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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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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.

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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.

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Pampas Plumes, Magnolias and other choice evergreens.

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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 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 16th 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery thereon. This May 16th, 1892.

JNO. H. UZZLE,
WM. E. UZZLE.
Executors of W. B. Uzzle, dec'd.

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STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted May 18, 1892.

Resolved 1. That the Democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the principles of the Democratic party, both State and National, and particularly favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency, and the repeal of the internal revenue system. And we denounce the McKinley tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country, and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise denounce the iniquitous Force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the Republican party, but is being urged as a measure to be adopted as soon as they regain control of the House of Representatives, the purpose and effect of which measure will be to establish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our people, and inflame a new race antagonism and sectional animosities.

2. That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burdens of the people relative to the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

3. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealings in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, National, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

8. That congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

9. That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

Resolved, That we favor a graduated tax on incomes.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Thomas & Aycocke, Louisburg, and T. C. Joyner, Franklinton, N. C.

Town and Country.

We copy from the Atlanta (Ga.,) Constitution, an interesting article on the opposing aspects of town and country life, which all alike will find instructive reading:

The city man and the countryman do not understand each other's conditions.

Their respective points of view give them only glimpses of the situation.

Go to the average dweller in the city, and, when you ask him the cause of the recent period of hard times, he will say that our farmers waste too much, spend too much money, and diversified crops and scientific agriculture will be prescribed as the remedy, He will go on to say that if he lived in the country, he would be able to make money, but the slack methods of our farmers, he will claim, injure them and indirectly retard the prosperity of the cities and towns. Question him closely about his own affairs, and he will tell you that his city needs fair freight rates, reduced taxes, better banking facilities, diversified manufactures, and possibly, a new roilroad. Secure these, and his city will be on a boom, and good times will return.

Now, take a trip into the country, and talk with a farmer. The countryman will say that he sees hard times every year. The city and town merchants absorb everything he makes, and charge him 50 or 60 per cent interest on his supplies purchased in the spring and paid for in the fall. He cannot diversify his crops to any great extent, because the merchants measure his credit by his cotton acreage. Starting after the war with a wrecked plantation and no money, he had to go in debt, and has been ever since. He works hard, and his wife and children go without many of the luxuries and comforts of life. He does not see how he can change his methods. The city man has his grip on him, and gobbles up all his profits. The only remedy is more money, issued by the government, and loaned on land. The government has built up certain favored classes, such as the manufacturers, and it should do something for another class—the farmers—and thus make things even. He is disheartened, and talks about moving to town.

The farmer is in dead earnest, and when you tell him of the struggles of the city man, he smiles with a knowing look. "Extravagance is at the bottom of it," he will say. "If I moved to town, I could get along and save money. Even if I did not have enough capital to start a business of my own, I could live. Many a fellow in the city, no more competent than I am, gets a salary of $100 a month. Now, with that income, my family could live comfortably and save half of it."

In this fashion the city man and the countryman talk about each other. Sometimes they change places, and then they find out a thing or two. The city man goes to the country, and, at the end of ten years, he is living just as his neighbor live, paying 50 or 60 per cent interest on time supplies, and abusing the greedy middleman in town who take all of his profits.

The farmer moves to the city. He finds house rent unreasonably high- Taxes are multiplied. Competition is fierce. There are expenses not known out in the country. Personal liberty is abridged. At every turn there is something expensive or oppressive To live comfortably in a good neighborhood costs money, and an agerage salery will not make both ends meet. Suppose he has a little capital? Wealthier men are his competitors, and when he pays his various taxes, his insurance, his bills for repairs, and other necessary expenses he finds that he cannot flourish side by side with rivals who could buy him a hundred tims over. At the end of ten years, he is worse off than he was on the farm.

And yet the town and country go on misunderstanding each other. The country says that the town is getting too much, and is a veritable shylock; the town complains that the country is doing too little, and is becoming socialistic.

The two should know each other better. Both have their advantages and their disadvantages. Of the two, the country is a little ahead. The very fact that our farmers have paid such a heavy interest since the war, and are still on deck, shows that there is money to be made in agriculture. The people in the city could not pay such interest and live. When our farmers become more business-like—when they read the papers more and study the markets—their organized efforts will be directed to a diversified and intensive system of agriculture, and their creditors, the city and town merchants, will not stand in their way, because it will be plain to all that the change will make this the richest section of the republic. The situation is better understood every year, and the people are solving their problems as rapidly as could be expected. The future is bright enough, when you look at it from the right of view.

Now You See It, Now You Don't.

