, want of good business judgment, become "dead set" in our ways, or what? We think the truth of the matter is this: that the most of our people who have a little money are scared they will lose it. They got it by hard work and heavy blows and not by business ventures and speculation, consequently know nothing about speculation and a spirit of business beyond the old familiar beaten paths.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Louisburg Druggists.

A regular exodus of Mormons from Utah to Mexico is quietly taking place, and within the next three months a large number of the saints will have left. The Mormons have a tract of land in the State of Chihuahua 125 miles long and 15 miles wide which they are settling up. All over the Territory the Saints are preparing to go South.

It is estimated that more than a million cattle and other animals died last winter in the extreme Western and Southern States and Territories of neglect and starvation, and probably thousands were frozen to death.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The following from the pen of Bro. Coldwell, of the Statesville Landmark, so well expresses our sentiments, that we publish it in these columns:

Touching the matter of a railroad commission the readers of The Landmark doubtless took notice of the fact that this paper had never said anything whatever upon the subject until after the bill had been defeated in the Legislature two years ago, and said nothing upon it afterwards until the bill had passed the body which has just adjourned. We thought it would pass two years ago; we knew it would pass this year. We did not care to be in an attitude of needless antagonism to it, nor did we take enough interest in it to have chosen to influence the results, supposing that we could have done so. The feeling was one of indifference. We have never been able to learn that the merchants, the men who have the direct dealings with the railroads, have had any zeal for the railroad commission, and have never been able to see that one would inure to the benefit of the people generally to to any considerable extent. Believing, therefore, that there was little or nothing in the business, and impressed with a notion that those who started the clamor were simply working the people, through their prejudices against corporations, for offices and for money, we have never been able to join in the cry; and on the other hand, the railroad being nothing more to us than they are to any other citizen, owing us nothing nor we owing them anything, there was no call upon upon The Landmark to fly to their defence. We are friendly to them in a general way, as we are to all enterprises which increase the public prosperity or add to the public convenience. And that is all. When they fail to do right we are about as quick to tell of their delinquencies as is the un-"subsidized press," but we are no hand for forever gaffing them because that seems to be the popular thing.

The railroad commission bill which passed the recent Legislature provided for three commissioners at $2,000 a year each and a clerk at $1,200, with traveling expenses for the four. It takes away from the judges their railroad passes and a separate bill gives them $250 a year each for expenses. There are twelve Superior and five Supreme Court judges. This makes the total cost thus far $11,450, to which are to be added office rent, fuel, stationary, printing and the traveling expenses of the commission and its clerk—in all, it is quite safe to say, $16,000 per year expenses to the State on account of this commission. In cutting off all free passes the bill will put away a dollar which they never got before into the treasuries of the railroads, but where the benefit to the people is to come in does not yet appear. It is to be borne in mind that the commission has no right to interfere with the rates on freight coming into the State or going out of it—in a word, inter-State commerce—but can only make rates between the points inside of North Carolina; and Mr. Jones, of Wake, one of the advocates of the bill in the House, gave it in a speech as his opinion that it would not affect more than one-tenth of the freight handled by the railroads doing business in North Carolina.

It is quite true that the commission may force a reduction of railroad fare in tha State—or it may not. If so, this would work advantage to those who travel within our own borders; but those who are represented as being most clamorous for the commission (the farmers) do not travel a very great deal and have probably not found the rate of fare very burdensome; and besides, it is to be remembered that the railroads have, of their own motion, steadily reduced both freights and fares in North Carolina as their business has increased, so that where as first-class fare was, a few years ago, five cents per mile, it is now three and a half, though if this is thought still too high a reduction could have been made by legislative enaction in less time than it took to pass the commission bill.

