

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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LOUISBURG, N. C., AUGUST 5, 1892

NO. 25.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHAT IS IT DONE?

The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment, that of Dr. Starkey & Palen is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized and the compound is so refined 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 Dr. 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.

DR. 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.

OUT 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 executors of the last will and testament of W. B. Uzzle, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make immediate, and any party holding a claim against the estate will present the same to us on or before May 15th 1892, or this notice will be placed in bar of a recovery thereon. This May 15th, 1892.

Jno. H. UZZLE,
Wm. E. UZZLE,
Executors of W. B. UZZLE, dec'd.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

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GROVER CLEVELAND.

HIS RINGING AND FORCIBLE SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

He Stands Squarely Upon the Platform of the National Democracy Adopted at Chicago.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The message you delivered from the national democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well nigh overwhelming, if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of a great party who must share with me the responsibility your mission invites. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which, all who have any right to claim democratic fellowship, must constantly and persistently toil. Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions. But if our responsibility is great, our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people, in its insistence upon the exercise of governmental powers strictly within the constitutional permission the people have granted, and its willingness to risk its life and hope upon the peoples intelligence and patriotism. Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us. Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and recklessly draws from them in their purchase of the necessities of life an amount scarcely met by the wage of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them, build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetrated. We see the farmer listen to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection. Our workmen are still told the tale, oft repeated, in spite of this demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operations their wages must increase—while, as they listen, scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection, that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the working man receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism. We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions, its operation is unjust and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair. Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them; but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens, to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish laws, to gain unearned and unrea-

sonable advantages at the expense of their fellows. We have also assumed in our covenant with those whose support we invite, the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries, which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers but does not conceal a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammelled and intelligent votes of the American people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another Federal regulation of State suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a President, would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to force such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevails, because such an attempt would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace everywhere in the land the rights reserved to the States and to the people, which underlie the safeguards of American liberty. I shall not attempt to specify at this time other objects and aims of Democratic endeavor which add inspiration to our mission. True to its history and its creed will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership we commend continued, unswerving allegiance to the party whose principles, in all times past, have been found sufficient for them, and whose aggregate wisdom and patriotism, their experience teaches, can always be trusted. In a tone of partisanship which befits the occasion, let me say to you as equal partners in the campaign upon which we to-day enter, that the personal fortunes of those to whom you have entrusted your banners are only important as they are related to the fate of the principles they represent and to the party which they lead. I cannot, therefore, forbear reminding you and all those attached to the Democratic party or supporting the principles which we profess, that defeat in the impending campaign, followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future democratic supremacy and for the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart. Moreover, every sincere democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. This patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of the partisanship and should intensify our determination to win success. This success can only be achieved by systematic and intelligent effort on the part of all enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interests of the entire country, and then let us, after the manner of true Democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow-countrymen. If only remains for me to say to you, in advance of a more formal response to your message, that I obey the command of my party and confidently anticipate that an intelligent and earnest presentation of our case will insure a popular endorsement of the action of the body you represent.

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The only sure method of killing the Force bill is to defeat its supporters at the polls next November.—Buffalo Courier.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Bad Practice.

Tell a man continually he is sick and he will get sick. Imagination will have its play. A condemned criminal was told, when he was blindfolded and bound, that he was bleeding to death. A pin-ner of his skin over an artery was all that occurred towards this end, and only warm water, the temperature of the blood, was allowed to trickle down his body. Death ensued from talk over his imagined bleeding to death. The application is easy. Any business is made bad by constant croaking over it, and a bad business is improved by looking on the best and brighter side. Both cheerfulness and despondency are kind of catching diseases, so to speak. Such talk may be trite, but is timely. What good does a croaker do anyhow? What cause and whom does he help? Let's learn the old lesson over.

It has become such a prevalent practice to plead for the planter in periodicals and papers that it is a wonder that they are not the most discontented and most unhappy of the population of the country. Some one is constantly telling them how poor they are, until one might conclude they were all paupers, that poverty stared them in the face continually. If the same rule were pursued with the merchant he would become poor indeed, without purse or credit, pride or ambition.

We are constantly throwing up to the planter the ills of his life, enough so to make life a burden to him, as many imagine it to be. The case would surely be to try some other vocation. There are poor planters in every sense of the word, as numerous as poor mechanics or poor and unthrifty men. The fact is the lesser and lighter ills rest upon the planter's shoulder as compared with many and most vocations. Like any other class of people, there are those in greater numbers who want to be prosperous or rich too fast. Doing well they are repeatedly told how poor they are, how much imposed on, how hard their lot, etc. We need not here contrast the ills and burdens with the joys and advantages of city life, or vice versa. Every intelligent and reading person knows the distinction.

But what we deprecate is the discouraging feature, the constant pitying "poor fellow in the furrow" cry, when the farmer is a heap happier than perhaps you or I. This takes away pride and perseverance. It is humiliating; it is not true often. There are poor farms, as there are squalid quarters in city and unthrifty people. Man has ills enough, but it don't help him to be well or to do better by constantly parading and deploring them, and making him out worse. It is encouragement he needs; that's the kind of patronage and praise that pricks his pride, stimulates to emulate the best examples of his class. That's better at least.—Ex.

A Complicated Instrument.

