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THE FRANKLIN TIMES

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JAMES A. THOMAS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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All business put in my hands will receive prompt attention.

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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 receive a portion of the law business of this section.

The Franklin Times.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor. WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL. PRICE $1.50 PER ANNUM In Advance.

VOL. XVII LOUISBURG, N. C. OCTOBER 5 1888 NO. 38

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,
of Alamance County.

For Secretary of State:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of Wake county.

For State Treasurer:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake County.

For State Auditor:
GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba County.

For Attorney-General:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe County.

For Judges Supreme Court:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
of Franklin County.
JAMES E. SHAW,
of Beaufort County.
ALFONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke County.

For Presidential Electors at Large:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
of New Hanover County.
FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK,
of Orange County.
For Congress from 4th District
BENJ. H. BUNN,
OF NASH.

For Senate—7th District,
E. W. KING.
J. G. SILLS.

COUNTY TICKET.

House of Representatives
CHAS. M. COOKE,
JNO. T. CLIFTON.
Sheriff:
H. C. KEARNEY.
Register of Deeds
ALFRED DAVIS.
Treasurer:
M. S. DAVIS.
Surveyor:
BURWELL BAKER.
Coroner.
E. J. BLACKLY.

INTIMIDATION.

RACE PERSECUTIONS.

In the South the negro vote has been united all along and from several causes. One of the chief ones is the fear of their own race. It is known to all that in most communities a negro who would vote for a Democrat is in peril. The roughs of his own race are merciless persecutors. They will maim or kill to prevent a negro from exercising the freeman's right to vote as he chooses. . . . For twentyodd years these persecutions have continued. But you will hear none of the bellowers in Congress in their denunciations of the Southern whites denouncing in turn the blacks for their persecutions and thus preventing a free expression of opinion and choice. They have many ways to deter and intimidate in addition to beating and pelting. They can boycott as well as maim. Recently in New York a colored Cleveland club was pelted with bricks by negroes while parading. The people had to hammer the roughs into good behavior. In 1883, the colored club in Charlotte County, Va., was stoned in the streets of Richmond. In this city in 1884, stones were thrown into a Democratic procession of negroes, and even the stand upon which Gov. Scales was speaking was stoned. The following shows that the devil of intolerance and persecution is still at work among the negroes. It is from the New York Times, which publishes the subjoined dispatch:

"CHARLESTON, WEST VA, Sep. 18—When the Independent colored men of the State met in convention here last week and placed a State ticket in the field, and endorsed Cleveland and Thurman, there were predictions of trouble for those leading the revolt against the Republicans. The prophecy seems in a fair way to be fulfilled. E. A. Turner, the colored candidate for State Auditor, has been teaching school at Wellsburg, Brooke county. An attempt to resign the nomination having failed, the Republican managers have by pleading and threats stampeded his scholars so that only four remain. His school is ruined and his occupation gone. He will have to seek employment elsewhere. Other threats and intimidations are being made against others prominent in the independent movement."

This is a free country. Men of born rulers are entitled to a free expression of opinion and a free ballot. Race persecutions should stop. Violations of law should be severely punished. In the North the Bosses carry out their plans differently. Republican monopolists simply say to their employes that if they vote against their interest then the shops or furnaces or factories will be closed. Or, men are paid off and quietly dismissed. This is the worst kind of intimidation, for it brings famine to the door. If the Northern white man should vote as he preferred there would be very great changes in the election results in many States.

And Still They Come.

Every paper that we look into, especially our Northern exchanges, where Republicans mostly predominate, we see where some patriotic, intelligent, thinking man who has heretofore been a Republican has come over and taken his stand on the Democratic platform.

The last acquisition of this kind that has come under our observation is the Hon. Jno. A. Abbott, of Lebanon, Ohio, who has always been an active Republican, and is a veteran Union soldier. He declares his intention of voting for Cleveland and Thurman.

