

THE FRANKLIN TIMES
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
JAMES A. THOMAS,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Franklin Times.

A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor. WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL. PRICE \$1.50 PER ANNUM In Advance.
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THE FRANKLIN TIMES.
This Times is the oldest newspaper published in Franklin county, and its circulation extends all over every section of this and adjoining counties. Advertisers should make a note here.
The Editor will not be responsible for the views of correspondents. Brief communications from all sections most earnestly solicited. News items of any nature will be thankfully received.

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General Directory.

LOUISBURG, N. C.
Clergy: Rev. A. McGee, pastor services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Sunday school 9 o'clock A. M.
Baptist—Rev. J. W. Pinnell, pastor. Services 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Sunday school 9 o'clock, A. M.
Methodist—Rev. J. W. Pinnell, pastor. Services 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Sunday school 9 o'clock, A. M.
Episcopal—Rev. J. W. Pinnell, pastor. Services 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Sunday school 9 o'clock, A. M.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court Clerk—W. J. King.
Register of Deeds—B. F. Bullock.
Sheriff—H. C. Kearney.
Treasurer—B. P. Clifton.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. N. Harris.
Keeper of Poor House—J. W. Pinnell.
Supt. of Highways—Dr. E. S. Foster.
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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. B. MASSENBURG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office in the Court House.
All business put in my hands will receive prompt attention.

W. L. COOKE,
ATTY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN CO., N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Nash, Wake, Granville, Halifax, Warren, and Franklin counties also the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

D. R. J. E. MALONE,
Office 2 doors below Farman & Cooke's Drug Store, adjoining Dr. O. L. Ellis.

E. W. TIMBERLAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office in the Court House.

W. A. DAY, A. C. ZOLLICOFFER,
Day & Zollicoffer
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HENDERSON N. C.
Practice in the courts of Franklin, Vance, Granville, Halifax, and Northampton—and the Supreme and Federal courts of the State.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For President
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice-President
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.
For Governor
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
OF WAKE.
For Lieutenant Governor
THOMAS M. HOLT,
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For Secretary of State
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OF WAKE COUNTY.
For State Treasurer
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OF WAKE COUNTY.
For State Auditor
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For Superintendent of Public Instruction
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JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
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JAMES B. SHEPHERD,
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OF NEW HANCOCK COUNTY.
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OF ORANGE COUNTY.
For Congress from 4th District
BENJ. H. DUNN,
OF NASH.

PRES. ALEXANDER TO THE ALLIANCE.

HIS OPENING ADDRESS.
Fellow members of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance:
Only last year the Farmers' Alliance was introduced into our State. The first Alliance was organized in Roberson county, on the 20th day of April, and the State Alliance was organized at Rockingham, on the 4th day of October, with 8 county Alliances and 1,018 Sub-Alliances. The unparalleled growth of our order has astonished every one. It shows that our farmers feel the necessity of organizing for their own protection and for the advancement of their educational, social and financial interests. It is my duty to make such suggestions to you as I may think proper for the good of our order. I have deemed it important to organize the State as thoroughly as possible and leave the details of arranging the business interests of our order for your consideration. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will give you all the information you may desire in regard to the work done.

The condition of our farmers is not satisfactory; they work hard from January to January, only to find another year of hard labor before them.
The profit of farming is so small that the most rigid economy has to be used to save the homestead; and often a farmer realizes less profit than if he hired himself and family for negro wages and had lived on negro rations. Why is this? It is the great question for the Alliance to solve. Our State produces every species of plant that grows between Mobile, Alabama, and Toronto in Canada. Yet with this great variety of soil and climate, we are forced by our environments to raise for market the two great staple crops, cotton and tobacco.

