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This penderever varies. A marvel of rity, strength and wholesomeness.

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WILSON, N. C.

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N. Y. GULLEY

Atorneys At Law,

J. A. THOMAS Editor and Proprietor.

News-Observer.

Pursuing the subject of Hard Tim

VOL XIIX

LOUISBURG, N. C. JANUARY, 31, 1890

NO. 2

support Pressie Young

Lizzie Strickland James Wilder Alice House Turner Medlin Wm. Perry & wife Charlie Harris Joseph Terrell Ben Perry Vm. Ethridge Miss Elten Alley Rebecca Perry Arthur Sanderin Mrs. Geneva Faulkner Amy. R. Alford Barbara Henley Henderson Harris

Kitty Spley Mary Alley Henry Wilder Susan Wilder Bachus Davis

955 Oct. C. C. Harris & Co aint. of acct. for blankets &c E. Sykes 2 days letting and receiving bridge &c

Mrs. Maggie Hayes Willis Mitchell

Mrs. Lucy Leonard

Mrs. Tony Harris

Elizabeth Bolton

Mrs. E. Gupton

Mrs. H. Falconer

Navoleon May

S. A. Hamlet

J. E. Gupton

Samh Haves

Nancy Bell

John Catlett

Ella Dickerson

Wm. Patterson

Matilda Edwards

Geo. Southerland

Martha Dunston (II. T.)

Wm. H. Tharrington

Mrs. M. S. Vaugha

Helen Rogers Nick Goswick Ursufie Upchurch

Polly Harper

James Wilder

Turner Medlin

Joseph Terrell

Wm. Ethridge

Mrs. Ellen Alley

Reberca Perry

Arthur Sandling

Amy R. Alford

tarbara Henley

Headerson Harris

Kitty Spivey Mary Alley Henry Wilder

Isabella Williams

Joseph Bridges & dr. Alfred Dunston

J. R. Alford amt. of acct. for timber

Henry Burnett & building bridge over Shocco Cr. Bill Alston's T. B. Gupton letting and receiving bridge known as Bill

J. C. Stallings keeping rafts from Ferrila bridge W. J. Johnson conveying Allen Foster and Alfred Wood

Norris & Carter and, of acct. for matting for court house

Green & Yarboro amt, of acct, for clothing for paupers

Crenshaw. Hicks & Allen amt of acet, for paper &c. P. A. Davis amt. of acet, for coal

E. Sykes I day letting and attending to Ferril's bridge E. T. Harris 15 nights guard at jail

W. D. Collier 4 do do
T. S. Collie 4 days settling with Sheriff and Treasurer
do bridge

Reuben Winston making coffin for James Wilder

N. D. D. May amt. of acct. for board of prisoners

W. J. King C. S. C. amt. of acet. W. H. Ballard letting and receiving bridge

E. C. Jones Coroner in case John Bayborn

P. A. Davis making out abstracts of Taxes do de amt. of acct.

Geneva Faulkner

Ben Perry

Alice House

Mrs. Roena Davis and dr.

Joshua Nunn and Wife Lizzie Strickland

Wm. Perry and Wife

Britton Mellin & wife

Mrs. E. Dorsev

J. A. Thomas amt. of acct. for books &c 11 75
T. C. May, building bridge across Cypress Creek 159 00
N. D. D. May board of prisoners &c 55 55
8 H. Kearney 3 days letting and rec ving High Tower bridge 6 00
Add Williams making water gate Red Bud Creek 1 00
C. C. Williams making butments to bridge Crooked Creek 12 00
O. L. Elife examining two lumntics 2 40 W. D. Penrce part building bridge between Wake and Franklin B. B. Cellius work and timber on Sandy Creek bridge J. W. Pinne I board of paupers P. A. Davis making out fence tax and 2 books B. &. C.

Willie Flowers keeping rafts from Ferrills bridge W. H. Edwards building High Tower Bridge &c

W. B. Hunter conveying 4 prisoners to jail and guards

one month as outside pauper

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"Attorney-At-Law FRANKLINTON, N. C. All logar business promptly attended to.

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THOSE B. WILDER ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LOUISBURG, N. C. Office on Main St., one door low the Eagle Hotel.

P. S. SPRUILL.

"Attorney At Law, LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will attend the courts of Franklin, Vance, Granville, Warren, Nash, and Federal and Supreme Court. Prompt attention gives to collections, &c.

DAUL JONES

Afterney and Connscitor at Law LOUISBUILG N. C.

Will practice in the courts of Franklin. Warren, Wake, "Vance and Nash, and in the Supreme court of the State.

B. B. MASSENBURG, ATTORNOTAT LAW. LOUISBURG, N. C. Office in the Court House

All business put in my hands wit. receive prompt attention.

