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LOUISBURG, N. C., JUNE 3, 1892.

NO. 17.

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

Royal Baking Powder

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The original and only genuine Compound Royal Baking Powder 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 nutritive 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.

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WORLD'S FAIR.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, BALTIMORE, Md., 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 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, vines, and garden products, etc. Live Stock—Domestic and wild animals. Mines, Mining and Metallurgy—Minerals, building and monumental stones. Forestry—Timbers and forestry products. Fine Arts—Painting, decoration, etc. Ethnology—Indian relics, and specimens illustrating the progress of labor and invention. Liberal Arts—Education, engineering, etc. Manufactures—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.

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R. R. HARRIS & Co.
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Early cabbage and tomato plants at the right season.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

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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 placed in bar of their recovery. This March 7, 1892.

J. H. GARREN, Admr.

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Ex-Gov. Jos. E. Brown on the Political Situation.

The question whether one or another leading man shall hold this or the other office sinks into insignificance when compared with the importance of maintaining the Democratic party and the solid South.

I know that certain classes of our population feel that their interests and rights have not been properly protected by the government, and they feel that they have a grievance on that account, and as the first step for the correction of that grievance they formed an alliance of Southern farmers, that as the public understood and believed, was non-political organization.

That organization is now being made the basis of a political party to be known as the Third or People's party, and the people are advised to look to that Third party organization as the surest safeguard of their rights in the future, and to expect the protection of their rights from no other quarter.

Now if the Democratic party, which has not in thirty years had the control of the government in all its branches, has been unable for lack of power to pass such laws as were necessary for the protection of the Southern farmers, planters, and other Southern laborers, how can the people expect that a new party, composed of fragments of different parties out of which the new party is being formed, can acquire within a reasonable length of time the strength to dictate laws to our people and to place upon the statute books such enactments as may be necessary to protect the interests which the Democratic party has never had the power to protect?

Now what is the best plan to reach this object?

When the Democratic party has kept up a constant struggle for thirty years to try and acquire the power to enact legislation beneficial to the people and has made decided progress, is it better to stick to that party when it has almost reached the power necessary for the accomplishment of these objects, or is it safer to throw it aside and out of its divided numbers and one or two other parties, attempt to form an organization of sufficient strength to control Congress and the President, to enact laws which the Democrats, after struggling for thirty years, have not been able to reach?

I must think that it would take the new party a much longer time to overthrow the Democratic and Republican parties than it has the Democratic party to reach almost the very goal of its ambition.

But I have no abuse and no unkind words of any character for the farmers and laborers united with the Farmers' Alliance who are seeking, in what seems to me an unsuccessful manner, to reach the protection or their rights.

Being born of humble parentage and having passed all the period of my life up to manhood laboring on a farm, and having been associated with farmers in various enterprises during the whole period of my life, I confess a partiality in their behalf, and in any contest between the farmers and the corporate and other powerful influences of society, I must confess that my sympathy, while ready to do justice to all, has always been with the laboring masses.

I have, therefore, no censure for the farmers who have attempted, and who are making the movement which I think unwise with the view as they think, of protecting their rights. I think they have much cause for complaint, and if they will all work together and make one or two strong efforts to get the Demo-

cratic party placed permanently in power, the grievances of which they complain can all be remedied and their rights can be secured.

They have stood manfully by the Democratic party for almost a lifetime, and it is natural that they should feel irritated when the relief they seek may still seem at a distance; but if they look carefully at the situation they will find that they are further from it now in the embrace of the Third party movement than they have ever been before with the Democratic party.

I trust and believe the Democrats will succeed in the coming presidential election, and if they do, having the house of representatives by a large majority, I hope it may not be long before Democracy will have a majority in the Senate also, and then the farmer may look for relief.

Until then we cannot expect it. If we all pull together this may be accomplished at no very distant day. If we divide and wrangle over the matter it will not be during the lifetime of any of the present generation.

It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of tariff reform, the currency and other questions. Whenever the Democratic party has control of all the departments of the government, the country, I think, can look with certainty to the necessary and proper tariff reform and the enactment of proper laws for the free coinage of silver, banks, the currency, etc. As long as the Republicans control either branch of Congress, or the President is a Republican, we cannot look for adequate relief on any one of these questions.

While the Republicans have labored diligently for more than twenty years and are still laboring to split the Democratic party, or to disband the organization known as the "Solid South," the only hope for securing in future the legislation needed for the relief of the farmers and laborers of this country rests upon the maintenance of the Democratic party in its full strength and integrity; and no white man of the South ought to quarrel about men or measures and to divide into different party organizations or different factions.

Very respectfully,
Jos. E. BROWN.
Suicidal.

