

# THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

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NO. 15.

**PPP**  
CURES  
SCROFULA  
**PPP**  
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BLOOD POISON  
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Removes corns, bunions, and warts. Pain relieved without the use of a knife.

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## FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Having opened a first-class Restaurant in Louisburg, I am prepared to serve meals at all hours. Can furnish a few persons lodging at night. My table is served with chicken, mutton, beef and everything the market affords. Always call in when you are hungry, and you shall have satisfaction.

Respectfully,  
BONEY HAWKINS.

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Good accommodations. Good fare. Pleasant and attentive servants.

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I am now prepared to furnish meals at all hours, day or night. I keep on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of meats and bread, call in and be satisfied.

## FRANKLINTON HOTEL

W. M. McGHEE, Proprietor.

Good accommodations, polite servants, and the best fare the market affords.

## THE BLACKSMITH.

I desire to inform the public that I have moved to the shop, at the foot of the river bridge, on the west side of Main Street, where I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work. Horse-shoeing a specialty.

D. W. DAVIS  
Louisburg, N. C.

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## ABSOLUTELY PURE Royal Baking Powder

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

### The Sub-Treasury Bills.

While a majority of the members of the Farmers' Alliance seem to be in favor of the two Sub-Treasury bills introduced into Congress by Senator Vance and Representative Pickler, yet there are many of the most intelligent members of that organization who are not in favor of those bills. Among them is Mr. Hall, the President of the State Alliance in Missouri, who has recently published a series of articles in which he gives his reasons for opposing these two much discussed bills. As these bills are considered of so much importance they should be fully and fairly discussed, without prejudice or passion. No doubt much may be said on each side of this question, and in order that our readers may know what Mr. Hall has to say we copy the following extract from one of his published letters:

The bills provide for one sub-treasury and warehouse or elevator in any county in the United States, in which the farmers raise a surplus of \$50,000, or more of wheat, corn, oats, tobacco or cotton.

Why should a law be passed that will not extend its benefits to the farmers that raise a surplus of pork, beef, mutton, horses, mules, flax, hemp, rye, barley, sugar, rice, potatoes, fruits of all kinds, vegetables, poultry and the hundreds of other things upon which millions of our poorest farmers and laborers have to rely to support their daily wants of themselves and their families.

And further there are but 21 out of the 114 counties of our State that raise a surplus of \$50,000 of these five favored products, and these 21 counties are the richest counties of our State, counties where they have the richest and deepest soils, counties for which God has already done the most and in which our wealthiest farmers reside.

Would it not be very unjust to create a law that will take money by taxation from all the people of the country—the wealthy, poor and needy alike—and loan it out to the farmers living in our wealthiest counties that raise wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and cotton, while those poorest of farmers and other laboring men who need help the most can receive none of this money, and further to require the poor to furnish their share of the money to build and operate these buildings and pay the salaries of the immense army of United States officers necessary to run them.

But if this bill were not open to any of the above objections and should work as its advocates claim, it would be ruinous to all raisers of wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and cotton in our land, for if successful it would certainly abnormally stimulate the raising of these five products until the more of them a farmer raised the more money he would receive.

Further, the farmer who was so much in need of money as to have to pawn his crop under this bill, would not be likely to have the money to redeem it, and those warehouse receipts would be bought up by unscrupulous speculators, who by organizing into a syndicate, would hold the price of these great necessities of life at such figures as would ruin or starve the poor who did not raise them and therefore had them to buy; and our National Government would be aiding these robbers.

I think that would be putting into National legislation the 20th verse XIX chapter St. Luke, "Unto every one which hath shall be given; and from him that hath not, even that he hath shall be taken away from him."

