

# The Franklin Times.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL.

PRICE \$1.50 PER ANNUM In Advance

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NO. 44

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 cordially solicited. News items of any nature will be thankfully received.

IS CONSUMPTION INCURABLE

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with absence of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me as an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle, and able to perform work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Evil is soon done, but slowly remedied. A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's catarrh remedy. For sale at Furman's.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer of Bourne, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure. For sale at Furman's Drug Store."

Shiloh's cough and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale at Furman's.

Shiloh's catarrh remedy—A positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth. For sale by W. H. Furman, Jr.

"Hackback," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Furman.

Shiloh's cure will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. For sale by Furman.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale at Furman's.

"DO YOU CATCH ON?"



J. C. HUTSON & CO'S Furniture Store

WHERE YOU CAN BE SUITED IN

PARLOR SUITS.

Brocantelle Silk Parlor Suits \$63.50  
Silk Plush Parlor Suits from \$50.00 to \$63.50  
Silk Plush Sofa 20.00  
Silk Plush Divan 16.50

BED ROOM SUITS.

Poplar Chamber Suits from \$22.50 to 30.00  
Oak Chamber Suits 53.50  
Walnut Chamber Suits from \$37.50 to 60.00  
Walnut Bedsteads from 8.00 to 12.00

BEDDING.

Hair Mattresses, finest quality \$25.00  
Pine Hair Mattresses from \$15.00 to \$25.00  
Cotton Mattresses from 5.00 to 8.00  
Straw or Shuck Cotton Top 5 to 4.50

DINING ROOM.

Walnut Extension Tables 10.00  
Walnut Extension Tables \$11.50  
Walnut sideboards \$29.00 to \$50.00  
Poplar sideboards 10.00

TABLES.

Drop Leaf Tables \$2.75  
Centre Tables \$2.00 and 2.50  
Any other Centre tables 4.50  
Liqueur cabinet tables 7.00

CHAIRS.

Split Seat chairs \$1.35  
Common wood chairs \$1.00  
Cane seat chairs \$1.75  
Oak dining chairs \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50  
Buckers \$1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cases for creating chairs, 1,000 \$1.00  
Single Seat beds \$2.25  
Woven-wire Mattresses \$1.50  
wardrobes \$10.00 and \$12.50  
Children's Rockers and High Chairs \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50  
Baby Basket Carriages, with Parasols \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00

Half Stands \$12.00 and \$15.00  
Sofas, tin or wire \$3.50  
Lounges from \$7.00 to \$16.50  
Hammock chairs \$3.00 and 5.00  
Leaves for \$2.00 to 12.00  
wash tubs from \$1.50 to 16.00

On our part the country will receive the most attention. Letters of inquiry, etc., gratefully and promptly answered.

J. C. HUTSON & CO.

No. 12 East Main St., between

Rail and Woolcut Streets.

RALEIGH, N. C.

## WHAT CAUSED IT?

Statesville Landmark.

Nine hundred and nine newspapers and politicians out of a thousand say it was the tariff. Maybe so. The tariff had something to do with it in some localities, and probably everything; but the Landmark does not see it in that way. There was some all-prevailing cause that brought about a revulsion of feeling against the Democratic party, but if it was the tariff question it should have manifested itself differently. New York is a great manufacturing city; the Democrats made gains there. Connecticut is a great manufacturing State; the Democrats carried it. New Jersey is almost wholly given over to manufacturing; in New Jersey the Democrats doubled their majority of four years ago. Rhode Island and Pennsylvania show Democratic gains; so does the city of Chicago; so do nearly all of the manufacturing centres. Two years ago Jehu Baker, Republican, defeated W. R. Morrison, Democrat, (Horizontal bill) for Congress in Illinois on the tariff issue; last week Baker was defeated in the same district by Forman, Democrat. In the State election last spring, the Democrats carried Louisiana by 27,000 majority; last week they carried it by 8,000. Louisiana is interested in a high tariff on sugar. The Mills bill reduces the sugar tax 16 per cent.; the Republican senate tariff bill reduces it 50 per cent. Did the tariff do it in Louisiana? That is a Southern State and the result there, apart from the tariff, cannot be looked at from the standpoint from which one looks at the result in a Northern State; its vote is simply referred to as one of the surprises of the day.

