

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

State Library

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

With Malice toward none; With Charity for all.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM, In Advance.

VOL. XXI.

LOUISBURG, N. C., MAY 27, 1892.

NO. 13

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHAT IS IT HAS IT DONE? CAN IT DO?

Original and only genuine Compound... The Board of Agriculture has undertaken to make an exhibit of the resources of the State of North Carolina at the Columbian Exposition, and has appointed the World's Fair Executive Committee to carry out this purpose. This Committee appeals to the citizens of the State to give them a cordial support, and to aid them in furnishing an exhibit that will be illustrative of the State's resources of every kind.

WORLD'S FAIR. OFFICE OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, RALEIGH, N. C. January 15, 1892.

The Board of Agriculture has undertaken to make an exhibit of the resources of the State of North Carolina at the Columbian Exposition, and has appointed the World's Fair Executive Committee to carry out this purpose. This Committee appeals to the citizens of the State to give them a cordial support, and to aid them in furnishing an exhibit that will be illustrative of the State's resources of every kind.

We confidently expect that North Carolina will be able to sustain herself in high competition with the rest of the world.

Every country in the world and every State in the Union is expected to participate at this display of the world's resources and progress in every department of the human effort. It will give some idea of the extent of this Exposition when it is remembered that 750 acres, more than a great plantation, is embraced in the grounds, and that 150 acres will be covered with the necessary buildings. These buildings will be filled with every conceivable product of nature and art, and North Carolina can and will respond to what is expected of her.

In order that our State may take her proper place at this great Exposition, the Board intends to make collections in the following departments:

Agriculture—Food and food products, etc. Horticulture—Fruits, wines, and garden products, etc. Live Stock—Domestic and wild animals. Mines, Mining and Metallurgy—Minerals, building and monumental stones. Forestry—Timbers and forestry products. Fine Arts—Painting, decoration, etc. Ethnology—Indian relics, and specimens illustrating the progress of labor and invention. Liberal Arts—Education, engineering, etc. Manufactures—Fish and Fisheries—Fish products and appliances for catching fish.

All correspondence to be sent to T. K. BURNER, Commissioner in charge of exhibits and Secretary of the Committee, at Raleigh, N. C.

W. F. GREEN, Chairman. J. F. PAYNE, A. LEAZAR, W. E. STEVENS, S. L. PATTERSON, Committee.

Scribner's Magazine.

AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR.

The year 1891 has been marked by a greater advance than any similar period since the Magazine was established. Not only has the literary and artistic excellence been maintained and increased, but a corresponding gain has been made in the sale and influence of the Magazine. At the end of 1891 the circulation had risen to more than 140,000. It may justly be promised that the further improvements during the coming year will be proportionate to these largely increased opportunities.

FOR NEXT YEAR.

It is not possible to give, in a brief space, an account of all the features in preparation, but the material is deficient in neither importance nor range of subject.

THE POOR! THE WORLD'S GREAT CITIES.

It is proposed to publish a series of articles, upon a scale not before attempted, giving the results of special study and work among the poor of the great cities. The plan will include an account of the conditions of life in those cities (in many lands) where the results of research will be helpful for purposes of comparison as well as for their own intrinsic interest. While, from a scientific point of view, the articles will be a contribution of great importance, the treatment will be thoroughly popular, and the elaborate illustrations will serve to make the presentation of the subject vivid as well as picturesque.

WASHINGTON ALLESTON.

Unpublished reminiscences and letters of this foremost among early American painters. A number of illustrations will lend additional interest to the articles.

IMPORTANT MOMENTS.

The aim of this series of very short articles is to describe the signal occasions when some decisive event took place, or when some great experiment was shown to be successful—such moments as that of the first use of the Atlantic cable, the first use of the telegraph and telephone, the first successful experiment with ether, the night of the Chicago fire, the scene at the moment of the vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, etc.

OUT OF DOOR PAPERS.

In the early spring will be begun a number of reasonable articles, among them being: Small country houses how to buy and beautify them; by Samuel Parsons, Jr. Fishing Lore from an Angler's Note-Book by Dr. Lewis M. Yale. Mountain Station Life in New Zealand, by Sidney Dickinson. Racing in Australia, by Sidney Dickinson, with illustrations by Birge Harrison. The illustrations are made from original material. Price 25 cents. \$3.00 a year.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, 743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

PATRIOTIC GORDON.

HE EXPOUNDS SOUND DEMOCRACY TO THE PEOPLE.

