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Baptist—Rev. Bayless Cade, pastor. Services 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Sunday School 9 o'clock A. M.  
W. M. B. Church—Rev. J. N. Egerton, pastor. Services 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Friday before first Monday in each month.

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Will practice together in the counties of Granville, Vance, Franklin and Warren, and in all matters requiring their joint attention. We hope by prompt, diligent and faithful attention to business, to deserve and receive a portion of the law business of this section.

# The Franklin Times.

Published every Friday by James A. Thomas, Editor and Proprietor. WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE. WITH CHARITY FOR ALL. PRICE ALSO PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XVII. LOUISBURG, N. C., MAY 11, 1888. NO. 10

## VOORHEES ARRAIGNS THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY.

FOR ITS OUTRAGES AT THE SOUTH—HIS ELOQUENT SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees' speech in the Senate on the resolution to refer the President's annual message was remarkably fine in conception and delivery. There has been no such display of eloquence, indeed, in the Senate, it is said for many a day. Of the issue of sectional hate, forced by the Republican party, he said:

"Twenty-three springs and summers have decorated with flowers the graves of the dead, and as many autumn and winters have covered them with funeral leaves, and shrouds of snow, since peace was declared between warring States in the field, and yet at this late day a campaign of political animosity is again declared against the people of the South, their rights, their security and their good name.

The special anger of Republican leaders is excited because the vote of the South in a national contest is solid against their party. Will some one on the other side of the chamber, and even with the slightest knowledge of human nature, tell me how the vote of the South could be other than it is? You had political supremacy once from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. At one time and another for seven years and more after the war you had ascendancy to every State of the entire South; you elected the public Government, State officers, and legislatures in them. You had the purse with which to corrupt, the sword with which to intimidate, and a Republican Congress and President to enact and to enforce all laws necessary for the overthrow of individual and State rights and for the consolidation of your power.

You seized upon the enfranchised negro and sought to organize and hurl him against the peace and security of political and social order, and for a time and in many instances you succeeded. You and your allies, who mostly went from the North, not "filles of the Confederacy," but allies for power and plunder, swept down upon the helpless South like Hyder-Ali upon the Carnatic, and left scarcely a vestige from which to hope and with which to rebuild, except its never failing soil and staunch and splendid manhood. You despoiled States of their resources, and you dismantled them of their credit. You issued their bonds and securities in the interest of fraud, and hawked them on the markets, like counterfeit paper, for anything you could get.

You ordered investigations, and sent committees and commissions, composed of your bitterest partisans, into the South, for the purpose of scraping together and putting in permanent form the prejudices of vagabonds and scoundrels with which to defame and blacken the reputation of the Southern people. They were proclaimed in some instances as bandits, and in others as barbarians. You repeatedly annulled honest elections, and their results were favorable to the stability of good order of society, and against the schemes of partisan plunderers. You would have overturned the State government of South Carolina in 1876, and again sacked the substance and the credit of the State, had it not been that a giant stood in your way, upheld by the public judgment of the world.

And it is this party, sir, whose leaders now fume and rave and threaten the Southern people and their States, because they do not welcome it back again into power with all its unhalloved memories and its predaconic instincts and habits. As well you might expect a frontier settlement to welcome with joy a second invasion of tomahawks and scalping knives.

Why gaze and wonder at the result of the election a few days ago in Louisiana? There is nothing in the 75,000 Democratic majority to marvel at. It was simply the overwhelming protest of the people of that State, terrified and appalled at the prospect of being again being governed by the leaders of the Republican party and the only wonder is that the vote was not unanimous.

They had in former times seen the Federal government pass into Republican hands with a debt of \$1,300,000,000, and they had seen in the short space of four years afterwards crabs to the very earth financially ruined, bankrupted and dishonored by a mountainous debt of \$50,000,000. The people of Louisiana of both races had witnessed worse and more dishonouring government in their State under Republican rule than the pirate chief of Barrataria ever inflicted in their lawless camps, and in the very election they simply declared with a unanimity that they wanted such government no more forever.

But, sir, suppose we permit the people of the entire South to make answer by their words to the reproaches of sectional hate, to the proposed ineffectual legislation of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), and to the other revolutionary and unconstitutional measures introduced at the present session here, and in the other branches of Congress. The spirit of wonderful progress does not seize upon a country afflicted with lawlessness and social and political disorder. Capital does not seek investment in a land of crime and insecurity. Business men do not carry their money to the homes of criminals and outlaws to make new purchases and to increase their gains. Let the condition of the South to-day interpret the full meaning of these propositions. Her development, since left to the centre of her own local affairs, and during the last ten years, in all the great industrial pursuits, is to the minds of thoughtful observers a marvel in the history of the world.

Since 1870 careful and reliable statistics show that over 15,000 miles of railroad have been built on Southern soil, and that over \$600,000,000 have been put into the construction of new and the improvement of old roads in that section of the country. Within the same length of time the cotton crop has averaged \$300,000,000 a year, the total value of agricultural products upward of \$700,000,000 a year, and the assessed value of the entire property of the South has increased more than \$1,000,000,000 since 1870.

In order to show still further that the sound, conservative local governments of the South have encouraged their own citizens, as well as citizens of the North and of Europe, to embark in wide diversities of new enterprises, and as show-

ing the continued and increased confidence inspired by the law-abiding people of the Southern States, I call attention to their industrial growth in 1887 as compared with the former year, 1886.