Nothing could be more suicidal than for democratic voters to divide their votes on national questions. If any relief is to come to the people it must come through Congressional legislation, and for Democrats not to remain united is simply to continue in power the very political party responsible for all our public ills. Can it be possible that any person of sound judgment will say there is a possibility of electing a third party electoral ticket in this State, and yet the indications are unmistakable that there will be such a ticket in the field? What does it mean? It cannot be elected. It may draw from the Democratic vote a sufficient number to elect the Republican electors, who will vote for their candidate, and thus perpetuate Republican rule. Every Southern State must elect Democratic electors or else there is almost certain defeat of the Democratic candidate for President. Can the Southern people afford to prolong the life of the political viper that is now feeding upon their very vitals? That is the question for them to decide in November.—State Chronicle.

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. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Thomas & Aycooke.

STATE NEWS.

Items From All Over North Carolina, as Gleaned from our Exchanges.

The burned Central hotel at Wadesboro is to be at once rebuilt.

The wife of Jake Ridenour, near Salisbury, jumped into a well while crazy and was drowned.

An unusual occurrence is death caused by having the ears pierced for earrings. Mrs. Giles Beal, near Derr, Lincoln county, died from this cause. She was 35 years of age, the Gastonia Gazette says.

Mr. John Warren, who died in Buncombe county a few days ago, was born in 1790. He never saw a railway train in his life, as he declined to even look at one. He was very eccentric, the Asheville Citizen says.

While playing in her father's yard in Person county Wednesday, the six year old daughter of Mr. Charles Batliff, was bitten three times by a mad dog; twice on the thigh and hip and once on the wrist.

The Atlantic Coast Line system has hundreds of men at work grading and getting ready for their mammoth shops and yards at Rocky Mount, and is preparing to make that place the end of the division between Richmond, Virginia, and Florence, South Carolina.

Four men are in jail at Shelby for stealing whiskey from a bonded warehouse. They are distillers and this leads the Shelby Aurora to say that it seems as hard for a camel to go through the eye of a needle as for a distiller not to swindle the government.

R. W. Lassiter, receiver of the late bank of Oxford, deserves praise. Last week he was paying out 33 1/2 per cent of the bank's indebtedness, which is good work for sixty days after the closing of the bank's doors. The Public Ledger says the depositors will get back dollar for dollar.

Near Salisbury, Thursday, a negro woman locked her two little children in the house and left them. While she was absent the house caught fire and both the children were burned to death. It is supposed, the Salisbury Herald says, the children were playing around the fire when their clothes ignited. [This should be a warning to mothers. Never leave small children to take care of themselves.—EDITOR TIMES.]

A letter to the Henderson Gold Leaf from Falkland, Pitt county, says, a cyclone passed through farms near there which did much damage to all growing crops, and was followed by hail and rain. The wind blew down houses unroofed barns, uprooted trees and carried timbers and fruit trees a distance of several hundred yards. Nothing was left undisturbed; even the small corn suffered. No loss of life is reported.

The Wilmington & Weldon railroad has obtained in the Federal court an injunction against the board of county commissioners enjoining them from collecting taxes on its branch lines, and the order has already been served on the officials of New Hanover. There are two sets of these suits. One is by the State for taxes due it, the others are by the several counties for taxes due them. The suit in which the State is plaintiff was brought in the Federal court, and the suits in which the counties are plaintiffs were brought in the State courts, and are now pending in the U. S. supreme court. The injunction referred to above must be to get the claims of the counties into the Federal court also.

The Durham Sun says that town came to the front Thursday with a very peculiar eloquent. Rev. A. A. Butler, pastor of the Second Baptist church, was deeply in love with Miss Annie M. Christian, oldest daughter of Mr. J. B. Christian, the street commissioner. She is a few months over seventeen years of age, consequently not of marriageable age, without the consent of her parents. Application was made to the Register of Deeds for license, but it was refused, because the applicant would not make an affidavit to the age. This did not deter them in their purpose to get married. Thursday morning about 8:30 o'clock Rev. Mr. Butler, with the aid of friends spirited away Miss Christian, who was apparently willing to elope. They departed to some other county to consummate their plans; just where it is difficult to decide, as the matter has been kept a profound secret. The objection to the marriage by the parents was that Mr. Butler had expressed his determination to go to China as a missionary and they entered protest against their daughter going to a foreign country. [The couple were married in Raleigh last week.—EDITOR.]

New Lines and Active Competitions.