But, as remarked last week, the character of the commission elected by the Legislature puts a very different face on the whole question. The commission represents ability, integrity and technical knowledge of the transportation question. It is probable than nobody ever supposed in advance that so capable a body would be constituted. If any set of gentlemen can reimburse the people for the expense which the railroad commission bill will entail, these can and will, and we shall hope for results from their labors and if practical results appear none will be more ready to proclaim them or rejoice over them than The Landmark.

DON'T BE GLOOMY.

Those who are victims of mercurial poisoning, or who are suffering from mercurial rheumatism, are inclined to take a gloomy view of life when, as the poet says, "Winter is folding its white tents and spring getting its thunderstorms together." Yet these victems have no reason to despair. S. S. S. is a sure cure for all forms of mercurial poisoning. Though it is purely a vegetable medicine, it is powerful, indeed, when called on to chase mercury, and the last lingering effects of mercury, out of the system. It performs the work with neatness and dispatch, as thousands of testimonials show.

HOW IT WAS KILLED.

Story of the Defeat of the Election Bill and How it was Laid Aside.

Washington, March 12.—(Special to Atlanta Constitution.)—Now that the infamous fifty-first congress is no more, and the more infamous force bill is in its grave forever and eternity, it is not amiss to tell just how it was killed in the senate.

There was a binding trade between the democrats and the free coinage republicans. Had it been necessary there would have been at least three more republican votes against the bill.

The democrats knew from the start the work could not be accomplished save by the most absolute perfect organization. Senator Gorman was unanimously chosen leader, and Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, was chosen unanimously to do all the quiet work, such as managing the anti-force bill element on both sides.

Senator Gorman has received the highest praise for his magnificent generalship and leadership, and he deserves every word of it, too, if that were possible.

Senator Ransom likewise deserves the highest credit. He did a great work. Indeed, Senator Gorman says no man in the senate has such powerful influence as Senator Ransom, and there are few men who thoroughly understood human nature. Ransom knows how to manage men in a quiet and unostentatious way better, perhaps than any other man in the American congress. He is one of the few men in the senate who has never failed in anything he has ever undertaken.

The Democrats of the senate, without a single murmer of disapproval, ratified and supported every act of these two leaders, for the leaders never made a single mistake.

The fight was a grand one. It will live in history forever, and the names of Gorman and Ransom will always remain conspicuous.

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 Louisburg Druggists.

THE THIRD PARTY.

We see no necessity of a Third party and think, as Senator Irby says, there is no probability of it at the South at any rate. If in the West the farmers, who have been ground under the burdens of iniquitous tariff taxation so long are disposed to come out of their old lines—out of Republican ranks and form a new party to work with the Democrats of the South for a just and equitable administration of the government then all right. —Sanford Express.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Masterly Effort.

Visitor (patting small boy on the head)—Now, my little man, make a masterly effort for success. These are my parting words.

Teacher (after visitor leaves)—Now, is there any one in the room who can tell me what a masterly effort is?

Jimmy McGinty—I can.

Teacher—Well, James, what is it?

Jimmy—Getting thumped by the teacher.—[Kearney Enterprise.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

On every February 22, George Washington's beloved ghost appears and spends the hour from 9 to 10 p. m. at not less than 400 spiritual seances in the country of Europe. This is very lively getting around for a ghost that 158 years old.

Bull's Baby Syrup
Facilitates Teething! Price only 25 cents
Sold at druggists. Regulates the Bowels!

Day's Horse POWDER,
Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper. 1 pound in each package. For sale by all dealers. Try It!

25 A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. At druggists, 25 cts.

SMOKE LARGE'S CURED CIGARETTES for Catarrh. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Superintendent of Public schools of Franklin county, will be in Louisburg on the second Thursday of February, April, July, 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.

$5000.00 a year is being made by John B. Gaston, Troy, N.Y. Last month he made $1,000. You can do as well as he, but you must begin at once. Any person can do the work and earn handsome pay every week. We want one person in each county. We furnish the outfit and teach you how to work and make money rapidly. Any person can do the work. All is new. Great pay AlWAYS to the industrious. Address, TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.