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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHAT { IS IT / HAS IT DONE / CAN IT DO ?

The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment, that of Drs. Starkey & Palen is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized; and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

It has been in use for over twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated; and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended it—a very significant fact.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a good record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper.

Coffins and Caskets.

We have added largely to our stock, and now carry a full line of these goods—from the plainest wood coffin to the finest plush or velvet covered casket. Also a full line of coffin hardware, linings, trimmings, &c. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Respectfully,

R. R. HARRIS & Co.

Louisburg, N. C.

DAVIS'

Labor Saving Guano Book,

For Keeping the Different Brands, amount of the same, price per ton, in money or cotton.

Just the Book for all Fertilizer Sellers.

FOR SALE BY

S. G. DAVIS,
FRANKLINTON, N. C.

Price $2.25 per book. Express prepaid if you state where you saw this advertisement.

CUT FLOWERS,

BOUQUETS, DESIGNS, ETC.

Fine Cut Flowers in Great Variety.

Bouquets, Baskets and Designs tastefully arranged.

Pampas Plumes, Magnolias and other choice evergreens.

Sugar and Silver Maple, Horse Chestnut and other shade trees.

Early cabbage and tomato plants at the right season.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. STEINMITZ, Florist,
Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed on the 12th day of March 1888, by W. H. Wynn and wife, and duly recorded in Book 79, page 236, Register's office, Franklin county, I shall sell for cash, before the Court House door in Louisburg, said county, on the 21st day of March 1892, the following lands, viz: the tract situated on Giles creek, adjoining the lands of Geo. W. Jones and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less. For full description see deed above described. This February 17, 1892.

T. M. PITTMAN, Trustee.

Pittman & Shaw, Henderson, N. C., Atty's.

SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN LOTS.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior court of Franklin county, made in case of W. H. Macon, Admr., vs J. E. Malone, et als., we will sell at the court house in Louisburg, on Monday 4th day April, 1892, to the highest bidder the following town lots located on Elm street in the town of Louisburg, N. C. to wit:

1st 106½ feet front, running back 70 yds.
2nd 100 " " " " 70 "
3rd 70 " " " " 70 "

Time of sale 12 o'clock. Terms, ⅓ cash, balance on credit of 9 months, deferred payments to draw interest at 8 per cent, and title retained till purchase money is paid.

E. W. TIMBERLAKE,
C. M. COOKE,
March 3, 1892. Commissioners.

WORLD'S FAIR.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
January 15, 1892.

The Board of Agriculture has undertaken to make an exhibit of the resources of the State of North Carolina at the Columbian Exposition, and has appointed the World's Fair Executive Committee to carry out this purpose. This Committee appeals to the citizens of the State to give them a cordial support, and to aid them in furnishing an exhibit that will be illustrative of the State's resources of every kind.

We confidently expect that North Carolina will be able to sustain herself in high competition with the rest of the world.

Every country in the world and and every State in the Union is expected to participate at this display of the world's resources and progress in every department of the human effort. It will give some idea of the extent of this Exposition when it is remembered that 750 acres, more than a great plantation, is embraced in the grounds, and that 150 acres will be covered with the necessary buildings. These buildings will be filled with every conceivable product of nature and art, and North Carolina can and will respond to what is expected of her.

In order that our State may take her proper place at this great Exposition, the Board intends to make collections in the following departments:

Agriculture—Food and food products, etc. Horticulture—Fruits, wines, and garden products, etc. Live Stock—Domestic and wild animals. Mines, Mining and Metallurgy—Minerals, building and monumental stones. Forestry—Timbers and forestry product. Fine Arts—Painting, decoration, etc. Ethnology—Indian relics, and specimens illustrating the progress of labor and invention. Liberal Arts—Education, engineering, etc. Manufacturers: Fish and Fisheries—Fish products and appliances for catching fish.

All correspondence to be sent to T. K. Burner, Commissioner in charge of exhibits and Secretary of the Committee, at Raleigh, N. C.

W. F. GREEN, Chairman.
J. F. PAYNE,
A. LEAZAR,
W. E. STEVENS,
S. L. PATTERSON,
Committee.

Scribner's Magazine.

AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR.

The year 1891 has been marked by a greater advance than any similar period since the Magazine was established. Not only has the literary and artistic excellence been maintained and increased, but a corresponding gain has been made in the sale and influence of the Magazine. At the end of 1891 the circulation had risen to more than 140,000 It may justly be promised that the further improvements during the coming year will be proportionate to these largely increased opportunities.

FOR NEXT YEAR.

It is not poesible to give, in a brief space, an account of all the features in preparation, but the material is deficient in neither importance nor range of subject.

THE POOR IN THE WORLD'S GREAT CITIES.