O WOOKE IN LOUISBURG, FRANKLEN CO.N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Nash. Franklin, Golsville, Warren, and Wake Goun iss also, the superme court of North Carolina, and the U-

. Oirouit and DISTRICT Jourts.

Day a MALONE Cooke's Drug Store, adjoining Dr. O.

L. Bille. Truck union at the evelon B. W TIMBERLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW! LOUISBURG, W. C. Office is the Court House

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of Franklin county will be in Louisburg on the second Thursday of Fabruary, April July, Sept.

October and December, and remain for three days, if necessary, for the purpose of examining applicants to teach in the PublicSchools of this County.

I will also be in Louisburg on Saturday of each week, and all public days, to attend to the public set of the second to the second Thursday of each week, and all public days, to attend to the public set of the second to the second Thursday of each week, and all public days, to attend to the public set of the second Thursday of each week, and all public days, to attend to the public set of the second Thursday of each week, and all public days, to attend to the public set of the second Thursday of each week, and all public days, to attend to the public set of the second Thursday of each week, and all public days, to attend to the public set of the second Thursday of each week, and all public days, to attend to the public set of the second Thursday of Schools of Franklin county will be

I will also be in Louisburg on Saturday of each week, and all public days, to attend to my students 1054 1055 1056

N. Ha Purs, Supe.

# NOT ASHAMED OF HIS COLOR.

Urges Self-Improvement

A Clincleston special to the New York Herald says, Dr. J. C. Price isbury, N. C., and one of the foremost orators of his race, has just delivered at Chester a speech that is attracting great attention. He puts himself squarely against the increasing current in favor of emigration. In his speech he says: "I have no faith in the doctrme of assimilation. The ancestral pride of the white man, the growing pride of the negro, forbid that this amalgamation take place save on the high ground of mutrimany, and there is only one intermarriage out of 200,000. Some blacks want this. They say that their color is against them. If that could only changed all would be well. I believe that color has nothing to do with the question. Black is a favorable color. A black horse we all admire. A black silk dress is a gem. A black broadcloth suit is a daisy. Black only loses its prestige, its dignity, when applied to

"It is not because of his color, but because of his condition, that the black man is in disfavor. Whenever a black face appears it suggests a poverty-stricken, an ignorant race. Change your condition; exchange immorality for morality, songrance for intelligence ty for prosperity, and the prejudice against our race will disappear, like the morning dewdrop before the rising sun. "Others would have us disappear by

emigration. Your distinguished Senster has introduced in Congress a measure intended to help us away. As for me I don't want to go. ("No, No. from the audience.) This sunny South land, where lie the bleaching bones of my fathers, is dear to me, and I, too, feel to the manor born. This soil is consecrated by the labor, the tears, and the prayers of my ancestors. Talk about Ethiopia, talk of Africa, but I believe that Gol intends the negro race to work out here in the South the highest stature he has ever attalued. If anybody wants to go to Mexico or Kansas or anywhere else, let him pack his trunk and go of his own free will. Congress appropriate if it wants. I will

respectfully ask it to take back my part. "It may be that God means us to go some day, but that is not the way and this is not the time. Hamember friends, that long ago two little barks came to America. One landed at Ply mouth her load of freemen, the othe carge to Jamestown with a freight of bondmen. Two separate civilizations sprang into being from these two ships: but we are away from home. The red man alone is at home here, and he won't be much longer if they keep on pushing him westward into the Pacific. When tongress legislates the black man to Africa it would be just as wise to legislate the white man back to Europe. When one goes the other ought to go, too. I am here to stay. I have unbounded confidence in the future of the Southland. Her broad rivers, her rich fields and well stored mines will one day produce the richest harvest of prosperity the wested ever saw, and I want to help resp it and enjoy it.

"What though a man be killed now and then? He whe would try to crush

and then? He who would try to crush us deserves the pity—not to be crushed! Though a hundred men fall around me, I will stand firm on the rock of my faith with an unshaken hope.

"The negro is an imitative creature, and this is a sign of much hope. The Indian always does the opposite from what he sees the white man do. Hence he has gone down. It is just the reverse with the negro. A white man gets a house painted white with green blinds; the negro does the same. The white man rides in a buggy; the negro gets one too. The white man drives a horse; the negro buys him a horse. a horse, the negro buys him a horse The white man buys a house, the negr loes the same. It may be built in a help every time, and the negro is fol-lewing right on in the white man's steps."

BUCKINS ARNICA SALVE

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilhhains, corus and alfakin cruptions and positively cure piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per bus.

For sale by J. B. Clifton.