We think the Alliance has no reason to be discouraged at the result of the State convention. It gave us for governor a man whom we honored with the highest office of the order in the State. Mr. Scarborough, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. Coke, Secretary of State, represent the Alliance and its principles as enunciated by the last two national councils of the order. They object to government ownership in the St. Louis platform, but that measure was premature as we had at Ocala demanded "govermental control, and if that did not correct the evils of which we complain, then ownership." We should have adhered to that policy, and tried control before demanding ownership. Great revolutions can only succeed by successive steps, and by attempting too much we sometimes lose all. Our nominations also object to dropping the tariff issue out of the St. Louis platform. That was another mistake, as it had been advocated by every State and national council of the order. We can't complain at the platform of the State Democracy, if the national Democracy incorporates in its platform the Alliance demands for an increase of the currency, government control of the railroads, and a tax upon incomes, every Allianceman should not only support the ticket but go into the campaign with enthusiasm. If, however, the Chicago convention ignores issues that three million Alliance people have so earnestly advocated we can have nothing to hope from that party, and we had as wetl stay at home and let Mr. Hill or Cleveland work out their own salvation withott our help. The importance of white supremacy in the South will take all good men to the polls in State elections.—The editor of the Progressive Farmer, J. L. Ramsey, in the Carolina Watchman, May 26, 1892.

The way to argue down a vice is not to tell lies about it, to say that it has no attraciions when everybody knows that it has, but rather to let it make out its case, just as it certainly will in the moment of temptation, and then meet it with the weapons furnished by the Divine armory.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

True friends visit us in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.

Country Journalism.

Did you ever plow in a new ground in August when the thermometer registered 98° in the shade, your mule looked liked he wanted to strike up a camp everytime the plow struck a root and the sun seemed to stand still in mockery of your misery? That's tough but it's not half so bad as trying to publish a country newspaper. The plowman can cuss his mule occasionally and reek vengeance on him in more ways than one, but in journalism the editor is always the mule and the servant of a merciless public. As a matter of fact, he must be criticised and his motive impugned for standing up for principles that he honestly believes are right and would further the interests of his country, but in these times of distrust and loss of confidence it is hard for a man to get credit for a pure motive. Men should not be moved in their plain paths of duty by what others speak of them but the human heart cannot but be moved by the unjust opinions, by the abuse and by the uncalled for enmity that is heaped upon it. All this the the country editor has to bear and it comes from those whose interests he seeks.

You may speak about hard work and about close application, but the country newspaper office is where to find it and the man who enters the sanctum and is not possessed of an iron constitution will be born down in the toil and rush that crowds upon him and even after his life is worn out in public service he is not appreciated for what he has done. The people have an idea that a newspaper belongs to them and must do whatever service they demand without remuneration. During the limited time we have been in the newspaper business, we have done more work, more hard work, and spent more sleepless hours at night than any former period of life. We feel confident that we have done more work than any other professional man in Richmond County and to-day have nothing to show for it unless it be a worn constitution. We say it in a modest spirit, but we are willing to compare our paper with any journal in Richmond county, both past and present. Our people are not a reading peopls and the man who enters journalism for his bread, enters one ceaseless struggle. There are more pleasant fields than this, fields where men can get pay for what they do, fields where one's services are appreciated and where everything is not a battle. Journalism will not always be thus, but it will be so until the Southern people become a reading people.

While the lot of the country editor is a hard one, it is one in which a good man can do a great work for his country and the responsibilities that rest with the position are such as to make one shudder, when he realizes the influence that his opinions have upon the opinions of his readers. —Ex.

A Scene In a Church at Gastonia.

Charlotte Observer.

In the course of the services in the Baptist church at Gastonia Sunday night, the pastor, Rev. F. C. Hickson, denounced both the Democratic and People's party county tickets and advised his people not to vote for either. Editor W. F. Marshall, of the Gastonia Gazette, being one of Mr. Hickson's parishioners, and then and there present, up and combatted his pastors views. It was, by accounts, a very interesting occasion and is a nine-day's topic of conversation. Mr. Hickson, it appears, is a strong Prohibitionist, and the trail of the serpent is said to be over both the Democratic and Third party ticket in Gaston.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Sowing Rye.

Rye is a crop easily raised and is subject to fewer casualities than wheat and grows freely on soils that will not produce remunerative crops of other grains. It may often be profitably sown in the fall on light soils as a kind of supplementary crop which may be used for winter pasture when the ground is frozen, and also be cut for soiling in early spring, when the green stubble can be turned under as a fertilizer for a coming crop. On ground well adapted to the culture of the sweet potato rye is an excellent crop to precede it, and, whether pastured or cut for soiling, the remains of the rye when ploughed under will be of considerable benefit to the root crop. Then, if equal care is taken to turn under the sweet potato vines after the harvesting, successive crops may be raised with but little fertilizing material other than what is furnished by the rye and the potato vines. The latter contain much fertilizing matter, which, if all saved, will go a good way towards making up for what is carried off in the tubers. The trouble in such cases often is that the rye is so promising in its appearance in the spring that the inducement to keep it a few weeks longer for the grain and straw is too strong to permit of its being ploughed under for green manure. While the amount of fertility derived from the green rye would not be large, the cost of the seed would be small, and the seeding would be done at a time when farm work is not pressing. It would therefore seem that such a use of land at a season when it would otherwise be unemployed might often be advisable.—P. S. D., Lawrence County, Ohio.