The Only Hope for the South Lies in Democracy—The Republican Party Responsible for All the Evils from Which the Country Suffers.

The following letter, written by Senator J. B. Gordon to a number of gentlemen who had requested him to give his views on the political situation, was published in the Chronicle a few days ago. It is worth reading:

I heartily thank you for the confidence implied by your request for my views on the political situation. Before beginning the discussion, however, you will indulge me in one or two personal allusions.

First. I am not now a candidate for office and the approaching elections cannot affect my political status in any way whatever. I have therefore, no possible political or personal interests at stake except such as are common to every citizen of the State.

Second. I am in the fullest sympathy and accord with the general and laudable purposes for which the Farmers' Alliance was organized. Their principles are my principles; their people are my people; their interest is my interest, and their calling my calling. Nor am I a new convert to these views. For nearly twenty years I have urged the organization of the farmers for their own protection, and have battled for the prime objects which called the order into existence. In season and out of season, in public and private life, for a long series of years and without change or shadow of turning, I have spoken for, written for, and labored for the success of the essential measures which now so deeply concern and so profoundly agitate the agricultural and laboring masses of our people. The public records show that no man in this whole Union has longer or more consistently and persistently labored for the reforms and the relief which the people need and ought to secure.

I enlisted in the cause long before the present farmers' war upon protected privilege and governmental partiality was declared, and I am enlisted for the whole war. I was in the fight when it was not popular and when the few who fought with me were in the minority. Through years of discouragement and disparagement, I have stood by the cause and followed its flag and propose to still stand by it, if my life is spared until the victory is won and relief secured.

This much it seemed important for me to say for myself in order that our intelligent, honest and patriotic farmers might fully understand my position. If my sincerity and devotion are doubted, then there is no efficacy in works as proof of one's faith.

Let us now come squarely and fearlessly to the discussion. If we can find the road to relief, I propose, for one, to follow it to the end. But in searching for the right road, let us not be deceived by flaming sign boards placed on the highway by designing hands. In other words, let us not be deluded by the fiery declamation of those who are interested in misleading us. One thought I would solemnly impress at the outset—I would hammer it into the very fiber of every farmer's brain in the country. It is this: Our condition is so serious and threatening that we cannot afford to make a mistake, and the only way in which to avoid mistakes is to find the truth; and then to stand by it; and the way to find the truth is to sift the evidence and rely upon established facts and not upon mere theories.

Now, in order to recognize truth with certainty, let us lay down a few fundamental propositions to which all will agree, and then bring every suggestion to the test of these maxims.

1. Reform or relief must come, if it comes at all, through a change of those governmental policies which have produced the wrongs from which we seek relief.

2. A change of policies requires a change of rulers; and our only way of changing rulers is through ballot boxes, by votes.

3. A change of rulers to be effective involves the necessity of electing by votes a President and both houses of congress, who are the avowed and known opponents of the men who have inflicted these wrongs upon the country.

4. There is no hope of electing such a President and such a congress except by the united votes of all the friends of reform.

5. If we can ascertain with certainty what party is responsible for the wrongs of which we complain, we shall have located beyond doubt the enemies of reform and of relief. Locate the men who perpetuate the wrongs and you locate those upon whom it is your duty to make war.

Now let the investigation proceed without fear or favor. Let the specific wrongs of which you complain be taken up one by one and each wrong laid at the doors of the men who are the authors of it and laid nowhere else.

I shall only be able to summarize, but I challenge successful denial of a single one of the propositions submitted. One of the most serious complaints is against the national banking system, against its partiality and its competency to furnish a sufficient and low rate circulating medium. Who imposed this system upon the country? The answer is, a republican senate and a republican President, and in doing this they destroyed your State banking system. I cannot pass this point without briefly contrasting the two systems.

Under the national banking law one thousand dollars of gold will not pay for a one-thousand dollar bond on which to issue bills, and therefore, each thousand dollars of gold under this system would furnish less than one thousand dollars for circulation; whereas, under the State banking system each thousand dollars of gold furnished the basis for \$3,000 in bills, or more than three times as much money for circulation as is possible under the national banking law.

Again. With the national banks, your land is not regarded as security. Under State banking real estate was one of the best of securities.

A second complaint is that the country's currency is concentrated largely at certain seasons on Wall street and in the money centres. This was impossible under the State banking system, because the currency was loyal and largely confined to the limits of the State; but it answered all the purposes for which the people needed money.