We have seen where the Democrats gained or held their own—they did so in all the great cities of the country. Where did they lose? In the interior or agricultural districts of New York and in the agricultural districts of the Northern and Western States. The farming class voted the Republican ticket. In New York they overcame the city Democracy. In Michigan, Wisconsin and Kansas, States which are purely agricultural, and upon which the Democrats built high hopes by reason of the tariff issue, the Republican majorities increased. To say that these farmers voted for a protective tariff is to insult their intelligence. A protective tariff is nothing but a burden to the farmer; he derives no benefit whatever from it. But these farmers voted the Republican ticket. Because they had some vague idea that in some way or other "protection" protects them? No.

Then why?

The Landmark still sees in the result of the election more of the sectional issue than anything else. The great mass of the Northern people do not feel that the South has any right to a part in the administration of affairs of this government. The Republican President all dwell with it upon that idea. Mr. Cleveland has treated it exactly as if it were the equal of any other section. He invited three Southern men into his cabinet; he appointed a Southern man to the Supreme Court bench; he sent them as ministers to foreign countries and appointed them to places of honor and trust in Washington. The Northern mind revolted against this treatment of "Confederate brigadiers" and felt toward the President that he was compounding a felony. Then came his veto of that father of all iniquities, the dependent pension bill, which practically provided for quartering upon the public treasury every man who saw service in the Union army during the war and is yet alive, and the relations of all those who are dead. This act angered the Northern soldiers beyond expression and not only the soldiers themselves and all the survivors of those who are dead, but the families of both the living and

## THE TARIFF SCARE.

As might have been anticipated.

In the event of defeat, the election is no sooner over than the cry is raised that the result has been due to premature Tariff Reform agitation. Had not the President delivered his Tariff Message of December it is pretended that his election would have been a sort of triumphal march. How little truth in this view lies upon the surface. Of all the States of the Union, New Jersey and Connecticut would have most visibly revealed the effects of a "tariff scare" had it any existence. The glass, earthenware, woolen, cotton and iron and steel manufacturers of New Jersey are the industries of the tariff-mongers; declared would be ruined by the Mills bill. Newark, Trenton, Paterson, Camden and other towns team with workmen in these industries; yet New Jersey has given to Cleveland a majority almost double that of four years ago. Such is the emphatic protest of industrial New Jersey against the false cries of the tariff alarmists. Connecticut, too. No State of the Union surpasses Connecticut in the variety of its manufacturers or in the intelligence of its workmen, and nowhere has the tariff issue been so thoroughly discussed. Connecticut was included in the programme of the Republican managers. When dishonest appeals to fear made no impression upon the workmen and mechanics of Connecticut, every means of intimidation and device of corruption were brought to bare upon them. But Connecticut has gloriously emerged from the tremendous assault upon her integrity and her intelligence with which Tariff Reform inscribed upon her banner.

## The Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

God is recognized in the Constitution of our State, and should ever be honored as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in the hearts of our people. To him we are indebted for our country and her institutions, for civil and religious liberty, for our holy religion and its adaptation to man's wants and happiness, together with the numberless mercies and blessings which have crowned our daily lives.

I, therefore, Alfred M. Scales, Governor of North Carolina, in view of our dependence and God's goodness, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November, 1888, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and I earnestly request the people of the State devoutly to assemble themselves together to engage in His worship, to praise His holy name, and invoke for us the perpetuity of our institutions and the continuation of His blessings; and while in discharge of these sacred duties, let us also contribute of our substance to the poor and needy and widow and orphan, and especially would I invoke the generosity and piety of the people for the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, where so many orphans are in training for life. Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of November, 1888, and in the one hundred and thirteenth year of our American independence.

ALFRED M. SCALES.

By the Governor:

C. H. ARMFIELD,

Private Secretary.

## Little Deeds of Kindness.

Atlanta Journal.

In conversation with a number of gentlemen some time since Col. W. H. Huseley remarked:

"Gentlemen, a little deed of kindness will sometimes go a long way. When I was quite a little boy Judge C. H. Strong kept a general merchandise store on Whitehall street, in the old McNaught building. I wanted to go hunting one day but had no ammunition and no money with which to purchase any. I was afraid to go to my father for the money for fear he would put me to work, so I went to Judge Strong and got him to credit me for ten cents' worth of ammunition. I was the proudest boy in the world. Since that time I have been honored with a place in the Legislature, was promoted to the rank of colonel in the Confederate army, and have been mayor of this great city; but none of those great honors ever gave me half the pleasure I experienced when Judge Strong credited me for ten cents' worth of ammunition."

"Did you ever pay him for it?" asked one of the gentlemen.

"I'll be shot if I haven't forgotten whether I did or not."