The beak of the mosquito is simply a tool box, wherein the mosquito keeps six miniature surgical instruments in perfect working order. Two of these instruments are exact counterparts of the surgeon's lance, one is a spear with a double barbed head, the fourth is a needle of exquisite fineness, a saw and a pump going to make up the complement. The spear is the largest of the six tools, and is used for making the initial puncture, next the lances or knives are brought into play to cause the blood to flow more freely. In case this last operation fails of having the desired effect, the saw and needle are carefully and feelingly inserted in a lateral direction in the victims flesh. The pump, the most delicate of all six of the instruments, is used in transferring the blood to the insect's "stomach."—Discovery.

GEN. WEAVER'S RECORD.

Some Mighty Tough Straw—Can a White Man Swallow It? For the benefit of honest men who want to know men and things, we print the following, to show what manner of man this Weaver, the head of the Third party is. These are facts recorded in history, and the bill below was introduced by him in the 49th, 40th and 50th Congress.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there shall be paid to each private soldier, non-commissioned officer, sailor, teamster, or musician regularly mustered into the service of the United States during the late war of suppression of the rebellion, or to his or their legal representative in case of death, as soon as his or their claim shall be examined and audited the sum found due him or them, the amount thereof to be ascertained as follows: The second Auditor shall ascertain the amount of currency paid said soldier or sailor at each date of payment during his term of service and shall ascertain the gold value of said currency payment at the time, by reference to the quotations of gold, as compared with the currency in which said soldier or sailor was paid, at the city of New York at that date: and said soldier, sailor, or his legal representative shall be allowed and paid the difference in value between the currency which he received and the standard gold coin of the United States in which he should have been paid.

Sec. 2. That to enable the Government to meet the payments required by this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause to be issued three hundred million dollars of United States notes, or so much thereof as shall be found necessary, of the denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty and fifty dollars, and said notes, when issued, shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, and shall be kept in circulation in manner as now provided by law for other United States notes.

Sec. 3. That the sum of \$300,000,000 or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make payments required by this act, is hereby appropriated out of the money by this act authorized to be issued.

In the 50th Congress he was brought face to face with certain of his speeches in denunciation of the Democratic party. The following extracts from these speeches delivered in Iowa will be found in the Congressional Record of July 11th 1888, of the first session of the 50th Congress.

He said at Alba, Iowa, on July 18th 1888:

"I want to congratulate you first, fellow-citizens, on the suppression of purely Democratic rebellion, gotten up by Democrats for the Democratic purpose of dismembering this union and perpetually establishing human slavery. Now and forever it is established as an eternal truth that the Democracy in no place or State can ever be trusted with government. As a party it should disband, just as a section of it did at Appomattox."

He said at Centerville in 1867:

"Again has the Democratic party of Iowa spoken. Why, sir, I am astonished beyond measure that a party with a record so utterly vile and wretched and wicked should be so lost to all shame and decency as to make an appearance before the loyal people of Iowa.

"They should be trampled in the wilderness of oblivion, and never more return."

He said in a joint debate with Col. H. H. Trimble, at Bloom-

field, on September 4th, 1868:

"Here we have the old fight over again. The Confederate Democracy North and South, in which the famous copperhead division of Iowa appears, are again contesting with Grant for the safety of the Union. As at Donelson, he proposes to move on their works at once, and there is no escape for this rank, traitorous horde, except in another surrender. Charge on them, fellow Republicans, and spare not one, even a deputy road supervisor, from total political annihilation."

He said in Bloomfield on September 26, 1869:

"What is the use of further arraigning the Democracy, with all hoary crimes at the bar of public opinion? We know that its acts comprise murder, treason, theft, fraud, perjury, and all crimes possible for an organization to conceive at." "It would be a mercy to put its record a million miles deep in the pit that is mentioned in Holy Writ; and I may add that if a large and distinguished assortment of its alleged statesmen were sent along it would be only common justice."

When these declarations were thrown in Mr. Weaver's face in the National House of Representatives, he admitted their utterance and said: "I have no doubt that I uttered if not the words contained in the extracts read before this House, words equally as forcible and substantially similar. I have nothing to take back with regard to my course on the issues that arose out of the war."

Now the question is this: Is such a man fit to lead a "reform?"

What white Southern man can vote for such an ass?

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.
Dear Sirs—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months treatment at the Hot Springs. Have you no agents in this part of the country, or let me know how much it will cost to get three or six bottles from your city by express.

J. A. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown county, O.

NEWARKVILLE, Fla., June 5, 1891.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.
Dear Sirs—I wish to give my testimony in regard to your valuable medicine P. P. P. for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, biliousness, &c. In 1891 I was attacked with bilious rheumatism, and had been a martyr to it ever since. I tried all medicines I ever heard of, and all the doctors in reach, but I found only temporary relief. The pains were so bad at times that I did not care whether I lived or died. My digestion became so impaired that everything I ate disagreed with me. My wife also suffered so intensely with dyspepsia that her life was a burden to her; she would be confined to her bed for weeks at a time; she also suffered greatly from giddiness and loss of sleep. Some time in March I was advised to take P. P. P., and before we (my wife and I) had finished the second bottle of P. P. P. our digestion began to improve. My pains subsided so much that I have been able to work, and am feeling like doing what I haven't done before in a number of years. We will continue taking P. P. P. until we are entirely cured, and will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity.

Respectfully,
J. S. DEWINE

Cholera is spreading rapidly in Russia.
It should be in Every House.
J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Shreveport, La., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber of Cookport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at Thomas & Aycock's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and 1.00.
Arkansas Republicans have nominated a full State ticket.
Electric Bitters.
If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, stomach and kidneys, gently asking those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottle only 50c. at Thomas & Aycock's Drug Store.