It is proposed to publish a series of articles, upon a scale not before attempted, giving the results of special study and work among the poor of the great cities. The plan will include an account of the conditions of life in those cities (in many lands) where the results of research will be helpful for purposes of comparison as well as for their own intrinsic interest. While, from a scientific point of view, the articles will be a contribution of great importance, the treatment will be thoroughly popular, and the elaborate illustrations will serve to make the presentation of the subject vivid as well as picturesque.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

Unpublished reminiscences and letters of this foremost among early American painters. A number of illustrations will lend additional interest to the articles.

IMPORTANT MOMENTS.

The aim of this series of very short articles is to describe the signal occasions when some decisive event took place, or when some great experiment was shown to be successful—such moments as that of the first use of the Atlantic cable, the first use of the telegraph and telephone, the first successful experiment with ether, the night of the Chicago fire, the scene at the moment of the vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, etc

OUT OF DOOR PAPERS.

In the early spring will be begun a number of seasonable articles, among them being: Small country places, how to lay out and beautify them, by Samuel Parsons, Jr. Fishing Lore from an Angler's Note-Book by Dr. Leroy M. Yale. Mountain Station Life in New Zealand, by Sidney Dickinson. Racing in Australia, by Sidney Dickinson, with illustrations by Birge Harrison. The illustrations are made from original material. Price 25 cents. $3.00 a year.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers,
743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

SUPPOSE.

The Mecklenburg Times Supposes a few Things Pertaining to the Sub-Treasury Scheme.

Mecklenburg Times.

Suppose the Farmers' Alliance were in charge of the United States Government, and that we had the sub-treasury scheme in full operation.

Suppose the national bank law was repealed.

Suppose a farmer who has raised a crop of cotton worth $500; should store it in the government warehouse at 2 per cent., draw 80 per cent., or $400 of its value in fiat money and get a certificate for the balance. Suppose the farmer should apply the cash drawn on his note in bank, or his store account for supplies, and wait until about Christmas time before selling his cotton; then take the balance due him, less interest, and any shrinkage by reason of market decline, buy Betsy and the baby a few articles of wearing apparel, perhaps a trinket or two for presents, and so be ready to begin the new year.

Now: would the abolition of national banks or any other banks, destroy the money power? Does any man think that the discontinuance of any system of circulation will work permanent injury to the power behind it? Money takes care of itself. The repeal of the national bank laws besides being ineffectual to stop any bank now in operation, could not possibly take away from their stockholders money they have invested in them. Drive that money out of national banks, it will go into combination elsewhere. No law can prevent the aggregation of wealth in the hands of individuals. No act of Congress can take away from Gould, Sage, the Vanderbilts, Inman and all the great money kings what is theirs. So that, while we do not pretend to make a defence of any existing system of circulation, we are free to say that the people are basing their hopes upon a fallacy they think their condition may be materially bettered by disruptive or destructive legislation. Wealth cannot be equalled by statutes. The trusts which fix the prices of tobacco, sugar, and so many of the necessaries and conveniences of life may be broken up—but there never has been a time when men did not combine their brains and means for mutual advantage, and probably there never will be.

It is easy enough to show what makes the difference between men and communities in wealth and general prosperity. The individual who by his intellect and industry invents a machine, a mowing machine, for instance, becomes by natural and national law entitled to contribution from many men, for the simple reason that he has contrived a means of saving money to each of them and they must, in justice, pay him for his services. Nobody can object to an accumulation of money in one man's hands by this means. Well, many individuals by frugality, enterprise, the exercise of such faculties as enable men to find out the ways of money making and to profit by them, amass fortunes, and it is by the proper co-operation of such men that great enterprises, railroad and steamboat lines, insurance companies, printing houses, mills, manufactories of many kinds, are established and operated for the benefit of mankind. Again, an observant author has said that the New Englanders got rich because they had no natural advantages—the barrenness of their soil forced them to devise ways of getting money and they forthwith proceeded to do for others what those others would not do for themselves, manufactured for them, and thereby placed them under tribute. It is worth while, we think, for our people to study how to bring capital keep it among them, while considering plans for abridgment and regulation of its powers. By such means communities grow.

Next, we desire to ask where will the farmer get a loan in April or May, when he needs money for supplies, if he has not a non-perishable crop for storage in the government warehouse? Will he not have to go to a bank? But what if the banker shall say, "We have no money to lend; we have regular patrons who take our funds at 8 per cent. the year round, we can only deal with them? Would not that be a hard time, also, for some people?

The Difference.

Durham Globe.

It is all right enough for a man's wife to call him her darling little wopsy, when he is awake and she is awake—but the old woman, who in her sleep tells the truth—yet a different story—is, in the delicate opinion of the Globe—a bold, bad and designing woman—who works her hubby only for a new hat and does not care much for him.

