

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

With Malice toward none; With Charity for all.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM, In Advance.

VOL. XX.

LOUISBURG, N. C., APRIL 17, 1891.

NO. 11.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the power conferred upon me in and by the order of the Superior Court made on the 16th day of March 1891 by B. B. Massenburg, Clerk, in the special proceedings to sell land for division among the tenants in common, entitled W. S. Parker and wife, Lucy A. Parker and others, EX PARTE, I will sell on Monday, the 4th day of May 1891, at 10 o'clock at the Court House door in Louisburg, N. C. the following valuable town property to-wit: The house and lot on the corner of Main and Franklin streets in the town of Louisburg, adjoining the property of Mrs. Mary Mitchell on the North, Mrs. A. M. Hall on the East, Franklin street on the South, and Main street on the West containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less, and known as the "Old Store Place." Terms of sale: 1/3 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent per annum from day of sale, to be evidenced by notes. Title retained until purchase money is paid in full.

NOTICE.

NORTH C. BOLINA. SUPERIOR COURT. Franklin County. Matilda Wester vs. Harriet Gup-ton. By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued from the Superior Court of Franklin County, N. C. in the above entitled case, I will on Monday, the 4th day of May 1891, at 12 o'clock in the Court House door in Louisburg, N. C. sell to the highest bidder for cash the interest that Harriet Gup-ton has in lot No. 6 in the division of real estate of Locky Wester, situated in Cedar Rock Township, adjoining Ann Woodlot No. 3, Plummer Gup-ton, No. 7, Ezra Wester, No. 4, and others, containing 17 1/2 acres. To satisfy the judgment due from Harriet Gup-ton on lot No. 6 to lot No. 8, with interest in full.

NOTICE.

By virtue of authority conferred in a certain mortgage, executed to me by E. W. and W. J. Stallings and wives, and recorded in Book 89, page 579, in the Register of Deeds office of Franklin County, N. C. I will on Saturday, April 20th, 1891, at 12 o'clock, sell to the highest bidder for cash, one 12-horse power engine, saw mill, cotton press, belt, log cart and fixtures, belonging thereto, and 40 acres of land lying in Dunn's township, adjoining the lands of M. C. Stallings and others, and more fully described in said mortgage. Sale to take place at Brasas Stallings gin.

REMOVED.

I have moved my Carpenter Shop to the house on Nash Street, formerly occupied by J. J. Stallings, where I am prepared to serve my customers at short notice. Give me your patronage. I will endeavor to give satisfaction. Respectfully, JOHN DICKENS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a deed of trust made to me by E. H. Moore and wife and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Franklin County, I shall on the 20th day of April 1891, expose to public sale at the Court House in Louisburg, the one half interest of E. H. Moore in 40 acres of land in Franklin County, known as the "Sally Moore" plantation, and other half belonging to J. L. Moore. This is valuable land and the sale will be absolute of the individual one-half interest. Terms: One-half cash, balance in 6 months. Title retained until purchase money is paid.

R. TYLER,

FANCY ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. Call on me, graining, parlor painting a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Live orders at Thomas & Aycock's drug store.

CENTRAL HOTEL

J. P. Massenburg Proprietor. HENDERSON, N. C.

Good accommodations. Good fare. Polite and attentive servants.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

SANDY LITTLEJOHN, Proprietor. I am now prepared to furnish meals at all hours, day or night. I keep on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of meats and ready call in and be satisfied.

FRANKLINTON HOTEL

W. M. McGHEE, Proprietor. Good accommodations, polite servants, and the best fare the market affords.

50 STORIES 100 CENTS

For a year sending 10 cents, the Waverly Magazine will be sent for four weeks as a special gift. The regular price is four dollars per year. Each issue contains from ten to fifteen complete stories, comments on current events, poems, jokes, hints for the household, and the best of music—the thing for long winter evenings. What you get in four copies is 64 pages of reading matter, 50 complete stories, 100 words comprising over 500 complete issues, and the best of music—the thing for long winter evenings. What you get in four copies is 64 pages of reading matter, 50 complete stories, 100 words comprising over 500 complete issues, and the best of music—the thing for long winter evenings. What you get in four copies is 64 pages of reading matter, 50 complete stories, 100 words comprising over 500 complete issues, and the best of music—the thing for long winter evenings.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BEN TERRELL IN LOUISBURG!

A BIG DAY FOR THE FARMERS OF FRANKLIN.