To understand our environment, it is necessary to refer to our own condition before the civil war. Then our State was a slave State, our labor slave labor. The war ended, slavery was abolished, and so great were the sacrifices of our people that but little property was left them. With no home market for anything, they are compelled to raise the only two crops that would bear shipment—cotton and tobacco. The farmers generally believe the merchants are the cause of their not receiving due reward for their labor. They think the mortgage

system and time prices enable the merchants to exact such exorbitant rates as to leave them no profit. It is true there may be a merchant here and there that has acted the shlylock. But it is not true that the merchants are responsible for the farmers' condition or the system that causes farming to be unprofitable. We must look beyond them to find it.
Steam and electricity have revolutionized the industrial pursuits and methods of mankind to a degree that has no parallel in history. Crops that were profitable in some sections are not so now. Even mines have been closed and manufacturers forced to change their abode. To illustrate how this affects agriculture in North Carolina, Cotton cost us to raise from 6 to 8 cents per pound. The Gulf States, by reason of richer lands, and six weeks earlier season in spring, and six weeks later season in fall to mature the plant, raise cotton at 3 and 4 cents per pound. The railroads can transport cotton from any part of the Gulf States to any section of this State for from one quarter to one-half cents per pound. This, taken in connection with the fact that the Gulf States contain uncultivated land enough to produce more than double the crop of 1887, ought to convince any one that the present system of cotton culture in North Carolina will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. The culture of wheat is less profitable than cotton. Our wheat this year cost on an average one dollar per bushel; in favorable years it costs us from sixty to seventy-five cents per bushel. I am informed by a responsible merchant that he can have the very finest flour from the Northwest laid down at any depot in this State. In car load lots at four dollars per barrel. So it is with oats, corn, and hay; each delivered here at or below the cost of production.

This presents a gloomy future; yet we must meet it, and the only way I can see to meet it is to do as the farmers of Old England and New England have done—“throw out” the land that does not pay for cultivation and is unfit for pasture, increase the number of acres of pasture, and by high manuring and thorough tillage increase the production per acre of the lands cultivated. Much of our land is to nearly worn out to make pastures for horses and cattle, but will support sheep; and husbandry can be made the salvation of our agricultural interest.

Not only have the railroads and telegraphs forced a change in our agriculture, but they possess a power of taxation and patronage dangerous to the liberties of the people. They have centralized our government and trusts, combines, pools, monopolies are their offspring. Patronage, free transportation and money can nominate any candidate for office higher than the Legislature, or failing to nominate can defeat their opponent. What department of State or National government is free from the taint of free transportation or telegraphic frauds? “No man can serve to masters.” It is believed that some who are elected as representatives of the people are retained as attorneys of the corporations. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution into the United States Senate forbidding any Senator to act as attorney for any railroad in which the government is interested. If passed, but the next day was reconsidered and defeated, thus giving the sanction of the United States Senate to any of its members to act as an attorney for corporations, &c. It may be good for corporations, but it is bad for the people. The motto of syndicates, trusts, combines, pools and monopolies is, “no legislation is good legislation.” Hence their desire to retain members as attorneys to keep off legislation or to shape it so as to render it harmless to their interests. Our laws were made for a past era, and we have