I will not stop now to show, by further argument how the national banking system necessarily contracts instead of increasing the currency, nor how it taxes the people to pay the interest upon the bonds which the system rests. It is enough for my present purpose to fix upon a Republican Congress and President the responsibility for that system and for the destruction of the State banks.

A third and general complaint is that silver has been demonetized. Who is responsible for that? Who struck down this class of dollars and dishonored a currency which had successfully maintained its position in this country three-quarters of a century? The answer again is that this outrage was consummated by a Republican House, Senate and President.

A fourth wrong of which we complain is the needless and cruel contraction of the greenback currency in the mad and untimely efforts to force specie payments by

too rapid strides. Who is responsible for this great wrong upon the debtor class and upon the masses of the people? Who controlled the government and established the policy of rapid contraction, by which general and abounding prosperity was suddenly changed to universal panic and widespread ruin? The same answer is the true answer—a Republican Senate, a Republican House, a Republican President.

A fifth and most just murmur of discontent comes from farmers, producers and intelligent laborers because of the unjust and discriminating protective tariff, which, like legalized theft, is enriching one class of citizens at the expense of other classes. Why is it, that the righteous demands of the Farmers' Alliance and other industrial organizations for the reform of these iniquitous tariff laws have not been heeded at Washington? It is because the ears of Republican lawmakers have been deaf to these appeals for relief. It is because the efforts of tariff reformers in one branch of the Congress have been defeated by high Republican officials in other branches of the government. If there be any answer to this allegation let the objector demonstrate its untruth.

A sixth cause of discontent is the stupendous national land grants and subsidies which have enriched gigantic corporations and encouraged extravagance and corruption in high places at Washington. The sole responsibility for this policy also is upon a Republican House, Senate and President.

The seventh complaint is that while every item of property belonging to the farmer and the laborer is subject to taxation, there is no tax, graduated or otherwise, upon the princely income of the rich, who are most able to pay and who receive a large share of governmental protection without bearing a just portion of the government's burdens. Where rests the responsibility for this condition of affairs? Again the answer is that a tax upon the incomes was once imposed, but the law has been repealed by the action of a Republican House, a Republican Senate and a Republican President.

Another outcry is made by the farmers and the industrial classes against the needless accumulation and extravagant expenditures by the government. Who are the authors of this monstrous imposition upon the country's toilers and producers? Again the answer comes with marvelous monotony that the Republican Congress and a Republican President are responsible. During the recent Congress, when the Senate, House and Presidency were all controlled by the Republicans, they not only expended the \$100,000,000 of accumulated surplus, but in scornful defiance of the people's demands for economy and lower taxes, they loaded us down with still more grievous burdens of increased tariff taxation.

It will be seen, therefore, that in this long list of grievances, every one of them is chargeable directly and solely to the Republican party in every instance; without one exception, the Republican party is the author of each and every wrong of which we complain.

On the other hand the constant, avowed and only available opponent of that party in all these years was the persistent, resolute and indomitable organized Democracy of this Union. This is the simple, unvarnished unanswerable truth. Yet we witness the painful and astounding spectacle in Georgia of a few would-be leaders seeking to mislead our people by the unworthy and untruthful declaration that we have no more to hope for from the Democracy than from the hostile Republican party. Such a declaration is so

absurdly untrue that our honest people will not long be deceived by it.

Nor do I propose to discuss at length the demand for government ownership of railroads; because it is wholly impracticable, and even if it could be accomplished it would not bring the relief sought. It would involve the appointment, by central authority, of thousands of agents, and it would result at last in general disaster. Surely the experience of Georgians in the management by the State of one short line of railroad ought to be sufficient warning against the policy of government ownership of all the railroads. Even when managed by our best and ablest executives before the war, the State Board rarely paid, was frequently in debt, and yet transportation over it was more expensive to the people than it is now. And after the war, when that same road was managed by the Republican party it involved the State in debt and ran down to the very verge of wreck and ruin. The only sensible solution of the great problem of transportation is in the most rigid, honest and just State and National government control and supervision.

In the light of the serious and undisputed facts enumerated in this letter, I appeal to the dispassionate, sober judgment of our people for an sensible reason or excuse for abandoning the Democratic party and trusting our hopes and fortunes and liberties to an untried, untrained and heterogeneous Third party.

Does any one answer that the Democratic party does not grant the needed relief to the people? Upon what facts does he base such an opinion? The Democratic party has not had control of the government for one season or one day in the last thirty years; and in those thirty years of Republican rule, every evil of which you complain has taken root and become embodied in our laws as the avowed and permanent policy of the Republican administration.