U. S. HALL,  
President of the Farmers and Laborers' Union of Missouri.

### Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland declares that a recent conversation between him and State Treasurer Stephens, of Missouri, on the subject of the free coinage of silver, was inaccurately reported in the press, and says that fully half of it needs to be stricken out in order that he might be correctly represented. Mr. Stephens says in substance the same thing—that he took no notes of the conversation but is sure that he gave the substance of it correctly to the reporter, and that

the reporter enlarged on it to the extent of about one-half. Neither Mr. Cleveland nor Mr. Stephens undertakes to separate the true from the false, and under the circumstances it is fair to assume that Mr. Cleveland uttered sentiments very like those attributed to him. We are not sure that he has not heretofore acknowledged that he had been agreeably disappointed as to the results of expanding the currency. This interview, at all events, sounds very much like the man. He is just brave enough to do exactly what he thinks is right, and if he flinches afterwards that he was mistaken he is just brave enough to say so without having any false pride about it. The more the public considers him the more surely it gravitates toward the conclusion that he is the broad-minded, the most patriotic and the most trustworthy public man that this generation has seen.—Statesville Landmark.

### 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.

### DON'T BE AFRAID.

GEORGE W. CHILD'S EXAMPLE FOR AND ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

It is well, in my opinion, to accustom one's self early to work and not to be afraid of any kind of work that is honest and useful. I began to support myself when I was 12 years old. I have never been dependent on others since then. I had had some schooling, but not much; I never went to college, not because I did not think a college career might not be a good thing for those who could afford it and who could make good use of it, but because I did not feel that it was so important to me as to earning my own living. When I left home to come to Philadelphia one of my relatives said that I would soon have enough of that, and I would be coming back again. But I made up my mind that I would never go back—I would succeed. I had health, the power of applying myself, and, I suppose, a fair amount of brains.

I came to Philadelphia with \$3 in my pocket. I found board and lodgings for \$2.50, and then I got a place as office boy for \$3. That gave me a surplus of 50 cents a week. I did not merely do the work that I was absolutely required to do, but I did all I could, and I put my heart into it. I wanted my employer to feel that I was more useful to him than he expected me to be. I was not afraid to clean and sweep and perform what might be considered by some young gentlemen nowadays as menial work, and therefore beneath them. I did not think it beneath me then, and I should not now. If it were necessary I would sweep out my office to-day, and I often carry bundles. But the other day a youth came to me to ask if I could find some employment for him. His father had died, and his mother could not support him, and he wished to support himself. I looked at him and saw that he had on very nice clothes, and kid gloves. I asked him if he would like to wheel a wheel-barrow. He seemed surprised, and answered that he didn't think he would like that. Then I asked him if he would object to carrying bundles. Well, he was not anxious to carry bundles, either. He was like many young men, who talk about wanting work, but when it comes to the point, they want only kid-glove sort of work. I must say I don't have much sympathy with that sort of feeling. Men are all brothers, and what is worthy of one is not unworthy of any one.—The Bible says that it is what cometh out of the mouth that defileth a man. It is not work, but character, that can be discreditable.—George W. Child's letter in the New York World.

### 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 pain required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Louisburg Drugstore.

### As Plain Joe Caldwell Sees It.

Statesville Landmark.

It is stated that Winston is to have a new daily paper. It is to be a morning paper, with full press dispatch service, and will be edited by Mr. A. Phenix, late of the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore. It is given out, moreover, that Mr. Phenix is a "trained journalist." Only two "trained journalists" have ever done the newspaper racket in North Carolina, (one of them, by the way, at Winston), and having played their little part they have long since departed and left the field to the plain newspaper men to whom they first introduced the ring. But that is a matter apart. The Twin-City Daily Sentinel began business when Winston wasn't of as much consequence as it is now. The little thumb-paper wasn't of much consequence, either, but it was about as big in proportion as the town, and as the town grew it grew, and now Winston is a big town and its erstwhile little paper is now a big paper, ably edited, printing the news and making a handsome appearance. It has doubtless had pretty rough running, but it has stayed by those people, talked for them, blown for them, lied, we fear a good deal for them, and educated them up to the necessity for a daily paper. Now when the town is getting nearly large enough for one daily, and when the one that has been there from the outset is probably just beginning to see daylight, another is to be planted alongside it, to divide with it the harvest from the seed it has sown and to grab the whole crop if it can. None of our business, but its tough.

### 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 sold as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

### THAT THIRD PARTY.

Charlotte Chronicle.