none upon our statute books that meet the era of steam and electricity. Some people believe a railroad commission will adjust everything. The railroads are above the State, and any law a state can pass may harass them, but the total tax required by the railroads of the people will be as great with the commission as without it. The national government has tried a commission, and it has been found that a half bred railroad attorney can drive a six-horse team through it, and so it will be with any commission law they pass.
Organize a transportation department and position office department by existing men for life or a term of years, and not allow them to vote. The army and navy are so organized and no one ever hears of trouble about patronage in either, or these interfering in any way with elections.
The national banks are virtually given a monopoly of banking by the government, and they virtually determine the rate of interest wherever they are located. The rate of interest averages ten per cent, which is much more than an agricultural people can stand, the average agriculture being less than three per cent for the last eight years. This is not the fault of the stockholder of national banks, but the fault of the government. The banks were created by the Republican party, and it seems afraid to give them any relief, and the Democratic party seems to regard them as the Jews of old did the leper. In order to show it is the government, not the stockholders, that is responsible for the high rates of interest, let me illustrate: Say we wish to establish a national bank with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The first thing the government requires of us is to go and pay \$123,000 for \$100,000 of bonds. Then the government is sure \$10,000 of circulation; of that the government retains five per cent, reserve fund, \$4,500, and we start our bank with \$34,500 of the \$123,000 we started with. The law requires twenty per cent to be kept in legal tenders, so that we have \$69,500 to commence with. Furniture, fixtures, stationery, &c., will take at least \$4,000, giving a banking capital of \$62,500, or less than half of the \$123,000. The bonus of \$123,000 paid the bondholders will have to be made out of the patrons of the banks, or it would be lost to the stockholders when the bonds reached maturity. This shows how dependent the national banks are on deposits. If there is a tightness in the money market so as to induce depositors to withdraw deposits, interest is advanced, and in case of panic, the banks are jeopardized. National banks cannot lend money at a low rate of interest, nor can they loan money on long time without great risk, for they cannot tell at what time the depositors may call upon them for their money.
A high rate of interest is a feast to monopolies, but death to agriculture. Should a State reduce by law the rate of interest it would drive out to other States a large amount of capital, and the remaining capital would be taken up by wealthy borrows, leaving the masses without any showing for borrowing money to meet an emergency.
With such a money system, with syndicates controlling the transportation of the people with power to tax “all the traffic will bear,” with trusts, combines and monopolies controlling not only the luxuries, but the necessities of life, where shall we look for relief? It will thus appear that the merchants are their unappointed and unwilling tax-payers whose environments compel them to act as they do; and yet with all their labor, how few of them have accumulated a respectable fortune?
Steam and electricity have centralized our government. The national government alone has the power to correct these evils, and to it and not elsewhere must we look, in our State the burden of tax-

ation falls most heavily upon our country people. They are required to pay all tax for opening and keeping in repair our public roads and highways. This tax amounts to more than all the other taxes levied for State purposes. It is the system originated by the feudal barons in the dark ages, and introduced here by the slave owners, and ought to have died with slavery, for next to slavery, the public roads have retarded the development of our State. Those who uphold this law assign as their reason that the poor white man and negro pay but little of the other tax, and it is the only way to get anything from them. If this be true, why tax the poor white man and negro of the country, and exempt the poor white man and negro of the towns? Why tax the rich men of the country and exempt the rich men of the towns? As well as might the country people demand that that town people pay all the court and jail expenses, because the court house and jails are located in the towns. Good roads to towns increase trade and reduce the cost of living to the people and are as essential to them as to the country people, for a town blockaded every winter with mud is as helpless as a wagon without wheels.
While we learn from week to week, through a superb agricultural press, the improvements and advances in agriculture, we should not forget that it is our duty to demand of the State and national governments to give us that protection that will insure us the just benefits of our labor and to remove from us burdens that we ought not to bear. With the control of railroads, telegraphs and the money system, it is possible for syndicates, trusts, combines to rob a people without owning the land as completely as the barons of old, who owned the land and claimed the people as vassals. Our danger is in being reduced to poverty and rendered helpless, and the danger of the great army of railroad and telegraph employees is in being dependent; they may become servile. The great number of strikes made by them show they possess a great manhood, but as the syndicates, trusts, combines and monopolies increase in power the struggle is rendered more unequal.

THE FARMERS.

SOME THINGS THEY DID DURING THE SESSION OF THE ALLIANCE.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the State Farmers' Alliance Col. L. L. Polk, the secretary, has furnished several matters of interest. Among the things of interest which the Alliance accomplished was the establishment of an Alliance Business Agency and fund, the objects of which will be to conduct the commercial business of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance and to protect from loss those who may deal with the Business Agent of the same.
The president was instructed to procure from the legislature a charter of incorporation under the laws of the State. It is provided that the business fund shall consist of not less than fifty thousand dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of five dollars each and half shares of two and a half dollars each and one-fifth shares of one dollar each.
The business fund shall be managed by the executive committee of the State Alliance and shall be in the keeping of a trustee elected by the State Alliance to hold office for five years. The Alliance at its recent session elected Mr. W. A. Graham, of Lincoln, as trustee. The trustee will be paid a salary of \$1,000 a year. A business agent was also elected to conduct the business affairs of the agency, working under the supervision of the executive committee. Mr. W. A. Darden of Greene, was elected business agent.
The Alliance passed resolutions asking that a railway commission be established and that the jurisdiction of magistrates be extended.
The State Farmers' Alliance of Tennessee sent dispatches asking the Alliance to stand by them in denouncing the “bagging” trust.
The following gentlemen were ap-

