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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.

VOL. XXI. | LOUISBURG, N. C., MARCH 25, 1892 | NO. 7.

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.
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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.

Having qualified as Administrator of Rebecca Green, deceased, all persons indebted to her estate are requested to pay the same at once, and all persons holding claims against her estate will present for payment on or before March 11, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This March 7, 1892.

JOHN GREEN, Admr.

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 70yds.
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. Foresty—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 I 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 on 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.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

THE SCIENCE OF CURING YELLOW TOBACCO.

The First Step in Explaining the Process is to Give in Outline the Chemical Constituents of Green Tobacco.

Besides its inorganic (mineral) elements—lime, potash, soda, magnesia, alumina, ferric oxide, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, and silicia—it contains the following organic substances: Starch, glucose, albuminoids, resinious and fatty compounds and the vegetable acids, pectic, citric, malic, oxalic and acetic. And of the combination of organic elements there are found in tobacco nicotine, nicotianine, celluloid and chlorophyl.

RIPENING OF TOBACCO.

After the plant has attained its full growth, the leaves cease to expand, and "granulation, due to the distention of the individual cells of the leaf through accumulation of the intercellular substances begins," which in North Carolina and Virginia usually takes place from five to six weeks after topping, hastened or retarded according to season, soil and time of planting. Then, if the weather is dry and favorable for a few days longer, the color changes rapidly from green to a pale yellowish green, as the plants get ready for the knife. The main cause of the change in the color of the leaves is due to the chlorophyl—the coloring matter in leaves—being changed to xan throphyl.

CHANGES IN TOBACCO INDUCED BY FLUE-CURING.

The temperature of 90 to 100 degrees Fahr. continued for 30 to 36 hours under the tobacco, induces the slight fermentation, expands the leaf cells, and starts the sap to the surface, when evaporation commences in earnest. The vegetable acids, acting on the starch, glucose and albumeoids, produce at first slight fermentation—somewhat after the ripening of an apple or pear, and causes a slight change of color in the leaf, superinduced by the same reasons or agencies which induce change in the color of a ripening apple or pear.

In the chemical changes produced in the incipient curing stages—the yellowing of the leaves—sugar is formed, ammonia evolved and chlorophyl changed into xanthyne. Now, if the temperature is raised slowly at this stage of the drying process, so as not to oxidise the organic properties in the leaf, the color is preserved until the leaf is dried. But a too rapidly advancing temperature causes oxidation and discoloring, or rather reddening of the leaf, sometimes to the extent of scalding—virtually cooking it. And so, if the heat is not properly advanced and adjusted and fermentation too long continued, the yellow color fades into brown. To so regulate the color by heat as to catch and fix it in the leaf while the sap is being expelled and the leaf dried, is the science of curing yellow tobacco.

What is termed "sweating" during the curing process is the accumulation of sap, driven by the heat to the surface of the leaves more rapidly than the ventilation will enable the hot dry air to absorb. And whenever this condition occurs the experienced curer knows it results from inadequate or imperfect ventilation. For, whenever the ventilation is properly adjusted there will be no sweating—the current of warm or hot dry air induced by the draft will take up—absorb—the moisture thrown to the surface as fast as it is evolved.

"Sponging" is produced by oxidation caused by fermentation too long continued, and indicates the incipient stage of what is called "house-burn," "pole-sweat" or "barn rot." Proper ventilation, as well as heat, is necessary to so dry the leaf without sweating or sponging, as to catch and fix the yellow color. Tobacco with a slight green color, which disappears before it is sent to market, is the fashionable color for fancy stock.

DON'T SPOIL TOBACCO AFTER IT IS CURED.

If the temperature is raised above 160 degrees—and for some tobacco over 150—much of the vegetable oil is expelled, and therefore seriously damaged in other respects—evolving and fixing in the leaves ammonia and acids which bite the tongue and injure the flavor.

The unscientific planter may know nothing of the chemical constituents of tobacco or the rationale of the effects of heat in inducing a pale green color in the leaf, or why heat and evaporation properly adjusted oxidizing and reddening thereof, or that induces sweating and sponging and wherefore, but every one who reads this short monograph will the better understand why the changes and metamorphoses do not occur and the reasons therefor.

ORDERING.

If, after the tobacco is cured the weather remains dry and it fails to get soft readily, so that it can be moved, it may be brought in order in the following way: Place green bushes with the leaves on over the floor and sprinkle water over them copiously; if the tobacco is very dry and the atmosphere contains but little moisture, and if the weather is cool, a little fire kindled in the flues will assist in making the tobacco soft. Straw, wet or made so, will answer the same purpose. If the weather is damp there will be no necessity to use either straw, brush or water. But when it is necessary to use any means to order tobacco, it is best to apply them in the afternoon, that the tobacco may be removed the next morning.