THE GREAT ALLIANCE LECTURER IS CONSERVATIVE AND TELLS SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.—HE SPEAKS WELL AND TROWS OUT MUCH FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The farmers of Franklin were out in large numbers on Thursday last to hear Ben Terrell, the great Alliance Lecturer of Texas, expound the principles of their rapidly growing order. He was introduced to the large audience in the Court House by Prof. W. O. Dunn, President of the Franklin County Alliance, in a neat and timely speech. Mr. Terrell was loudly applauded as he took the stand, and it was very plainly seen as he started off, that he was well loaded with good Alliance ammunition, as he at once dived into his subject, after first giving those present who were not members of the Alliance, a hearty welcome. His speech was strong and manly, and one which contained such thoughts as the people should be educated upon. His apparent honest, sincere and earnest manner of urging his points was just such a talk as suited the farmers and all through his long and able speech he was not heard to utter one word of abuse against any other class—except that class of "gold bugs" who make it their life's study to combine and manipulate the affairs of Government to the detriment of the laboring men of the country. For those he had no words of praise. As has been said by one of our contemporaries, "the Alliance was fortunate in securing the services of one so well equipped for the mission he has in hand. And while all of us may not coincide fully in every position he took, still his position in the main, if not altogether, is correct."

The editor of the Times is glad that he was afforded an opportunity to hear Ben Terrell. As a non-member of the Alliance we could object to but very few of his arguments. We took a few notes of his speech, and after a few preliminary remarks he proceeded in substance as follows:

I am not here to censure, but to state facts, whether approved or not. They may look some and they may feel that it is laid at them, but such is not the case, but they are in defense of the organization which I represent. We don't deny the right of any class to do what they think to advance their best interests. We farmers have organized an Alliance, claiming the right to use the intelligence our Creator has given us. We cannot object to others doing this. We must provide for their household, save their wives and children from starvation, and so must we. The man who will not, says the good book, is worse than an infidel, and I agree with it.

The question comes up, as to what the Alliance under the circumstances, should do. Looking from this point what should we do? Should we modify our demands to suit their objects, or seek for the truth whether they object to the parties or not?

Upon this point it seems to me every true man, every farmer who has the least particle of principle will stand with me when I say the Alliance will never desert its principles, will strike error wherever found and seek and defend truth always. Taking that position for the Alliance we must expect opposition, but we are not afraid of it. Having truth on our side, opposition only brings it out clearer and discussion of facts impresses them upon the people. Then I am not objecting to opposition to the Farmers' Alliance. I expect it. To gain our aims we must meet it. Those enjoying class privileges will do all in their power to prevent our aims. Producers must unite.

The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union have three demands for the good of the people. They relate to land, transportation and money. It is a fact that when land is owned by other parties, the parties own you. It would be an insult to your intelligence to offer proof of this. In Ireland, Mexico and France before the revolution, in all various where the landlord oppresses the tenant, this is the case. I am making no assault upon the landlord, for I would be assaulting all of you, for we are all human. Give you power and you would do the same. It is the conditions we attack, which bring such results, has and always will. We farmers demand that the land be owned by American citizens. This is not wrong. It is necessary for the stability and prosperity of our government, which depends on land ownership by its citizens. The Farmers' Alliance demands that no alien shall be allowed to purchase lands nor foreign corporations to own more lands than necessary. The

reason is plain. Control of lands comes by beirship. A foreigner buys an estate and gets control. The Constitution of the United States has provided that no estate shall be entailed, yet it permits foreigners to buy up and accumulate great estates, and when they die it passes into the hands of the eldest sons and in such succession great land estates are built up in America. Again, if corporations own large tracts of land four-fifths of all day the control comes, and it holds together. Such organizations are butiful to the interests of the country, and it is no wonder we look upon them jealously. There are 61,000,000 acres of land owned by foreigners, and mortgages on land counting it as low as \$4 per acre that will amount to 1,500,000,000. The Farmers' Alliance are not alarmists, but anxious should have been taken long ago. Corporations own 227,000,000 acres, and all sorts of foreigners, insurance companies, etc., own 150,000,000 more making a grand total of about one-half the land owned by foreign and home corporations. Up in Illinois there are 2,000 acres of land owned by foreigners, the tenants of which are their subjects and vote as their landlords say, like slaves in slave time did their master's bidding.