A gentleman friend writes us—he is a subscriber to this Album of song and garland of household treasures—and he says that the other night, after giving his wife a sacred and solemn promise that she should have a spring bonnet as early as Easter if not earlier; that she could have a dozen of 'em if she wanted; that anything which she did not see, just to ask for it and her desire would be satisfied if wealth or labor could do so, then it was he avers, whatever that may or may not mean, that she tickled him under the chin and called him her "ducksy deary" and her "darling"—and several other endearing names which would inspire a genuine lover to be filled with rapturous joy. He still further avers that she went to bed—not retired as the books have it, but she deliberately went to bed and was soon deep in sleep, and that she snored through the mouth and the nose and would grunt like a blood sweating hippotamus. He said he whistled to stop the snoring, and it troubled her sleep, but had the desired effect. He says that in a sort of semi-unconscious condition he distinctly heard her say:

That a man who claimed to love his wife and would go to bed with a breath which would assay ninety per cent. corn licker and a hundred per cent. tobacco was a hog and an impostor.

That a man if he really loved his wife would put his breath in another department for the night, or tie it under the house till morning.

That a man who wanted to take all the bed was a greasy old elephant and ought to be hung. That a man who would brag on his wife's biscuits and put them in his pockets and eat baker's bread was a liar and a horse-thief and dangerous to society.

That the woman who got married was a fool for doing so, and owed it to herself to either hang or get a divorce.

That all men were hogs and wanted to impose upon their wives because they had married them.

That before marriage the husband would eat cloves and that after marriage he would eat Limburger cheese and garlic.

There are a few other allegations in the correspondent's letter and he asks us what to do.

Were we him, under the circumstances we should hang ourself. In fact under the circumstances he could do no more, and to do less would only increase his misery.

From statistics presented at a meeting in New York city, it appears that there are 375 Sunday-schools in the city. The Episcopalians have the largest number, 85; the Presbyterians come next with 72; the Methodists have 68; the Baptists 46, and the remaining 104 are divided among the other denominations. The total membership is 123,000, as against 307,809 in the public schools.

A Conversion and The Wonder That Followed.

Wilmington Messenger.

A man of excellent connections died at the advanced age of sixty in North Carolina not long since His life was literally spent in sin and folly. He drank, gambled, fought chickens and was very wicked. He never read a chapter in the Bible in his life. It was literaly an unknown book to him. He was an infidel because ignorant. He would not consult a Book that rebuked his wicked life and guaranteed condemnation and punishment. He had probably not attended church in forty years. He was one of the most reckless, swearing, godless of men. But he had to die, and now comes a strange and true story that is worthy of the consideration of all men. A faithful Methodist minister visited again and again this man of sin, and read the Holy Scriptures to him, talked with him, explained the plan of salvation and earnestly prayed with him. The result of this prayerful instruction and earnest faith on the part of the man of God was, that the hoary sinner so near that the coffin and the shrowd and the final judgement found Christ in believing, and made a profession of faith in Him who is "the way, the truth and the life." The converted sinner told a near relative that he desired to live so he could go to church one time and make an appeal to all his companions and friends not to follow his example in the past, but to turn to God and serve Him and love Him all their days. He said if he got well he would go to his church every Sunday with his sister. He had consumption, and was so flattered by that fell disease that he thought he would be restored to health once more. This makes his conversion the more assured, and gives evidence of the depth and sincerity of his repentance and faith in the blessed Savior of sinners. He was not scared into believing or into making a profession. God's Holy Spirit was sent unto him, and the great work of regeneration was wrought in the soul. Now listen. The last time the faithful minister conversed and prayed with this saved sinner by grace, he read that most delighful and tender chapter, the fourteenth of John's Gospel. He bade the dying man a last farewell, giving him his earnest blessing. Here is what happened. Not long before he died, when sight had almost failed him, he said to his son, a member of the Methodist church, as was the faithful sister who attended him, "What is that writing on the wall above my bed? Son, read it to me." The reply was, "Father, I see no writing; there is none there." The answer was, "Yes, there is. But my eyes are so dim I cannot read the words; bring me my glasses." They were brought, and then followed one of the strangest of true incidents. This man, who had never read the Bible; who could not for his life have repeated a week before one verse from the Sacred Book; who had hardly even heard one sermon in all his long and sinful life—this man, purchased, redeemed and saved by the precious blood of the Lamb, not only read off one verse, but he actually, with ease, repeated the entire fourteenth chapter of John, just as if he had the book before his eyes, thinking he read them upon the wall.

Marvellous, you say. And yet it is true. Two grown people, nearest relatives, both consistent members of the Methodist Church, stood by and saw him as he read the entire chapter so familar to him. What is the explanation? You will find it in the same chapter. Listen as the Savior speaks: "These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with you. But the Comforter, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." If this man does not account for this most extraordinary occurence what other explanation can you give? He did not know any of the Bible. He never heard the fourteenth chapter in his life until the preacher read it to him. Soon after reading the words of Christ as he saw them written on the wall he died in peace. Behold the goodness and the mercy of God!