President Mc. Grath, of the Kansas alliance, has invited the southern alliance to join the western alliance in a third party and adds that if it does not, the western alliance will return to the republican party. President Livingston, of the Georgia alliance, says, that demands will be made upon both the old parties, and if neither of them will give the alliance satisfaction, then a third party movement may be inaugurated.

If the western alliance cares no more for its pretended principles than to return to the republican party what is it worth as an alliance party? Is it anything but the republican party in disguise, seeking to lead the southern alliance astray?

The alliance is an excellent institution out of politics. It is a movement of the farmers to impress their great protest against the mischievous legislation of twenty-five years. Its work is not so much to create but repeal much of what has been created.

It is a secret organization, and no secret organization ever succeeded as a political party. For secrecy is impossible in political discussions, which must be as free and as open as the heavens. The farmers' alliance cannot possibly succeed as a political party. At present the alliance has a very variegated platform. A platform that neither of the two old parties can stand upon. It wants tariff reform, a democratic desire; it wants the government to lend the farmers money on their crops, paternal ideas, rather than anything a republican congress has ever thought of. It wants the government to take charge of the railroads.

Its platform is a bundle of cast iron contradictions which no set of thinkers can successfully defend in the council of reason. It is impossible for the democratic party to accede to the present demands of the Alliance, so it is with the republican party. What is more the alliance will not leave the democratic platform. The alliance of the west may do as it pleases, but the southern alliance is bound by the law of self preservation to stay where it is. The alliance now has great control of the democratic party of this section, but no democratic convention has endorsed in full and without reservation the Omaha or St. Louis platform. No democratic convention can do this.

Rheumatism was so bad that James Irwin, of Savannah, could hardly walk from pain in his shoulder and joints of his legs. P. P. P. (prickly ash, poke root and potassium) was resorted to and Irwin is well and happy. For sale by Thomas & Aycock.

The eccentricities of a great man furnish more material for his biographers than his deeds.

### The Case of the Negro.

In the Political Science Quarterly, April number, Rev. W. C. London has an article on 'The Case of the Negro.' In it there are many just statements, but we think that the writer is wrong in basing the difference in civilization between the whites and the negroes on the existence of an ineradicable ethnic difference. We think that no ineradicable ethnic difference is to be taken into consideration, for we think, to speak boldly, that it does not exist. The case is this: As the human family branched out from its common stock, certain branches, being surrounded by favoring climatic and other conditions, became white and civilized; certain other branches, surrounded, also, by favoring conditions, became black and uncivilized. As applied to the negro, alone with Arithmetic, the case became this: Five thousand years in African savagery, two hundred years in American slavery, and twenty-five years of American citizenship. To summarize, it is five thousand years going down to two hundred and twenty-five coming up, and when we consider that it has taken the white man ever since the beginning to get where he is in the scale of civilization, the conclusion will be forced on us that it would reflect small credit on the intellectuality of that civilization of the negro to cast up in his modicum of time.

An ineradicable ethnic difference becomes a small spot in the light of development of the human race. What are often called race peculiarities, are at best nothing more than the effects of his conditions of life—not the workings of his organization.

If it is said that the negro will steal, or is in any other way a violator of the law, let it be remembered that that is not a phase of the case of the negro, but the case of the criminal. A negro is poor, he needs to live, and to live he steals. White men do that every day. If it be shown that when a negro thief ceases to be poor, he ceases to rob chicken coops, against the law, and robs the consumer of the necessities of life through trusts and railway shares, according to the law—just as white men do—then the so-called thievery propensities of the negro becomes a problem for your law-makers and for your sociologist and not one for your ethnologist.

So far as justice of the question is concerned, we shall get nearer to it if we regard the negro, not as negro, but as a man. The only clear duty for us toward him, the only one he needs from us, is that we be honest toward him, treating him as the Great Teacher teaches us to treat all men—as we would that they should treat us; and this shall be a test of our faith in the principles of good—in God—that having done so, we confidently await the issue.—Ex.

### A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY.

Large allowance is to be made for the sweeping assertion of the poet that 'In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.' It certainly is not true of the malarial young man, whose fancy, if he has any, is of the dull and heavy variety. The malarial young man marches around as the captive of General Debility. The readiest and most obvious means of escape are afforded by S. S. S., which, without any flourish, routs General Debility and his malarial allies. What is true of the young man is true of the young lady, and the whole host of sufferers. S. S. S. is a specific for malaria.