If the weather continues warm and damp or rainy, tobacco that remains hanging will be apt to change color, unless dried out by flues or charcoal. When this becomes necessary, build small fires at first, and raise the heat gradually.

STRIPPING.

Tobacco should never be stripped from the stalks except in pliable order, and the leaves on every plant should be carefully assorted, and every grade tied up separately. Usually there will be three grades of leaf, assorted with reference to color and size, and two of lugs. Of leaf tie six to eight leaves in a bundle, and of lugs eight to ten. As fast as you strip, either hang the "hands" on sticks—twenty-five to each stick—and hang up or bulk down in two layers, the heads or hands of bundles facing outward. The latter mode is best, if you intend to sell in winter, order loose, on the warehouse floors. If bulked down watch frequently to see that it does not heat. If the bulk becomes warm it must be broken up, aired and rebulked, or hung up if too soft. It is safer always to hang up as soon as stripped, unless you design to sell soon, and strike down in safe keeping order in spring or summer. It is considered in "safe order" when the leaf is pliable, and the stem will crack half way down the tie.

PACKING.

If you sell loose, deliver in large uniform piles—such will cost less, and your tobacco bring more in price. But to sell in a distant market, pack in tierces—half hogsheads make the best and cheapest—to weigh about four hundred pounds net, taking care not to press the tobacco so as to bruise ti, or pack it too closely together. The leaf is wanted for wrappers; and it must open easily when shaken in the hand. Pack one grade only in each tierce, uniform in color and length, but if it becomes necessary to put more than one grade in a tierce, place strips of paper or straw between to mark and separate them. Pack honestly, for honesty is the best policy. The man who "nests" his tobacco will certainly go on the "Black List," and buyers have good memories.

If your tobacco is fine, sound and nicely handled, you will have the satisfaction of getting, at the least, a remunerating price for it, although poor and nondescript stock may be selling for less than the cost of production. The world outside of this country makes, as a rule, low grades a plenty, and at a cost to raise much less than we can compass. We must plant less surface, fertilize heavier, and cultivate and manage better, if we would get the best prices.—Maj. R. L. Ragland, of Hyco, Va., in Richmond Tobacconist.

A Great Difference.

A very great difference exists between the government control of the railroads, and the government ownership of them, as demanded by the Third party. The government, both State and national, already controls the railroads by and through the Inter-State Commission and our State Railroad Commissioners. These commissions were established by the Democratic party, the author and chief advocate of the Inter-State Commerce Commission bill being Senator Regan, of Texas. It was only a railroad commission to control the railroads that was demanded by the Alliance in this State, and this demand was readily granted by the Democrats in our last Legislature and opposed by the Republicans. But the ownership of the railroads by the government is a very different matter, for how will the government buy them?—Pittsboro Record.

Consider Carefully.

The average voter has at heart the best interests of his country and is honestly desirous of promoting those interests. To such we ask the question, "How can you promote those interests by voting with the Third party?" Will that party make the times any easier? If so, how?. On the contrary would not that party ruin the country with the high taxes that would have to be paid in order for the government to own the railroads and pay the "Union soldier the difference between the depreciated money in which he was paid and gold? These are the two chief demands of the Third party, and are the white men of North Carolina so anxious to grant these monstrous demands that they are willing to turn their good old State over to the Republican party?

We call upon the honest, sober thinking voters to consider carefully these matters.—Ex.

Couldn't be Kept Out.

Shortly after Gen. Jackson's death a traveler on horseback passed the Hermitage, and seeing an old negro, one of Gen Jackson's slaves, at work there, remarked:

"Well, uncle, the old General has left us."

"Yes, boss; he done gone," was the reply.

"Do you think he has gone to heven, uncle?" asked the traveler.

"Dun no 'bout dat, boss," was the reply; "but of he say he gwine dar, all hell can't keep him out."

"Et tu Brute," as the young lady, who had just carried off the honors from a fashinable boarding school said, when her mischievous beau swallowed the last spoonful of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Thanks to the introduction of Salvation Oil, our young bicyclers need not fear a fall. 25cts.

She—Do you call me your angel because you think I may fly?

He—No; because you harp so.—N. Y. Herald.

USEFULNESS OF THE SUNFLOWER

How the Plant is Profitably Used in Russia.

In return for the corn which Uncle Sam proposes to teach the Russians how to eat, it is seriously suggested that we shall adopt a few hints from them respecting the usefulness of the sunflower. There are regions in the West which might be most profitably utilized by the cultivation of this plant, which has been found so profitable for food purposes that in the empire of the Czar that 750,000 acres in that country are annually planted with it. Two kinds there are chiefly—one which bears small seeds used for making oil, while the other produces big seeds, which are consumed in enormous quantities in the way that peanuts are eaten here, except that they are devoured raw.