Corn Meal—Cotton Seed Meal.

From the results of a series of experiments made and tabulated by the Massachusetts Station with the grain feed of milch cows, the following conclusions are here reproduced as showing that the same weight of corn meal and cotton seed meal may be used optionally in combination with the other foods mentioned without noticeably affecting the quality of the milk and, in the case reported, with a slight difference in net cost in favor of the cotton seed meal.

1. The substitution of a ration composed of three pounds each of corn meal, maize feed and wheat bran, and cotton seed meal, has in our case not materially changed the market cost of the grain feed rations, but reduced by two cents its net cost; in consequence of the more valuable manurial refuse of the latter.

2. The quantity and quality of the milk has not been affected in any noticeable degree by the grain feed ration, in case of healthy animals.

3. The difference in the cost, both market and net, of the different fodder rations, are in a controlling degree due to the cost of the different coarse fodder articles, used, a fact which has been repeatedly pointed out in previous communications from this station.

Household Hints.

Grape sherbert is delicious. Wash a good quantity of grapes; pick off the stems and put in a porcelain-lined kettle; heat until the juice comes out freely; pour in a jelly bag and drain until you have a quart of juice. Cut oranges in halves and squeeze until you have one pint of juice, Add half a pint of sugar to the orange juice. Sweeten the grape juice until it suits the taste; mix the grape and the orange juice together; put over the fire until the sugar is well dissolved; cool and put in the freezer. Freeze, turning slowly. When it begins to get thick, add the whites of two eggs well beaten, mixed with two spoonfuls of powdered sugar; stir it into the sherbet; pack the freezer with fresh ice and salt; turn a while and let stand until ready for use. Serve in sherbet glasses.

THE THIRD PARTY.

Paducah Standard.

The Third party is a conspiracy entered into by a lot of idle dreamers to reverse the usual order of nature by statute. It believes that money should be made, not by labor but by law. It insists that the inequalities of life should be corrected by statute. It insists that the diligent servant has obtained an unjust advantage over the slothful servant. It insists that the man who came into the vinyard at the eleventh hour is entitled to just as much wages as he who arose with the lark and labored from sun to sun. It insists that the man who took his talent and bought and sold again, should be required to divide profits with the goods box orator who buried his talent in the ground, and spent his time in a controversy with vagrant flies on national finance. It insists that the wise virgins who have their lamps trimmed and burning shall turn them over for awhile to the foolish ones who have not. It insists that the frugal and forehanded man should divide up with the fellow who spent his substance in riotous living. It is a scheme to bring the "bad lands" of human nature into the market. It would put the bramble to rule over the trees of the forest. It would chain the lion and his whelp, and set the rats, the reptiles and the vermin of human nature to tearing and stingling their flesh. It proposes to give the scrubs a show in the race by curbing the real courses and giving the inside track to the wild and wooly beast from the hill country and slashes. It is a new dispensation, and its principal tenet is rest. Let us all steer clear of this so-called Third party, and cling to the old Democratic idea that the people must sustain the government, and not the government the people.

OFFICE OF S. CHERRY, 21 Drayton St.,
SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16, 1890.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs—I would like to add my testimony to the almost miraculous effect of P. P. P. in the case of Mary Ingraham, a woman living on my place; she had a constant cough, sore throat, debility, &c., and was emaciated to a degree that she was unable to get out of bed unaided, being given up by physicians; she had taken the ruinous so called blood medicines without the least effect, until being put under the P. P. P. she immediately began to improve and is now in as good health as ever in her life. You can refer to me at any time as to the effect of P. P. P. in the foregoing case.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL CHERRY.

For sale by all druggists.

P. P. P. A wonderful medicine; it gives an appetite, it invigorates and strengthens.

P. P. P. Cures rheumatism and all pains in side, back and shoulders, knees hips, wrists and joints.

P. P. P. Cures syphilis in all its various stages, old ulcers, sores and kidney complaints.

P. P. P. Cures catarrh, eczema, erysipelas, all skin diseases and mercurial poisoning.

P. P. P. Cures dyspepsia, chronic female complaints and broken down constitution and loss of manhood.

P. P. P. The best blood purifier of the age. Has made more permanent cures than all other blood remedies.

It is a great blunder in the pursuit of happiness not to know when we have got it—that is, not to be content with a reasonable and possible measure of it.

Specimen Cases.

S. H Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O. had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Thomas & Aycocke's drug store.

Slovenliness is a lazy and beastly negligence of a man's own person, whereby he becomes so sordid as to be offensive to those about him.—Theophrastus.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Thomas & Aycocke's drug store. Large sizes 50c. and $1.00.