And when we add to this bright picture of material development the successful labors of the people of the South in the cause of those who bless education and the Christian religion, we need no longer wonder that they are hopeful, and indeed confident, of their great future, and that that future they feel that the charts of their political opening in the future, and fall harmless from their shield of honor, industry and good faith, a shield more invincible and brighter far than that wrought and fashioned for the Grecian warrior by Hephestus, and on which

"He shall tread earth, and the sky, and the belt of the sea."

I speak not of the New South, as if a new race had arisen; not of new faculties and gifts heretofore unknown, but of a people who for more than two centuries and a half have proven themselves equal to the requirements of the loftiest manhood, who were foemen once worthy of the North-men's steel, and who are brethren now worthy of American embrace, affection, and pride every where.

When called upon before the people of my State in the approaching election, I shall have to speak for thirty years and more, to answer for the conduct of my political friends of the South, may I not respond with the immortal philosophy of the mighty Nazarene?

"Ye shall know that I am their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

can lead the forces of liberty and civilization from Banker Hill to New York. It has been and is the design and purpose of the undersigned to inaugurate a noble and heroic struggle in the matter of the nomination of State Auditor by the Democratic State convention which meets on the 11th of May, praying that his friends should present and vote for him rather than seem to a public matter to do so himself. The publication of this card does not will not be regarded as in contemplation of such a desire and purpose, in view of the following explanation respectfully submitted: For the past two months inquiries have come in from all sections of the State as to whether the writer desires the nomination for Auditor, and these inquiries have invariably been accompanied with the assurance: "We are for you against the field, if you want the nomination. Please let us hear from you." During these same two months I have been kept closely occupied, and my attention entirely absorbed, by the severe and finally fatal illness of a member of my family. It has been and is, therefore, utterly impossible for me to write to my friends singly and make known to them my desires and wishes in the premises. Hence the necessity for this card, which, as I am an Editor (Agricultural) and so in a measure, and measure entitled to the courtesy which obtains among the editorial fraternity, I ask the publication of at the hands of the Democratic Press throughout the State.

Twelve years ago I was laid aside by overwork from the active duties of the ministry, with a permanent charge against engaging again in theological study or ministerial work, except in an incidental way, but with the full assurance by eminent advisers that I could very well engage in, and was fully competent for, any other sort of work. This withdrawal from the active ministry was, and is, fully understood by my brethren, who make it no cause for censure but rather the pleasure in honoring me whenever opportunity presents, as I am still ever glad to agree them in any and every way I can. This explanation is made for those who are disposed to doubt the genuineness of the old proverb, that "the speaker should stick to his last," and who look with no favor on a man who upon a voluntary, self-imposed ministry. The explanation is made, to increase the situation, not being understood, this particularly objection was used effectively last year to defeat me for an office, which I most desired and which would have been peculiarly congenial to my tastes and training. At an enforced withdrawal from the active ministry in the manner stated I chose to be a farmer and that has been, and is, my only and exclusive occupation to date. My name will be presented, always and content as a candidate for State Auditor at the Democratic State Convention which meets this month. I feel that I am fully competent for the office and that it will be generally conceded. If I were not perfectly assured as to my competency, I would neither seek nor want the position. To the old soldiers of the State with whom I sustained a fellowship of service and suffering throughout the four years of the war—from the beginning to the last day at Appomattox, and who, having manifested their appreciation of one soldier by giving him an honorable discharge in office, now seem disposed to give another old soldier a chance to the honors and emoluments of the State, for the promotion of whose interests I have wrought long and faithfully both with tongue and pen, to that largest voting element in the Democratic Party, which while having in its ranks an abundance of the best talent for the filling of any office in the gift of the people, has been allowed but one representative on the Democratic State ticket throughout the whole of the 33 years that have elapsed since the war, and that element is well as to people of other faiths who believe in fair play and do not care who the damned are, "the separation of church and state" to mean simply and exclusively the separation of one particular church from participation in the honors and emoluments of the State; to the leaders and to the rank and file of the Democratic Party of North Carolina, I present my most respectful application for nomination and election to

the office of State Auditor.

From the Journal Free Press, St. Louis, Mo. April 22nd, 1887.

The efficacy of Peonials in the treatment of this government is now once more, after the lapse of years, in the hands of the Democratic party, and its response to the great trust has been worthy of its historic fame. Some disappointed have been left, some complaints have been heard, as was inevitable, but the verdict of the American people in November of this year will be that there has been honest, capable government, and that it shall be continued.

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The Times is the oldest newspaper published in Franklin county, and its circulation extends all over every section of this and adjoining counties. Advertisers' notices will be inserted in the Times at the following rates: For the first insertion, 10 cents per line; for subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. The Times will not be responsible for the loss of correspondence. Brief communications from all sections must be signed and accompanied by a return address. News items of any nature will be gratefully received.

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**THE BLACKSMITH.**  
I desire to inform the public that I have moved to the shop at the foot of the river bridge on the west side of Main Street, where I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work. Hope allowing a specialty.  
D. M. DAVIS,  
Louisburg, N. C.

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**LABOR,**  
AS THE UNDERSTANDERS  
HAVE DONE.