The Third Party.

After much dragooning the Third Party has hung out its banners.

Never was there such a party in a Republic. Possibly the like of it may have been seen under come grim monarchy, but never before has such a flag floated over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Professedly in the interest of the people, the Third Party surrenders "soul and body" to the Federal Government. Not a vestage of staterights remains; not a jot or tittle of individual rights and personal liberty is reserved but, every thing, to the hundreth part of a scruple, is given to the Government at Washington.

The Government is not only to carry on the banking business for the people and lend them money at nominal rates of interest, but is also to own and control the railroads, together with all other means of transportation.

Banks and railroads are the property of their owners. If the government can take these, they can take private residences and pleasure carriages. In the language of a revolutionary worthy, "The right to take a pound implies the right to take a thousand." The infringement of a single personal right is the death of Liberty.

Before taking possession of the Railroads, the new party means to confiscate to the General Government all land held by the Railroads, in access of their actual needs. Who is to determine "actual needs," the Railroads or the Government? Suppose the Third Party goes a step further and limits families to "actual needs."

Who will determine the allowance of flour to be used at our house or at your house? The right to control private property for one purpose implies the right to use it for any purpose.

We have no fear of a party that proposes to take charge of the people; control their business, their lands and their railroads; a party that surrenders everything to the General Government and leaves the people to drag out a miserable existence in rags and wretchedness? Communism, in its wildest dreams, never conjectured such a raid upon individual rights and personal liberty.—Newberne Journal.

Farm Economy.

(Selected.)

First: Ask ninety-nine farmers out of one hundred this question: Is it not to the interest of the farmer to raise his own supplies and make the farm self sustaining? and the answer will be invariably yes, and still in the face of such knowledge eight-tenths of the farmers are planting large cotton crops and small provision crops and buy provisions to support their farms, and this is done admitting it to be a wrong and ruinous system, in a word, it is persisting in error knowingly.

Second: Let me say to all my brother farmers that farming under such a system insures the same ruin as it would to a man whose capital was in money, and his family expenses exceed the interest income, and yearly he had to draw on the principal to support his extravagances, which would be consuming the capital in addition interest. The judicious farmer should manage his farming interest as a good financier would his money.

Third: The plain truth is, to make farming profitable farmers must return to first principles, which is undivided attention to their business; live within themselves, pay as they go, and build up their lands by rotating crops, plowing under vegatable matter and have stock yards and save all manures.

Fourth: It is necessary for every farmer to know the rudiments of agricultural science; it is necessary for him to have a business capacity, some forethought and sound judgment. If he has none of these he will do well to hire out to somebody who has; If he can read an agricultural paper he will do well to sell his farm and go at something else better suited to his capacity.

The Tariff the Cause.

There is a scarcity of money in the south and west. There is not only an abundance, but a superabundance of money in the central and eastern states. The south and the west are agricultural sections; the center and east are manufacturing sections. They have the benefit of the protective tariff, and the south and west pay tribute to them accordingly. The demand for an increase of circulating medium comes from the south and west. One of the principal reasons why these sections suffer from the need of money as they do is because heavy tribute is levied upon every tariff-taxed article they buy and the money goes to the manufacturing states to pay for them, and the result is that the money of the country is drawn to the manufacturing centres, creating a surplus there and a deficiency elsewhere. A proper adjustment of the tariff would remedy this, and leave the circulating medium of the country more evenly distributed, and would thus prevent in a great measure the stringency from which the agricultural sections suffer. This tariff reform would accomplish two things: it would save money to buyers in the cost of manufactured articles which they buy and would leave more money in the hands of the people to meet the demands of business. This would be practically equivalent to an expansion of the currency as far as it went.—Wilmington Star.

They go together—the "cutting" of prices, and the substitution of inferior goods. Sometimes it's a fraudulent imitation of the genuine article—sometimes it's some cheap compound represented as "just as good;"—there's profit for a sharp dealer, even at "cut prices."

To prevent this kind of fraud and imposition, the genuine guaranteed medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and always at those long-established prices:

Golden Medical Discovery (for the Liver, Blood, and Lungs), $1.00. Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and sufferings), $1.00. Pleasant Pellets (for the liver), 25 cents.

They're the cheapest medicines you can buy at any price, for you pay only for the good you get. They're guaranteed, in every case, to benefit or cure.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of Abel Strickland, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons owing his estate to come and pay the same at once. Those holding claims against the estate will present them on or before February 5, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This February 5, 1892.

G. T. LAPATER.

C. M. Cooke, Att'y.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of T. L. Jones, deceased, all persons owing his estate are notified to settle at once, and all persons holding claims against said estate will present them on or before February 2, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This February 26, 1892.

W. H. Macon, Admr.

F. S. Spruill, Att'y.