It is the live town, the wide-awake, the aggressive, the ambitious, the enthusiastic village and city that "gets there," to resort to current slang. It is the dead town, the sleepy town, the self-satisfied indifferent, disunited, don't care village or city that has grass growing in its streets, that shows empty thoroughfares of traffic and idle clerks and lounging draymen and desolation and poverty. Whenever the mildew of sloth and callousness falls and fasten upon a town, then Ichabod is written on its banners, the bats and owls begin to take up their quarters in the great warehouses, and the birds of prey hover around to get their pickings while the sleepers are abed.

If ever there was a time of push and get up and get it, it is the present. The live business centers are like bee-hives. The plans for reaching wider fields of conquest are laid calmly and cunningly and cautiously. The multiplying of active agencies of traffic and the earnest energy of the men of business are all brought to bear upon new conquests and a more sweeping reach into the regions beyond. The great arteries of trade are opened wider, the wisdom of spending money for more money is understood and practiced.

Some villages and cities act upon the principle so wisely planned by ancient Rome. That great city constructed roads of such solidity and excellence that to this day, after more than two thousand years, they are firm and serviceable. These great highways were straight and led out into all the great conquered nations, but all centered in the Forum at Rome. It was so when they conquered. They built, as in London, four great roads penetrating England, but centering in the Forum at the city on the Thames. These roads are to be seen now after the lapse of more than sixteen hundred years.

Cities now in the United States construct the iron roads and put upon them the ponderous engines and the long train of cars, and these roads for the most part constitute the great highway of trade.

The live towns multiply these feeders. They use the waterway and railway as fast as possible.

But the mere constructions of railroads will not alone do the work. The locomotive engine is a grand piece of machinery but it will draw no traffic without steam in its boiler.

The cities and towns may have every natural advantage and even construct numerous roads, but something else must be done. Trade must be invited and trade must be sought. The rivalry increases with the multiplying of roads. The monopoly cannot remain long unless the energy and activity are equal to all demands, and the inducements and advantages equal or surpass all competition.—Ex.

Much interest was felt in the position which the Progressive Farmer would take now that the convention has met and done its work. Suffice it to say that it flies a flag and claims a triumph for the Alliance. Well—if that is all, we are satisfied. The News and Observer, speaking for itself and the great bulk of non-Alliance Democrats, has never objected to any man because he was a member of the order. We are glad that the Progressive Farmer is pleased. Now let it take hold of the rope and join the throng in pulling the triumphal car to victory. We are willing even for it to be the wheel horse of our Carr. We all in work in the traces now.—Raleigh News-Observer.

Too Much Preaching.

In a recent editorial, the Wilmington Messenger says:

We are not sure that there is not too much preaching in the larger towns and cities. The congregations are often surfeited we have thought for years. They get more than they can digest. One sermon on the Lord's Day if prepared with all possible care and delivered with all possible fire and energy and unction would be enough. It takes a very intellectual man to prepare more than one sermon a week. It takes a man of excellent mind to digest two sermons in one day. Robert Hall, the greatest pulpit orator of the century, and one of the greatest men intellectually in all the centuries who ever preached Christ to a dying people, was asked by a bumptious young preacher how many sermons a man ought to be able to prepare in a week. He said: A common-place preacher could prepare six. A man of good abilities could possibly prepare two, but a man of strictly first-rate talents would have hard work to prepare one. Mr. George William Curtis, one of the foremost literary men and most elegant essayists of our country as well as writer of some charming books, is also an orator and a builder of the finest orations of our day with the one exception of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. Mr. Curtis takes three months to prepare one of his masterly orations. We learn that the distinguished Professor Drummond, a preacher too, says the Scotch people hear too much preaching. He is quoted as saying that the ministers can do better than to prepare and preach two or three sermons for a Sunday, and the people can do better than to listen to them. In brief, his idea is that the second services on the Lord's Day, instead of being devoted to feeding themselves by hearing a sermon, should be given to helping on the kingdom of Christ in their neighborhood, among the poor, the sick, the young, and the unevangelized; in a word, to the outgoing missionary work of a Christian congregation. The able Baptist paper of Boston, the Watchman, indorses this and adds: "We believe that if the majority of church members were freely to speak their minds in this matter, they would say Prof. Drummond is right. Our pastors can use their time more wisely than in preparing two discourses a week, and what is more, now that the subject is opened, we frankly say that we could do more for God than by devoting all Sunday to hearing sermons. In the New Testament, to preach does not necessarily mean to address an audience; it signifies the oral communication of truth. According to the New Testament idea, Christ was preaching as truly to the woman of Samaria as when He gave 'the Sermon on the Mount'; a mother is as truly preaching when she explains the truth to her child upon her knee as when her minister is speaking to a crowded church. The criticism is not against preaching, but against the over-emphasis of oratorical preaching, against too many formal sermons."

Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria.

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