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SIX MONTHS, 1.00

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1891.

DO SOMETHING, AND DO THAT SOMETHING WELL.

The Times has a number of young lady readers, and we give a portion of our editorial space, this week to the following article, taken from the "Good Housekeeper," which we hope every parent may read and induce their daughters to do the same:

There has been a tendency, for the past few years, to give a woman a higher and better education than was formerly thought necessary. Now she occupies a position as a scholar equal almost to a man, although she rarely reaches a position above him. But with higher education, this studying of classics and science, there is in woman's education a want of thoroughness; a smattering of knowledge in a general way but nothing really sound and solid. If thrown on their own resources, few women are well enough learned in any particular branch to be able to earn a livelihood. Many young girls, whose parents have means, do not feel it incumbent on themselves to any more than get through school acceptably, without much regard for the future, aside from their standing in society. They do not think the time may come when sound, thorough knowledge of an individual study would be worth more than the half-learned studies of years.

In many of our schools there is a want of thoroughness. Teachers are not so much to blame as those who prescribe the course of study. The work laid out for the year must be accomplished, whether the pupil learns much or little. Examination must take place, and each pupil is expected to do his or her best, even if they resort to "cramming." Then other studies are taken up and gone through in the same manner, and in the end the pupil graduates, with just about one-half as much positive knowledge as he ought to have acquired. Considering the number of studies he has been pursuing, he really comes out of school much better than ought to be expected. But how few thoroughly, fully understand what they have gone through in a four-year course? They have a few ideas in a general way of a good many subjects, but have they fully grasped all the points on any particular study, so as to be able to give a real, clear explanation?

While I do not deprecate the highest education of women, I do say that they study much which is of no practical use to them. Man learns many things which are not necessary for women; she generally has many duties to attend to which would be out of his sphere entirely. And unless she intends to make mathematics, geology and numerous other branches particular points, why must she spend so much precious time learning, or trying to learn, them, when she might be doing something else more to her inclination and understanding?

There are some women who are natural mathematicians, but they are few. There are others interested in geological research, but they, too, are few. The education most needed for women is a clear comprehension of some one thing which may be useful in the future. They may be raised in affluence, but poverty may step in the door. What can they do? Can they sew? Perhaps, indifferently. Can they play on the piano? Yes, well enough for their own amusement, but not to teach others. And we might go on over numerous other subjects, and find that very few women are educated for any other time than the present. Society does not demand profound education and learning, it only asks for a favorable surface. But once we lose the open sesame to society—money—and the cold, practical world asks for a little more than surface learning, it wants brains.

Many girls are restrained from fitting themselves for some particular calling because, it is argued, their parents have means enough to support them without any trouble. Or it may be the parents do not think the daughter quite capable of what she expresses a desire to undertake, and thus discourage any attempt on her part to benefit herself. I know of a young lady who is well educated, and who wishes to perfect herself in literature and win a name among the writers of our times. But her maiden efforts were frowned upon by parents and friends. Her attempts at composition were rather slighted than praised. The result was, that through lack of encouragement, she allowed the talents to rust, and now sits and wonders what she will do with herself in the years to come. She

is an ornament to society because of her fine command of language, but she is disgusted with her but-terfly existence.

I would say to all you girls, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, make some one good thing a practical point in your life. If you will be a cook or housekeeper, be thoroughly good. Have a general knowledge of all matters of interest and importance, but have one particular branch perfect, so that if the time comes when you must face the world and carve your own fortune, you will be able to do something well. No matter how homely the duty, its value is enhanced tenfold by being well done. It is as creditable to be a thorough housewife as to be a good teacher or accountant.

THE Italian Consul at New Orleans has been re-called by his government. Now let the Italian government re-call every Italian in this country, and America will sing hallelujah!

THIRD PARTY TALK.

The third party talk, says the Wilmington Messenger, is still on. Governor Tillman, elected by the farmers of South Carolina, is, we are gratified to know, out and opposed to any third party movement. He says emphatically that there was no purpose on the part of Southern Alliance men to start this third party. Hear him:

"So far as I am concerned, I believe I can speak for the great body of the farmers in the State. I am a Democrat, pure and simple, I believe in fighting for reforms inside of party lines, but never outside of them, and I believe that any attempt to organize a third party in the South would be an absolute failure. So long as negro domination hangs over us white people here in South Carolina can never afford to split."

This is a right view for South Carolina. But for the South generally the view should be broader and take in great questions of a general character affecting the whole people of the Union, such as the tariff tax for monopoly is. So long as the Republican party has an existence there is danger of free institutions. The party that a few weeks ago was so strenuously seeking to fabricate a Force bill of oppression for the South is not the party to trust with the liberties of the people. The party that could deliberately construct a tariff—a juggernaut to grind the faces of the poor—that raised an unbearable tax of 47.10 average upon thousands of articles to 60 per cent. average shows itself the pliant, swift tool of Monopoly and the ready agent of the Money Devil. Such a party may never be safely entrusted with legislation.

So the South in view of the acts of such a vicious and venal concern may not engage in any plan or scheme to weaken and disintegrate the Democratic party—the one national party of the people and for the people.

Public Opinion.