Next in regard to transportation. It is best for nations for all to own their homes with no mortgages. If we cannot control transportation we will be deprived of our liberties. Corporation controlling transportation, we are strained have power to do us as they please. This is not right. We are not opposed to railroads, but are opposed to corporations getting management of the public highway and turning them into a cesspool of a blessing. We demand that railroads shall be conducted justly, economically and to all alike. The government should own them. There are nearly 44,000,000,000 invested in railroads, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000,000. For a three speech we might say three in one. Is that right? Has a corporation a right to operate a public highway thus while we have to pay for it. When the railroads are advanced merchants have to pay to freight. Farmers have more transportation to pay than any other class. With all due regard to merchants they have the burden secondary. When railroads are sold to private hands, merchants are compelled to charge more, thus all pecuniary damages fall on the farmer and producer. The producers own less than 25 per cent of the property and pay 62 per cent of the tax. We ask you railroads be brought down to home pay dividends that we be not expected to pay on their watered stock three to one. We demand that they be brought down to actual money value. Our position is that railroads are public highways, they are the agent of the government of which it is the creature. I have looked into the subject and appeal to the highest authority, and pray to prove they are responsible to the government which takes eminent domain. We ask you just and right a law as will cure present abuses. It has too much power. The interest of the people are entwined closely about it. They control with trusts. It enabled the Standard Oil Co. to receive a bonus of 15 cents per barrel for every barrel it handled, whether for them or not. They make your markets. Can force you to sell your tobacco in any market by reducing freight and building a market, then jump up and leave it flat. They have power to do more mischief than any other agency and must be controlled by the government. Being a public highway it must be open to all and these restrictions must be removed. They must cease or we will know the reason why. We will not support a man, party or profession, who is not with us. We have no prejudice. We want equal rights to all special privileges to none; no corporations. We will vote for Kaffir and the baby. We do not antagonize party. We have nothing to do with party. Do not want to control franchise, but to educate it. The third demand is that of money. Upon that demand the Alliance is radical. I claim your attention because we present a new issue in political economy foreign from any other system of finance ever proposed. It was debated at the glow of the Revolution. I heard it argued in a small amount in circulation in purchasing power is increased. If produce is low we can buy more. We ask where is our benefit? It benefits the man who has the dollar. Great damage is done where the benefit? More money in circulation greater the benefit. I have \$1,000 and make purchasing power double and I can buy \$2,000 worth of property with my thousand dollars. Now see how it operates to the benefit of the moneyed man. Another man has \$100,000 and way he can buy \$200,000 worth. His benefit is \$100,000 while mine is only a thousand dollars. Another man is \$1,000 in debt. It is his him the hardest for he has to pay double. The one is expansion—the other contraction. We farmers, being a debtor people, want expansion, or cheaper money. Wall Street will be hurt if we have cheaper money, thus forming a cross between Wall Street and the farmers. This

comes of giving money power to oppress. The Farmers' Alliance holds that to reduce money to a medium of exchange and take away its power to oppress is the great desideratum. More money more power, but take away its power and make it only a medium of exchange we would not want more than we need to gratify our wishes. Our system will give us all we wish; the present system gives money its power. We want to rob it of its power to oppress and make it a servant instead of a master. We are radical because we shear the hyack of his power and give it to the wealth producers. I do not grant the way when this will come about.

I wouldn't divide the land like the agrarians. It would only be a question of time before the shareholders would get control of it again. It is folly to discuss such a desire. We want to place the farmer in a condition of equal rights with all others. In regard to the distribution of capital the farmers demand a circulation of \$50 per capita, to be gradually reached. Unless we can get an expansion of the currency the national debt can never be paid. We are more in debt this year than we were last. Unless we get an increase of money the debt of the people will never be paid, but a prospect of eternal debt is upon us, which will be handed down to our children ad infinitum. It is growing upon us and I can prove this by the census. To do away with this, to be free from debt, to become independent by expansion, we demand an increase of circulation. President Harrison, differing with us, asked a meeting of Alliance representatives to discuss matters. Upon our representation at the White House he said he was glad to meet us, but hoped we would modify our demands. "Why?" and he said, "I loan a construction company \$50,000 on long time and if we make it any cheaper the purchasing power is reduced and I lose by my investment." I told him we understood the question. I told him that 20 years ago it only took 12,500 bushels of wheat to pay your salary, but now the farmers have to make 48,000 bushels to pay it. We are not disloyal. We want to pay the public debt and interest with cheaper money and fewer dollars labor. I asked him if we were all capitalists and what was best, that these conditions be changed or that the farmers become impoverished. His only reply was "Good evening."

Mr. Terrell's explanation of the Sub-Treasury plan was more to our satisfaction than we have ever heard or read before, but as yet the Times is not prepared to fully endorse it, mainly for the reason that we are not satisfied that it is best for the people. As Mr. Terrell says, it is such a radical change that we are "sorter afraid of it." One thing is very sure, however, and that is, a change of some kind is needed, but this writer is not prepared to advise as to what that change should be.