The letter, which we have read, is an able, manly and lucid statement of Mr. Abbott's reason for changing his party relations.

He has long believed that a reform in the tariff was necessary to the prosperity and safety of the country, and has hoped against hope that his party would adopt a reform policy. "When Gen. Harrison was nominated," he says, "I had not a doubt but I would support him, though I depreciated and despised the platform on which he stood." But General Harrison's utterances at Toledo and elsewhere have convinced him that the General is in full sympathy with the vicious principles proclaimed at Chicago, and Mr. Abbott therefore feels that he cannot conscientiously support him.

It is because the Democratic party is right on the tariff question that men like Mr. Abbott, whose name is legion, are coming out boldly in support of its candidates in this campaign. They are reading and thinking men, and they know that the tariff policy of the Republican party is a vicious and criminal policy, and knowing this they have the courage to oppose it, regardless of their past affiliations with the Republican party. Thousands of life-long Republicans know the same thing, but lack the courage to say so. But many of them will cast a silent vote for tariff reform in November, just the same.

Preserve Her Honor.

In the past twenty years the State of North Carolina has developed her resources as much or more than any State in the South. Her people have been aroused, there has been nought to disturb her, and as a consequence the State has gone on day after day advancing. Her cotton industries have increased rapidly and her manufacturers of tobacco have grown apace, and become known throughout the world. In all her industries she has succeeded, and they have become varied and profitable. When we look at the State as she is, and then turn back to review her condition just after the war when radical misrule with all its attendant evils had her in its grasp—when the spirit of the people was broken, and evil stared them in the face everywhere. Can we really estimate the value that the democratic party has been to the State. It the same rulers that dominated from 1865 to 1870 had continued in power, the State to-day would not only have been impoverished, but every white man who had energy or spirit would have been forced for peace sake to leave his home, or else lived in poverty or misery—but as soon as the Democratic party took hold of the reins, an assurance of protection was given, peace and prosperity returned and the old State so degraded and trampled upon rose from her lethargy and has continued with unabated energy to place herself foremost in the ranks of progress. The work is now bravely going on, and the resources of the State are not near developed—but if the party led by Dockery be its rulers, the white men of the State be compelled to stand aside, then that which has begun and which has flourished, will assuredly be retarded and drag out a weary existence. For the good of the State, for the sake of your own welfare, for the sake of peace and happiness for the children you love, white men of North Carolina let it not be said of you, that you in her days of prosperity turned the good old State over to a party who despoiled her, who will dishonor the good name and work for that you have toiled so hard to preserve.—Fayetteville Observer.

Our State Contemporaries.

Col. Dockery was on the side of those who would have taken from the white man his birthright—the right to control his own public affairs—and put over him in charge of those affairs the negro who had been his slave, his field hand, his hewer of wood and drawer of water, whose ignorance was absolute so far as government was concerned; who, indeed, as Judge Russell says, was no more fit to govern than his heathen brother in the wilds of central Africa. Col. Dockery was on the side of those who countenanced the most unheard of legislation in the interest of spoilsmen at the expense of the State, who encouraged the most ruinous taxation of all forms of property and the wildest extravagance in public expenditures, who brought the State to the verge of bankruptcy unlimited and indefinite, from which it was saved only by the providential triumph eventually of Democracy and the economical, creditable and efficient government that went along there with. He has been with those who would wreck the ship of State between the hope of salvation, and we have never heard that he has repented of the sins he thus committed. Yet he has the assurance to stand again before the people of North Carolina and to ask their suffrages for their highest office in their gift.—Raleigh News-Observer.

All the possible efforts ought to be exerted that all the people of our State may at least learn to read and and write, to see the beauty and sentiments and the laws of the country and to write their own names. Besides this, the vast masses of our people may now acquire the rudiments of an English education. If they will make use of the free public schools for five or six years, short and efficient as these schools now are, almost every the people can learn all that is required to be taught in these schools. But many of the brightest boys and girls ought to go from these schools to the academies. To this end we need one or more academies in every county. These academies, as a rule, ought to be, not in the towns, but in the rural districts, where living is cheap, and temptation to vice is at a minimum.—Raleigh Recorder.