The prevalence of malaria in large sections of country where, until recently, it has never been known, is not easy of explanation. If you are a sufferer, it will be more interesting to you to know how to get well. A few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote will do the work, and do it immediately. The medicine is prompt in destroying the poison, and always safe even for young children. Sold by Druggists.

My time is up," said the doctor to the patient, whom he found using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and he was correct for his cough had been cured.

## How to Keep the South Poor.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Richmond State falls into line with the Constitution in its appeal to southern people to patronize home industries.

One contemporary does not hesitate to say that the practice is too prevalent in Richmond of sending to distant cities for articles which are made at home. Richmond people, when they want household furniture, dress goods, and various things of use and ornament, send off to New York to purchase them, notwithstanding the fact that all this merchandise can be obtained at the same prices at home.

To some extent our merchants and manufacturers are to blame for this state of affairs. Many of them do not let the public know what they have, the quality of their goods and their price. In a word they do not advertise judiciously. But customers are somewhat to blame themselves. Our contemporary says of the Richmond people:

"Another and large class of Richmond buyers is that which buys dry goods and notions by mail. This class affords the big New York house its extreme felicity. It buys goods in value from 5 cents to \$50, and is caught by the broadside advertisement in the Gotham papers, giving prices, and closing with the alluring catchphrase, 'Orders by mail a specialty.' This is a favorite method, by means of which New York dealers unload a great quantity of out of date or shop-worn goods."

"We take this opportunity to inform the guileless lady purchasers of Richmond that the big New York houses ought not to delude them by any such phrase as 'We buy in large quantities and can afford to sell cheaper.' Can the New York establishment whose house rent is \$12,000 a year, sell for less than the Richmond merchant, whose rent is \$1,200 a year? And again: The New York merchant, if he has any sense, will know six months before hand just what style of goods a manufacturer will turn out the next year. That style may be very different from the prevailing style, and any goods on his shelves when the next style arrives will be a loss. Hence, his only hope is to offer 'promptly by mail.'"

This applies to Atlanta and other Southern cities. Many ladies and gentlemen in Atlanta make it a point to order their wearing apparel from New York. They buy almost everything there, from a stove to a suit of parlor furniture. Yet, if they but knew it, they could buy identically the same things here and save money. Atlanta manufacturers and merchants can afford to undersell their Northern competitors, because they pay less here for rent, labor, and in the shape of taxes and other expenses.

It is useless to urge the patronage of our local dealers from considerations of patriotism and friendship, but the appeal ought to have some effect when people can be made to see that they can save money, keep it here at home and make this entire region prosperous. This is the way to put it. We can keep the South poor by sending our money North; we can make her rich by simply keeping our money here and trading with each other.

## ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A pure medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fever. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at J. E. Clifton's drug store.

Riches are often abused, but never refused.

"Last! Alas!" the duke exclaims, "in my slender ankle I've got pain."

"Don't fret," said his valet, for whom he had sent, "I have some Salvation Oil."

Persons of sedentary pursuits are predisposed to constipation; such persons should always use Laxador, which insures safety against constipation and all of its disastrous consequences. Price only 25 cents.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is in good demand; everybody speaks well of it. The price is only 25 cents.

"My time is up," said the doctor to the patient, whom he found using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and he was correct for his cough had been cured.

General Directory.

LOUISBURG, N. C. CHURCHES. Methodist—Rev. A. McCullen, pastor services every Sunday, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday school 9 o'clock A. M. Baptist—Rev. Payton Gode, pastor. Services 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Sunday school 9 o'clock A. M. Mayor—O. L. Ellis.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. Commissioners—G. A. Nash, Chairman, S. J. Crandall, E. S. Foster, F. P. Pierce, W. B. Uzzell. Superior Court Clerk—W. J. King. Register of Deeds—B. F. Bullock. Sheriff—A. C. Kearney. Treasurer—J. H. Clifton. Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. N. Harris. Keeper Poor House—J. W. Pinnell. Supt of Health—E. S. Foster. Notary Public—W. L. McGehee, Franklin, N. C.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. N. Y. Guley, Chairman, E. G. Conyers, R. B. Massenburg, J. N. Harris, Secretary. The Superintendent 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 Franklin county.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

C. M. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Nash, Franklin, Granville, Warren, and Wake County, also the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

D. R. J. E. MALONE.

Office at doors below Furman & Co. Ke. Drug Store, adjoining Dr. O. J. Ellis.

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

W. A. DAY, A. G. ZOLLIKOFFER, 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.

A. A. HICKS, Attorney at Law & Notary Public, OXFORD, N. C., AND

T. HICKS, Attorney at Law,

HENDERSON, N. C.

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.