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 required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Louisburg Druggists.

Wouldn't Let Him Suffer.

A man sat at a desk busily writing. A young fellow entered and handed him a paper.

"What's this, young man?"
"That bill from Wesley & Co."
"Oh! yes. Won't you sit down?"
"Haven't time. I want the money on this bill."
"But I have no money."
"That's what you always say."
"Yes, and I am always truthful."
"Can't you pay some on it?"
"If I haven't any money how am I going to pay on it?"
"I tell you it's getting pretty tiresome coming up here."
"I have found it so, young fellow."
"Can't you tell me when you will pay?"
"I can't promise that, but I'll promise to tell you when I do pay."

"Well, the firm has about decided to do something."
"Glad to know it, and I will help them all I can."
"You shouldn't expect me to keep on running after you."
"I don't expect it of you. In fact, I wish you wouldn't."
"I have worn out my shoes dearly, and all on your account."
"Nearly worn out your shoes. Well, I declare that's too bad. Let me see, what number do you wear?"
"About a seven."
"All right, said the man, reaching under his desk and drawing out a pair of shoes, 'here is a pair that I think will just fit you. Take them and wear them in remembrance of me, and when I have caused you to wear out another pair, I will let you have the ones I now have on. It has been my rule never to let the innocent suffer on my account. Good bye.'"

Children are just as liable to suffer from catarrh as grown people. The best and easiest applied remedy is Old Sall's Catarrh Cure.

The best reform in domestic life is without doubt the introduction of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Now no more laudanum need be given to babies.

Utility of the Alliance.

As the Goldsboro Argus says, from the wage-working producer and the farmer comes the demand for relief from excessive taxation. Merchants, manufacturers and bankers are only interested in this question to the extent of a desire to see justice done. They are not affected by taxation, or if affected, are able to shift the burden on to some one else.

For instance, a merchant buys a stock of goods: to the cost of the goods he adds the rent of rooms in which he carries on business; his taxes, also, are entered as cash; after having made an inventory of the costs of his goods, rent, taxes, etc., he fixes the price of his goods accordingly, and in their sale collects his rent, taxes, etc., from the consumer. He pays his rent and his taxes out of his sales. Were his taxes and rent less he could sell his goods at a less per cent of profit, thereby giving his customers the benefit. There is a certain profit of his taxes that he must pay, however. So far as he is a consumer of his own goods, he pays his equal share of taxes.

The shifting process does not begin with the retail merchant, but it begins with the manufacturer. The goods may pass through the hands of two or three parties before they reach the retailer, and the rent and taxes are added every time. The manufacturer, the jobber, the wholesaler and retailer shift their burdens on the consumer, and here the shifting process stops. Mental and unproductive labor is able to take advantage of this shifting process, while productive labor is not.

The great army of wage-workers cannot shift their burdens on some one else. If they demand higher wages of their employer, the advance is added to the first cost, and again carried down the line.

Take another case. A man builds a house to rent. He buys a lot and builds a house, keeping an account of the cost as he goes along. After the house is completed, the account reads something like this: Cost of lot, \$200; cost of material and building same, \$800; total, \$1,000. Now this man is entitled to at least 8 per cent, on money invested, which would be \$80 per annum. Eight per cent is good interest and the owner should be satisfied with \$80 per annum. But the building must be insured and the taxes must be paid. Therefore, he must add insurance and taxes, say \$5 for insurance and \$15 for taxes, making in all \$100 per annum. He must get it, or it will be a losing investment. As a consequence he fixes the rent at \$100 per annum, shifting the taxes and insurance on the consumer of his goods. A man may have thousands of dollars invested in tenement houses. He may pay into the treasury hundreds of dollars of taxes and yet if he does not occupy or use any of the property himself, he never actually pays one dollar of the taxes. He has only shifted the burden of taxation from his shoulders on to those of some one else. If these are facts, and they are, should not every laboring man be interested in having taxes reduced to the lowest point possible, by stopping extravagant legislation and by a return of honesty and frugality on the part of our lawmakers?

The laborer pays for all the extravagant expenditures of public money, although he may not own a dollar's worth of taxable property. He may never see the assessor or tax-collector, but he pays the tax in the end. And whenever the wage-workers come to understand this question of taxes, as the wage-workers are beginning to understand it, no party will dare to advocate or pass laws simply to get rid of a surplus.