In his general character the Italian immigrant very strongly resembles the Chinese immigrant. He abandons his native country without the slightest intention or desire to identify himself with the country to which he temporarily removes. He does not entertain for a moment the thought of citizenship, but instead is seeking the means that will insure a life of ease when he returns to the country from which he originally came. Like the Chinaman, he is prepared to live upon the most degraded plane of economy for the purpose of laying aside every farthing of his earnings that can be saved. The sum which he accumulates in this way he withdraws from the country.—Richmond Times, Dec.

There is already trouble in North Carolina with the railroad commission, created by the Legislature of that State last winter, and composed of one lawyer and two Alliance men. It is the old story over again, that has been told in a number of other States, where the management of the railroads has been to a greater or less extent taken out of the hands of the railroad companies, excepting that in North Carolina there is perhaps a more marked subordination of sound business principles to the follies of the paternal idea. The commission sets out by prescribing arbitrary and uniform freight rates, the erection of "comfortable" depots at each station, and through trains to all points without regard to their feasibility, and all without any apparent regard to the roads or their productive capacity.—Washington Post, Rep.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Ransom and Cleveland.

(New York letter, 10.)

Senator Ransom has come from North Carolina with an invitation signed by all the Democratic members of Congress, all the Judges, and all the leading citizens of the State to Mr. Cleveland to attend an educational convention to be held at Raleigh the first week of July. The Senator, who is an ardent admirer of the ex-President, was enthusiastic in his description of the concourse of people who would attend. "Why sir," he said to a friend, "if Mr. Cleveland consents the whole State will turn out to do him honor." Mr. Cleveland expressed his gratification for the compliment tendered him, and while not positively committing himself, indicated that it was not probable that his engagements would permit him to accept the invitation.

MONEY TO LEND.

DO YOU WISH TO PROVIDE FOR YOURSELF, YOUR WIFE, YOUR CHILDREN, A RELATIVE, A DEBT, A BUSINESS LOSS, Whether You Live or Whether You Die? —THE—

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE Insurance Company.

of NEWARK, N. J., will furnish this provision for less money than it can be done in any other way

—PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS— \$112,911,500.18.

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The Company is now 46 years old, and its long experience and uninterrupted prosperity and growth proves the soundness of its business methods and render it certain that the Company will perform its agreements.

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Office up stairs over Harris' Brick Store, Louisburg, N. C.

Canned tripe, salmon, lobsters, peaches, pears, tomatoes, corn, dried chipped beef, pineapple, prepared and unprepared mustard. Crenshaw, Hicks & Allen.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the authority given me in an order of the Superior Court, made by B. E. Massenbury, Clerk, in the special proceedings to sell land for division, entitled Ches. D. Malone, trustee, C. K. Shaw, Robt. J. Shaw and others ex parte, I will sell on the 28th day of May 1891, being Saturday, at the Court House door in Louisburg, N. C., at 12 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder, the following valuable real estate in Louisburg, N. C., to-wit: The Shaw property, situated on the West side of Main street, bounded on the North by the property of E. W. Timberlake, and on the South and West by the land of J. J. Person, containing about two acres, upon which there are in good repair a dwelling house, out-houses, &c.

The sale is made subject to a lease for the year 1891 to the present occupant, Mr. W. G. Thomas, but the purchaser of the property at this sale will collect the rent for the same for the balance of the year. Terms of sale will be made known upon day of sale.

This 20th of April 1891. F. S. SPRULL, Com'r.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix of William Ayrescue, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons owing the estate to come forward and pay the same at once, and all persons holding claims against the same will present them for payment on or before May 1st, 1892, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This May 1st, 1891. E. A. AYRESCUE, Admrx.

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—NEW YORK.— The oldest Life Insurance Company in the United States, and the largest and strongest in the World. Assets over \$147,000,000. Has paid policy holders over \$288,000,000, which is

DOUBLE THE AMOUNT EVER PAID BY ANY OTHER LIFE CO. Issues every form of Life, Partnership or Joint Life, Endowment, and Child Endowment policies, and Canal Bonds which are ABSOLUTELY INCONTINGENT after second year.

W. E. HARRISON, Agt. for Franklin Co. Louisburg, N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage executed by B. L. Davis, February 23, 1888, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Franklin county, in book 79, page 69, I will sell by public auction for cash, at the Court House door in Louisburg, N. C., on May 25, 1891, one tract of land situated in said county and bounded as follows: Beginning at a bridge on Little Shoos creek, thence S. 25, W. 108, P. 10, L. to a stake in West side of Furry's branch, thence S. 88, W. 33, P. 15, L. to a pine on the West side of the old New Hope road, thence N. 40, W. 125, P. 5, L. to a stone on South side of Little Shoos creek, thence down the creek to the beginning, containing fifty-six acres.

This April 15, 1891. EUGENE THORNS, Mortgagee. PITMAN & SILAW, Attorneys.

F. N. & R. Z. EGERTON. MILLINERY, Dress Goods and Ready Made CLOTHING.

YOU CAN DODGE AN Elephant. "Diana" GUARANTEED. TOBACCO FLUES. Crenshaw, Hicks & Allen.

Attention Tobacco Growers. TIME IS MONEY, ESPECIALLY TO YOU. SNOWSTICK, For Log Barn. MODERN TOBACCO BARN CO. Oxford, N. C.

GREEN & YARBORO. FARMERS' SUPPLIES. STANDARD FERTILIZERS. GENERAL MERCHANDISE. FLOUR, MEAT, HEAVY GROCERIES. SCHOOL BOOKS. Bedsteads and Mattresses. Dress Shirts. GREEN & YARBORO.