One of the Coon Candidates in the Black District Bought Off.

Washington Special, 20th, to the Raleigh News and Observer.

It has been ascertained here that the the Protective Tariff League has bought off Mebane, one of the Republican candidates for Congress in the second North Carolina district, and will furnish Cheatham with money against Simmons. Mr. Simmons has during his term here taken a bold and aggressive stand in favor of tariff reduction and has thereby given great offense to the protected monopolists, especially the cotton bagging trust combination, and they have determined upon his defeat if money can do it. If they can defeat him, while it will be a loss to the farmers and laborers of his district whose cause he has championed, it will be a great victory for the rich manufacturers of New England.

It is understood here that the Tariff League people have abandoned all hope of electing Harrison and are bending their efforts to carry the House of Representatives.

THESE TARIFF TALKS.

Philadelphia Times, Ind.

Mr. Bullock, one of our largest woolen manufacturers and a Republican, Declares that without free wool the woolen industries can't be prosperous in this country, and our American market can't be supplied by American mills and labor.

Mr. Singerly, a Democrat, who has nearly a half million invested in woolen mills, declares that he can't operate his mills and employ labor at fair wages without free wool and chemicals.

Mr. Roades, of Secaris, Deleware county, a Republican woolen manufacturer, says his woolen mills are idle, because they are taxed to idleness by tariff taxes on raw material.

Mr. Dobson, one of the leading carpet manufacturers of the country, a Republican, stated the exact truth when he declared to a Congressional committee that with free raw material and 25 per cent. tariff on his products he could manufacture profitably. The present average tariff tax on carpets is 58.81 per cent., ranging from 24.76 on hemp to 61.92 on Druggets.

Mr. Drexel, the most conservative of our American bankers, and especially interested in the business and industrial prosperity of the country, speaks for intellectual and honest Republicans like himself, when he declares that free raw materials are necessary to successful industries in the United States.

Does Mr. Singerly seek to destroy his half million woolen mills to serve a party purpose? Do Messrs. Drexel, Bullock, Dobson and Roades testify against the mistaken policy of their party from any other motives than a sincere desire to prosper industry and protect labor?

A large majority of the wool consumed in this country is imported from foreign countries either in raw materials or in manufactured goods, even under the highg tariff tax of 41 per cent, to protect wool, the wool industry is steadily declining in the older States.

The battle for free raw materials used by our general productive industries is the great battle for the enfranchisement of the workingmen of the country. It is a battle for enlarging our products; for enlarging the demands for labor; for enlarging wages by increased demand for workingmen; for reduction in the cost of necessaries of life for cheapening our American goods to home consumers and competing in foreign markets. Is this not the battle of labor? If it is, let labor calmly consider, fully understand and vote honestly for itself.

Feeding Milk Cows.

Will some of the readers of the Cultivator give me some information about feeding milk cows? What is best to feed them on when failing in milk? I have started a dairy business with cows raised in upper Georgia and South Carolina, and running them without calves for nine months, they are now failing. I fed first four months on bran alone. I found they fell back. Since then I have been mixing and changing; sometimes bran and then corn meal, ground feed corn and oats. I have a pasture but it is rather hard; and all my changes seem to do no good. I salt regular; may be too much salt. My cows go too much to fat and not milk. If any one will give some dots about feeding milk cows, I will be thankful.—N. G. Starke, Fla.

ANSWER.—Cows ought to be abundantly supplied with "roughness" in the shape of good grazing, nutritious hay or green forage, as much as they will eat. Corn meal or corn in any form is not a good milk-producer, but goes to making fat. Wheat bran is good for milk.—Southern Cultivator.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

A Talk With The Farmers.