Witty and Sensible Negro

we repeat that the cause generally is Upon His Race. that people spend more than they carn. To-day North Carolina is suffering particularly because she ims made relatively little of late as a result of bad crops. That is plain enough, and the presen deplorable condition of enviern North Carolina is only a striking illustration of the principle we are seeking to make plain. While our lucome is small we are spending it in giving work to highpriced labor at the North. The result is the South remains impoverished, and unless some change is made, she will continue in that evil plight until the end of time. Lat us see about our own labor.

the first place, it earns low wages because the result of its work does not ustify better pay. Ten dollars is high wages for an ordinary hand; and the women and children usually do not work. They earn nothing. That makes to the family about \$120 a year.

In Massachusetts, which has about the same population as North Carolina, we find that there are 23,431 manufacturing establishments, whose total prouctions are worth \$675,000,000 a year. We have not all the figures for the entire manufacturing force of Massachusetts, but we have the figures for 1,140 establishments, which make about onehalf of the above products. These couploy 174,796 hands, among them many vomen and children, who carn an average of \$402 a year. We may safely say then, that the labor of 350,000 workers of Massachusetts is paid \$140,000,000 that is equal to what 1,200,000 hands in North Carolina would earn during the year; whereas with the same population as Massachusetts we probably have not 200,000 wage-earners and they do not receive exceeding \$25,000.
In Massachusetts the women and

children work to a considerable extent; here they do not. The wage-carners, who in every community are the great bulk of the people, get five or six times as much as we do; hence while we have HARD TIMES they do not, but lay up large sums in their savings banks, We wish to make this idea very prominent. The work of every hand engaged in

the boot and shoe business is worth to his employers \$636; in carpeting \$577; in cotton goods \$562; in leather manufacturing \$898; in metalic goods \$840; in woulen goods \$743, and in worsted goods \$451. That is what each hand employed earns for his employer over and above all except minor expenses. and the employer can consequently well afford to pay them high wages, avemging throughout the whole list, embracing women and children, \$402. One sees the labor is worth it, whereas with us our labor is generally worth no more than it gets, say \$120. There the labor is skilled, active, energetic, intelligent. With us it is just the other way, Our people, white as well as black, are not sufficiently pushing; are not thrifty; do not work to advantage.

It will be observed that in buying goods from Massachusetts we pay the labor there an average of \$402, and we pay the employer, as a profit, the difference between that and what the labor is worth to him, and this difference compensates him for interest and a few minor expenses.

The profit to the employer per hand is apparently about \$150. It is greatly enhanced by the operation of the tariff; and in-leed the cost of all we buy is also largely increased by the tariff. So our income would go much further, were it not for the tariff. If we pay \$150 for what we could buy at \$100 were the tatiff reduced to reasonable figures, we see that our income would go further than it does and times would not be so hard with us were it not for the tariff. That is one of the chief reasons for

our present HARD TIMES. We have to sell our farm products at low prices and we have to buy our goods in the highest-priced market in the world.

So our income does not go as far as it ought to and we have hard times. We sell cheap and buy dear. That is the eration of the tariff.

The purpose of the tariff is to fester

he pays \$500 to his hands and pocket \$130 himself, It enables the leather men to make \$898 per hand, of which they pay \$525 to each hand and keep bout \$375 for themselves. And so on through the list. Under the operation of the tariff we have to pay these high wages and these great profits. There-

ore the farmers have HARD TIMES. There is a conflict of interests be ween the buyer and the seller he tween the farmer who feeds the manu acturer, and the manufacturer who clothes and supplies the hardware of the farmer. The law has stepped in to aid the manufacturer against the far mer, and the farmer has gone to wall in the conflict.

Why not an Infide!?

"I once met a thoughtful schelar said Bishop Whipple, "who told me had read every book he could which assailed the religion of Jesus Christ, and he said he should have become an infidel but for these three things: First, I am a man. I am going somewhere, To-night I am a day nearer the grave than I was last night. I have read all such books can tell me. They shed not one solitary ray of hope or light upon the darkness. They shall not take away the guide and leave me stoneblind. Second, I had a mother. I saw her go down in the dark valley where I am going, and she leaned on an unseen arm as calmly sa a child goes to sleep on its mother's breast. I knew that was not a dream. Third, I have three motherless daughters. They have protection but myself. I would rather kill them than leave them in this sinful world, if you blot out from it all the teachings of the gospel,"

Some Good Horse Sense.

Bad fences make breachy horses. Timid drivers make upsafe horses. Too heavy loads make balky borses. Gentle treatment make gentle borses. Abuse in the pasture fields makes

Slew and careless drivers make lazy

healthy horses.

Long and hard pulling makes wind broken horses.

Regularity in feeding and work makes long-lived horses. Harsh language and rough treatment

nakes timid horses. Too much physic will make unsound and unhealthy horses.

Irregular teeding makes thin horses, no matter what quantity is given. —National Stockman and Parmer.