pointed to the National Alliance, which meets in Meridian, Miss., in October next: Messrs. S. B. Alexander, L. L. Polk, Elias Carr, J. F. Polk and J. R. Benman, Sr. Alternates Messrs. J. W. McGregor, W. L. Williams and Mr. White of Ireland.
The next meeting of the Alliance will be held at Fayetteville on the second Tuesday in August, 1888.
The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. B. Alexander, Vice-president, T. Ivey, Ashe; Secretary, L. L. Polk; Treasurer, J. D. Allen; Wake; Lecturer, Dr. D. Reid Parker, Raleigh; Assistant Lecturer, D. D. McIntyre, Lenoir; Chaplain, W. H. Tomlinson, Fayetteville; Sergeant-at-arms, J. S. Holt, Wake; Assistant Doorkeeper, D. H. Semple.

Indifference.

In all political campaigns there are those who are undecided, who take no interest in elections. They say, “we don't take much interest this year, and shall not vote. The majority of these men, do so, more because they dislike the noise, confusion and bad blood that is caused by the change of officers than anything else, and they wish to stand aloof for quiet sake. Now, if they were not for just such men, who are careless and unmindful of their duty, there would not be half the trouble that there is; they, by their actions make it necessary that the campaign be made vigorous. It is to stir them up, to make them aware of the dangers that threaten us that public speakers and public demonstrations are made, to explain the issues and to show them the necessity of doing their duty. The more lukewarm the voters, the hardest the work, and if these men would consider that is for the undecided, “don't care,” that the efforts are made, they would enter the field with more spirit. Man is a strange combination; and there all sorts of characters, and to meet the wants of these a canvass is necessary. Many far too many, have individual likes and dislikes, and this leave the party to fall to vote for the candidates. They fail to recognize that in voting for the nominee of the party that they are not voting for the individual so much, as for the maintenance of the principles of the party, that they thereby jeopardize their own and their country's interest, helping to aid in putting back the progress made. Every man, if he is a good citizen, should feel that it is his duty which he owes to himself and his fellow man to take part in the election. It is true to no party in perfect, but it is to the interest of every Southern man to vote the Democratic ticket. The fearful results that would follow the election of Dockery ought to be taken into careful consideration. No white man surely desires negro supremacy, if he does, he does not take into consideration the evils the evils that will be entailed by the election of Dockery. Dockery is and has been the moving spirit in the party. He has stood by it in all their acts—acts which came near ruining the good old State—and if he be elected Governor and the republican party again get control, there is no telling the evils that will be entailed and the dreadful results that will follow. Let no man therefore be indifferent, when by doing so, he may do great and incalculable harm to the State. Think of what the Democratic party has done, and although it may not have done all to suit you, it has nevertheless accomplished wonders, as our present progressive condition amply testifies. Remember, it is wise to “Hold fast to that which is good.”—Ex.

WORTH KNOWING.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottle free at CHRON'S Drug Store.

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Have the People Forgotten?

[Concord Times.]
Have the people of North Carolina forgotten that Geo. W. Stanton, the present radical nominee for Secretary of State, signed an address and published it inciting the negroes to arson and burglary?
Have they forgotten that in consequence of this address there was so much burning in the east, and that the insurance companies were afraid to insure property?
Have the people forgotten that this same Stanton was in the Legislature and helped to pass the “Shoffner Bill,” which suspended the civil law and deprived the citizens of Caswell, Alamance, etc., of every vestige of liberty?
Yet this same Stanton is now on the ticket with Dockery. Dockery endorses him and his devilish record. Will the people endorse Dockery and Stanton?
Are you made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vegetable is a positive cure. For a local Furman's.

THOS. B. WILDER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office on Main St., one door south of the Eagle Hotel.