It is a mark of weakness intellectually, as well as every other way, to jump at a conclusion rather than reason to it. There are certain kinds of business in which a man must necessarily decide on without time for much reflection. But whatever decision is reached may be commended or criticised according to the available time for reflection and investigation before the decision is made. The farmer apparently has more time for cool calculating reflection than perhaps any other class of men. The merchant, for instance, who does a part of his work behind the counter and at the desk, is too much rushed to take a general survey of his business oftener than once a year. Once a year he takes an inventory of his goods and measures up his business generally. The remainder of his time he must needs be driving trades with his customers. With the farmer it is different. His stock in trade is largely his time and the growing crop on the farm.

And every day he sees each single article of his stock, namely, his growing crop, his pastures, his cattle, his hogs, his horses, the condition of his barns and cribs and smoke houses &c.

Now, the merchant or professional man may not have the opportunity oftener than once a year; but the farmer may make a survey of his entire business every day.

This leads us to speak of the farmer's oppression. He feels oppressed. He is oppressed. Why is he oppressed? Because he has too little independence. He buys too much.

Now, let every farmer look at his barns and larders. If they are scantily filled with supplies or totally filled with emptiness, why not investigate the cause as well as the consequence? The consequence needs no investigation. It shows itself. The cause needs little more. It is simply because the corn, wheat, oats, grass, meat and home supplies generally are not raised at home. The bagging trust is a great oppression just now. It is undoubtedly hard to bear. But let farmers wake up and raise their supplies at home and then a little ripple with the commercial world will not trouble them seriously.

We do not mean to say that farmers do not work. Of all men they work the most. But how is the work directed? Is it directed in the wisest manner possible? The same old lines may be written over a thousand times: "Home supplies and home economy are the only means of Southern prosperity." If the Farmer's Alliance can bring about a revolution in this matter, there will be less trouble about trusts and monopolies. There will be once more prosperity and happiness in the South then, and not till then.

The Enemy Have Money and Will Get More.

Raleigh Correspondence Durham Tobacco Plant.

The Republicans claim loudly that they have no campaign funds. This was mentioned yesterday to a prominent Democrat. He said: "Don't you believe a word of it. They have money and the promise of more—I know whereof I speak. Some Republicans have circulated a rumor that this year they are getting no money, while others have said that the Third party is getting all the Republican money which comes into North Carolina. The Republicans are getting aid and they are using it, too. Eaves and Love Harris are in consultation now and there is a desperate attempt to get every vote possible for Harrison. The Republicans are filled with faith that Harrison will win. They don't say anything about how Fowle will stand, but they are trying to move heaven and earth to cut down his majority. They will use every trick heretofore tried and a lot of new ones, and I want our people to be told to keep on the watch. If we know them under this time they are gone. Democratic work must not slacken for an instant."

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

The Times is the oldest newspaper published in Franklin county, and its circulation extends all over Franklin 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 on live topics are solicited.

To those who propose to vote the Republican or Prohibition ticket, let them remember that under republican rule in 1869 our state tax was 80 cents on the hundred dollars worth of property, and now it is only 20 cents.

That our State roads are now kept up and above. That our own county and many others under democratic rule are almost bankrupt. Now our roads are good.

The public school system has been improved under Democratic administration. How was it under the management of the republican party? Think of these things, and ask yourself do I want to place the State back where it was in 1868. Do I wish to see a political revolution.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

You cannot afford to trifle with your health by experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may try to persuade you to accept something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections.

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Ruhlmann Mundy, Esq., Attorney at Law, Clay county, Tenn., writes: "I have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother was also very low with malarial fever, attended by a physician, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. I am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. H. Wilkerson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds his testimony, saying he knew two persons who died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for all kidney, Liver and stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c and $1, at Clifton's.

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I return thanks to the citizens of Louisburg and surrounding country for past patronage, and seek a continuance of same.

THOS. B. WILDER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Office on Main St., one door south of the Eagle Hotel.