EUPEPSY.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Phousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dellars are spent annually by our people in the hope that may obtain this boon. And yet it may be had by all We guarantee that Electric Bitters used according to directions use per-sisted in will bring you good digestion snd the demon dyspesia will install instead supersy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dispersia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sald at 50c. and \$1 per bottle by W. H. Furman, Jr. Druggist

A young man was fined \$25 the other pay for hugging a St. Louis girl. This was a terrible punishment for an act of charity.—Peoria Transcript.

A SCRAP OF PAPER SAVES HER LIFE

It was just an ordinary acrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life, She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians she was incurable and could only live but a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helps: her, she bought a large bottle it help d her more, bought another it help d her more, bought another and grew bester last, continued its use and is now strong healty, resyphuses, weighing 140 pounds. For father particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole Druggist, Fort Smith. Trail bottle of this wonderful Discovery free as W. H. Furman's Drug Store.

Dissolv.tion

The firm of S. S. Cash and M. U. Credi ed in the Drug business at No. 3 street, Louisburg, N. C., is this day manufactures. By "fostering" is meant to so arrange matters that the manufacturers at a higher price than they otherwise could. The effect is thus to force the Southern consumer to pay more for the manufactured goods he uses than he would have to do under other circumstances. And so our money goes no fruther than it does. The tariff operacies in fivor of the manufacturer and against the farmer.

It emplies the boot and shoe manufacturer to make \$636 to the hand, and

## THE FRANKLIN TIMES

The Boyle Case.

We clip the following from the Raleigh Call. Boyle gets a new trial, rensons for granting it. Opinion of Chief

The Supreme Cours adjourned on De-cember 18th, 1889, for an informal vaca-tion of several weeks, during which time the several members worked on various met by appointment to hand in opinious.

Twenty-four opinious have been rest

This opinion is by thief Justice Mer-rimon, and the new trial is granted on the ground that the Judge before whom the case was tried, failed to properly charge the jury with reference to the bearing and meaning of the evidence

The Chief Justice says that "Jurors

They need and require the superin-ending, guidance and help of a learned

and just judge in reaching conclusions. Indeed, experience has shewn that without them jurors seldom reader intelligent and satisfactory verdicts."

The Chief Justice states, in substance that in this case the jury did not have proper guidance and instruction from the Judge. It is alleged that in hicharge to the grand jury, Judge Arfield, before whom the case was tromitted some principal points in the ridence. Principal among these was failure to mention in the charge the edence adduced to show that the crioccurred in a public pince where outery might have been heart, t there were were persons near could have heard such a cry ha been made; that the prosecutrix wash her face and arranged her heir in t prisoners rosin; that she left the roon joined her companions at once as walked with them, stopping on the way and not telling them she had been out-

The court, says the Chief Justic should have explained the motive as purpose of the evidence, and told the (the jury) that if they believed is to I true, the law held it to the strong di credit of the prosecutrix.

On the other hand, the Chief Justi declares that all evidence showing th all evidence showing that there was outery, and all evidence intended to plain the actions of the prosecutrix atter she left the prisoner's room should also have been mentioned and explaining the charge; but this whole man was omitted. Hence the charge we

incomplete and the jury not prope This is chiefly the ground on whithe new trial is granted and ordered.

The most popular lishm at is old reliable, Dr. J. H. McLean's V. canic Oil Liniment, A girl was struck dumb by the fire

of a cannon, whereat an old batchestarted the story that a number of miried men had, in consequence, invit the artillery volunteers to practice ne

To My Patrons.

Please call and settle your medi bills and oblige

J.E MALONE

# Notice Of Dissolution

The co-partnership heretofore existing between King Bros. is this day dissolved. The business will be con-tinued by Jno. W. King and W. It. Macon, under the firm name King & Macon,

All persons who are indebted to King tirds, will please settle their factory arrangements with Jno. W King, who will give receipt for same. Unless you are heard from soon, you coount will be pisced in the hand

E. E. HIGHT

HENDERSON, N. C. CRYSTAL GLASSES FOR NEARSIGHT.

WEEK EYES, &C,

fruither than it does. The tariff operator in the far distant future, but declines to return thanks at present, with best wishes of the season.

Yery Respectfully,

R. S. Casti, A. R.

A. U. Chieft, D. D.

They sterogthen and preserve the sight thursby resting the optic narves and preventing hundreds. Kees trated from the sight thursby resting the optic narves and preventing hundreds. Kees trated from the sight thursby resting the optic narves and preventing hundreds. Kees trated from the sight thursby resting the optic narves and preventing hundreds. Kees trated from the sight thursby resting the optic narves and preventing hundreds. Kees trated from the sight thursby resting the optic narves and preventing hundreds. The start of the season.

A. U. Chieft, D. D.