It costs one million dollars per day to run our Government in a time of peace, with no apparent effort toward a reduction, but good healthy signs for a yearly increase. One million spent every time the sun goes down. All the wages of a million men required every day to pay the expenses of our frugal Government!

Where does it go? Over one hundred and thirty millions for pensions, and with the recklessness with which pension laws are passed, we can't tell where it will stop. Productive labor pays every dollar of it, we care not whether it is raised by tariff, revenue or direct taxation.

If this three hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars had to be raised by direct taxation, every man paying equally as to his wealth, or an equal per cent on his actual income, our country, State and National expenses would be reduced one half in less than three years.

Under that system of taxation, if our law makers passed a law appropriating one million dollars to throw into a sink-hole in the Mississippi river, they would do so, knowing that they would help pay for their foolishness. Or, if they would get patriotic and appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to erect a statue to some unknown supposed benefactor or statesman, they would do so knowing that they would be compelled to pay for their patriotism.

But so long as the direct taxes are shifted on to labor, and so long as indirect taxes are laid on consumption, just so long will labor continue to be robbed to pay for extravagant legislation. And this is what labor is at length finding out everywhere. The Democratic party laid down the doctrine and the Farmers' Alliance recognized its truth and adopted it as a principle, and where Democracy could make no progress by reason of Republican-schooled prejudice the Alliance has advanced the good cause. Every farmer of the West and the Middle States, however educated to hate Democracy through object lessons placed before him by Reed and Harrison and Sherman and Chandler, instantly, the very moment the Alliance presents its practical suggestions, claps his hands on its empty pockets to exclaim the tariffs cunning fingers and become practically a Democrat. He has not studied the subject a month, inside the Alliance lodge, till he is astonished that he was ever blindfolded by the bloody shirt that he might be deftly plucked, sewed up in a mortgage and cast into the devil's deep blue sea of homeless, helpless poverty.

The Alliance, whatever its "bad break" in some of the States, is indispensable just now. It is the product, as was Know Nothingism, of a necessity of its time. It will and should live and flourish until its mission is achieved, and until it has instructed every farmer of the United States into perfect co-operation with Jeffersonian Democracy.

Whatever its purpose, as defined now and then by the selfish, ambitious demagogue, these ends it is achieving, and this paper because of its radical Democracy, is devoted to the service and solidity of the Alliance.

THE GERM DESTROYER.

In the field of discovery and invention, medicine has not kept pace with surgery. That, perhaps is natural; service surgery is the mechanical branch of medicine. The general acceptance of the germ theory of disease, however, opens a new field for medicine, and will take it completely away from the medieval superstitions that still cling to its skirts. And yet medicine is not without its discovery. It has long been known, and the

fact is now recognized, whatever the test has been made, that Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) will destroy the germs of malarial disease, the microbes of skin diseases, and the bacilli of contagious and other forms of blood poisoning, ejects them from the blood and purifies and builds up the system. No medical discovery of our day has achieved such remarkable success.

Charming Widow! And what are you doing now-a-days? He: Oh, amusing myself; looking out for nuber one. And you? Widow: Looking out for nuber two.

Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria.

It is not the use of money, but the abuse of it, that makes it an evil.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

An echo is like a woman, always determined to have the last word.

Bull's Baby Syrup Facilitates Teething. Price only 25 cents. Sold at druggists. Regulates the Bowels.

Day's Horse POWDER. Prevents Lung Fever and Croup. Keeps the Throat Open. Sold at druggists. For sale by all dealers. Try it!

25 SALVATION OIL. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. At druggists. 25 cts. per bottle.

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. At druggists. 25 cts. per bottle.

SMOKE LANGE'S CIGARETTES FOR CURE. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of Franklin County, will be in Louisburg on the second Thursday of February, April, July, September, October and December, and remain for three days if necessary, for the purpose of examining applicants to teach in the Public Schools of this county. I will also be in Louisburg on Saturday of each week, and all public days, to attend to any business connected with my office.

J. N. HARTSH, Supt.

Professional cards. W. M. PERSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LOUISBURG, N. C. Practices in all Courts. Office in the Court House.

DR. J. E. MALONE. Office 2 doors below Furman's drug store, adjoining Dr. O. L. Ellis.

THOS. B. WILDER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LOUISBURG, N. C. Office on Main street, one door below Eagle Hotel.

DR. W. H. NICHOLSON, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, LOUISBURG, N. C. Office opposite Eagle Hotel.

E. W. TIMBERLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LOUISBURG, N. C. Office on N. 4th St.