### It Was a Wonder.

One of the thousands of wonderful babies was lately brought out for the inspection of a friend of the family.

'Really, Mr. Seacock, said the mother, 'I suppose it's perfectly natural for every mother to think that her baby is the smartest one in the world, but our baby just proves it.'

'Indeed! What does he do?'

'Everything, Mr. Seacock—everything.'

'Does he walk?'

'Why, he's too young for that! The idea of a baby not a year old walking! But just let me hold him up in my arms and see how perfectly he executes the Highland fling.'

The baby kicked up his legs. Mr. Seacock expressed wonder and admiration, and asks:

'Can he say 'mama?'

'Oh, no, but you ought to hear him imitate a locomotive.'

'Dear me. How does he do it?'

'He puffs out his little cheeks and says: 'Oo! oo!'

'Well, now, that is surprising! What other remarkable things can the baby do?'

'Oh, Mr. Seacock, you should see him when I take him up in my arms, so! He looks up in my face just as sweetly, and breathes!'

The gentleman agreed that at last the most wonderful baby in the world had been found.—[Youth's Companion.

### The Difference.

When you are in the lap of luxury, under blue clouded skies, A dollar seems to you to be—well, about this size:

But when you are not "in it" and your hits all seem to miss, A "case" appears to you to be about the size of this:

\$ —Puck.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with scrofula or blood poison for a number of years. The best physicians of Mobile and this city said nothing could be done for me. I also took a large quantity of— but found no relief in anything I took. My limbs were a mass of sores, and when I was sent to a physician in Mobile my entire body was a mass of sores. I had given up all hope and as a last resort tried P. P. P. (prickly ash, poke root and potassium,) and after using four bottles (small size) the sores have entirely disappeared, and my general health was never better than at the present time, and people that know me think it a wonderful cure.

Respectfully,  
E. L. TOON,  
For sale by Thomas & Aycock, druggists, Louisburg, N. C.

Catarra originates in scrofula taint. P. P. P. purifies the blood and thus permanently cures catarrh. For sale by Thomas & Aycock.

### HUMEROUS.

She—You don't mind my talking so much, do you? He—No, indeed, but, (facetiously) I may mind after we are married. She—But I shan't mind then if you do.

Woman is a theory and man makes no more serious mistake than when he attempts to deal with her as he would with a fact. Men are facts, and facts are stubborn things.

First Banker—Hard times, aren't they? Hope you will be able to keep the wolf away from the door. Second Banker—I'm afraid not. We can't keep the bear from the street now.

A gentleman had just succeeded in saving a big clothing merchant from drowning. 'Ah,' remarked he, gratefully, 'I see, in rescuing me, you have ruined your clothes. Permit me to hand you my business card. Ten thousand of the best suits in the city from \$10 upward.

It usually happens that the private opinion a man has about any one is the opinion that he loses no time in making public.

**LIPPMAN'S PYRAFUGE**

ASSURE CURE FOR CHILLS & FEVER, DUMB AGUE AND MALARIA.

Lippman's Pyrafuge is the best medicine for Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Malaria, and all the ailments that come from malarial fever. For sale by Thomas & Aycock, Louisburg, N. C.

The volume of trade—A ledger. Teacher—Freddy, how is the earth divided? Freddy—Between them that's got it and them that wants it.

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

There is room for everybody in this big world. Friction comes from 'the fact too many want the front room.

When is a window like a star?—When it is skylight.

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.

### Professional cards.

**W. M. PERSON,**  
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**N. Y. GULLEY,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
FRANKLINTON, N. C.

All legal business promptly attended to.

### 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, Supr.

**MONEY**

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50 PIECES OF MUSIC

For one sending 10 cents, the WAVERLY MAGAZINE is sent for four weeks as a special subscription. The regular price is four dollars per year. Each issue contains from ten to fifteen complete stories, comments on current events, music, jokes, hints for the household, and the best of music—just the thing for long winter evenings. Think what you get for four cents! 52 pages, 240 columns of reading matter—500,000 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.

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