There is hardly another plant in the world which serves so many uses, every part of it being valuable for one purpose or another. The oil is nutritious and agreable in flavor that in Russia it has to a certain extent superceded all other vegatable oils. It is obtained by passing the seeds beneath millstones, so as to crush the shells, sifting them to separate the kernels and finally pressing the latter in bags of horsehair cloth. The shells are employed for heating, special ovens being made to burn them in, while the stalks have almost replaced firewood, being gathered and dried in stacks in the fields. A ton of the latter is obtained from each acre cultivated. They make a very hot and quick fire.

The seed cups are utilized as a food for sheep. A big one when ripe will yield 2,000 seeds. The largest and finest seed cups are selected in the autumn and hung by their stalks in a dry place. In the following spring the seeds are shaken out of them and dried in ovens for planting. At harvest time the flowers are gathered as fast as they are ripe and spread upon the ground to dry. Then the seeds are beaten out of them with a small stick by whipping each cup. Finally the seeds are dried in the sun or in kilns and are sorted by means of screens into different sizes.

An acre planted with sunflowers yields 2,000 pounds of seeds, from which 250 pounds of oil may be obtained. Ten million quarts of this oil are produced by Russian mills. Who knows that the time may not yet come when small boys in this country will not gobble sunflower seeds at the circus just as they now consume the odoriferous goober.

Cease your coughing and enjoy the slumber which Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will insure you.

"Are you going to the races?" "Yes, and bet on the winning horse." "Not the bretty Abdullah, he is lame. Didn't you know?" "I'll whisper in your ear, he'll win. They're using Salvation Oil."

"I'm as happy as a king," said Lottie in the nursery.

'Why don't you say 'ace' Lottie?" asked her little brother Jack. "An ace is bigger'n a king."

"Looks like a ghost!" That's what they say of the pale, thin, weak women who's "run-down" and overworked. Probably she knows it herself. But there's one thing she can't know, or she wouldn't feel so and look so—and that is, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is guaranteed to help her.

It's a legitimate medicine, made especially for woman's needs; an invigorating, restorative tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system.

But it isn't a mere stimulant. It's a remedy, safe and sure, for all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that make women suffer. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, internal inflammation, ulceration, and kindred ailments, it's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money is returned.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

BY J. E. MALONE.

(NO. 7.)

The third day's fight wound up the battle of Gettysburg with both armies whipped. Each commander felt that this was his condition, but neither knew the other's feelings. Both armies were "sufficiently amused" with fighting. Gen. Lee was all the time acting on the offensive; Gen Meade was acting on the defensive. Gen. Lee thought it was time for him to go back home; Gen. Meade was very willing for him to do so. Gen. Meade's army did not follow Gen. Lee's army. Standing on the ridge in company with a good many others listening to Capt. Jas. Long describe in eloquent and graphic language the charge of the Confederates under Pickett, I was made to feel proud by the knowledge of the fact that many of my Franklin county neighbors had been among that brave and daring band who had marched like Spartan over the field before me. So graphic and impartial was this description by Capt. Long that in my imagination I could see and hear the gray columns pressing bravely forward with their famous yell mingling with the cannon's bass and the tenor notes of thousands of minnie balls. See the terrible rents and gaps these murderous cannon make—in a moment the tear is mended and with heads erect they press nobly on into the very jaws of death without a waver. A passing wind lifts for a moment the cloud of smoke and I see an open space behind the first advancing column that a few moments ago was a solid green with nature's carpeting which now chameleon like has changed to Confederate gray mixed with Confederate red. Still they come! Is there no power that can stop them? No, they are determined to reach the ridge. The Union cannoneers quicken their action in filling their pet pieces with iron and leaden death. Line after line of infantry discharge their muskets into their faces. A sheet of flame roofs the ground between the two contending forces like a sharp edged fiery blade but they heed not its heat or destruction and march right up to the cannons mouth and engage in a most desperate hand to hand fight with their opponents. Over the explosion of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the clash of bayonets, the yells of infuriated humanity, the wails of wounded and dying the God of war poises his fiery chariot and bending over its crimson side and points with blood stained sword to the harvest of death beneath and gloats and satiates his ghoulish thirst for human blood. Both armies are in the throes of death. The Confederates are within the Union lines almost exhausted before overpowering numbers, but still fighting and dying like heroes. The help they looked for does not come. Stuart has been intercepted by the Union calvary and therefore he could not attack the Union forces in the rear at this point as Gen. Lee had desired. Longstreet does not send the needed reinforcements from the rear as was expected. Still death with chaotic confusion is doing its ghastly work. The martial notes of the fife and drum is faintly heard from the Union rear and thousands of reinforcements are at hand to relieve the almost exhausted troops, Slowly but reluctantly the brave men of Pickett's division gave back across the field, again under the re-doubled fire from the Union reinforcements, and the battle of Gettysburg is ended.

The Union loss was 3,072 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5,434 missing. Total, 23,003.

The Confederate loss was 2,592 killed, 12,709 wounded, 5,750 missing. Total 20,451.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Scientific American Agency for

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