During all that long period, the united Democracy has carried the flag of revolt against the Republican politics, arraignment its leaders, denouncing its extravagance, its corruptions, and its usurpations—confronting and fighting it in States and nation, until a majority of the State and an overwhelming majority of the people have enlisted under the Democratic banner of reform. What possible excuse, therefore, for deserting our flag now when glorious victory seems within our grasp and when Democratic victory means defeat to the authors of all the wrongs of which the people complain.

But commanding as are the considerations above set forth, there are still more momentous reasons for standing unitedly and firmly in the ranks of the Democracy which is the true party of the people.

First and paramount among these reasons is the fact that desertion by Democrats now, renders more probable the continued supremacy of Republicanism in the government, the perpetuation of their hurtful policies and the indefinite postponement of the relief.

With the Republican ranks united and Democrats divided, we may lose control of the next House of Representatives, as well as of the Presidency, and thus render possible the passage of the hydra-headed force bill, with its endless train of evils, the horrors of which no language can exaggerate. In this great and memorable battle against the force bill and for the rights and liberties of our people there was no difficulty in locating our enemies on the one side and our friends on the other. There were some brave and magnanimous spirits among the Republicans who appreciated the enormity of that

iniquitous force bill and who sought to inflict the measure wrong upon the Southern people. But the vast majority of the publican wrote for, spoke for, labored for the passage of the bill.

Where did the National Democracy stand in that fearful crisis? There was not a solitary Democrat in any State, city, town or country district in this Union who deserted us in our extremity or who failed to oppose this threatened destruction of prosperity, tranquility, peace and liberty of the Southern people. How then can any Southern man who loves his country get his consent to desert our Democracy brethren after such an exhibition of fidelity to principle and devotion to our essential rights?

The Southern people are ingrates. They have never been charged with ingratitude, and do not believe that they will reject themselves to criticism by deserting the friends who do not desert us, either in the first bill fight or during the reconstruction reign of terror.

There is no short or royal road to financial relief, but there is a very short and rough one to political and industrial ruin.

Relief can only come through ultimate and complete victory over the party, which, for thirty years, has inflicted upon the country, as I have said above, the evils of which our farmers and the masses of the people complain. The single and only road to governmental relief, although a long one, can and will lead to success if we press forward with singleness of aim and compact ranks.

But we shall certainly fail and be defeated and bring to our people still greater financial and political woes, if we now give heed to those who counsel division in our ranks and seek to prejudice our people against the only party which offers a prospect of triumph over the enemies.

The Southern man who seeks to lead us away from the Democratic fold assumes a truly fearful responsibility. We may not all assent to the special methods of the Democrats, but we cannot afford to lose some of our most valuable and some of our most patriotic citizens by the desertion of the Democratic ranks.

All these plans are to be carried out by the States and by States to States; some the restoration of the Union; some the restoration of the currency; some the purchase with the backs of a much larger amount of money than we have now. All these plans are to be carried out by the States and by States to States; some the restoration of the Union; some the restoration of the currency; some the purchase with the backs of a much larger amount of money than we have now.

We are all in favor of lower taxes and lower interest for money and largely increased volume of money. On these vital issues an overwhelming majority of Democrats are in absolute accord with the producers, farmers and laboring unions of the country. How wiser, then, to cease quarreling about the plans and fight together for the general cause.

How infinitely more essential to stop the chaotic efforts of organizing a new party, which insure vision and invites defeat? Much more patriotic to rally to glorious banner of Democracy reform, with the enthusiasm, fidelity and heroism which the Southern men, farmers, and laborers have shown in the past about the plans and fight together for the general cause.

I cannot lay down my pen to outline more solemn warnings to my friends and countrymen who have contemplated joining the Third party movement.

Of course they do not wish to organize our agricultural interests and burden it with additional taxes by converting again our country into a orderly colored laborers into a violent politicians and divided places hunters.

Of course they do not wish to return to power and to the control of our State that inglorious mass of ignorance and political mockery from whose deadly clutch we rescued Georgia twenty years ago.

Of course they do not wish to see our State plunged again into a abyss of political woes and financial bankruptcy and social disaster which for some years after the Civil war our minds with apprehension and our hearts with anguish.

Our Third party friends turn with horror from the contemplation of any such direful result resulting from their movement and yet so sure as effect must be the cause, so sure are they of danger and hurrying us into these direful pitfalls, by their white ruse and enticing promises to abandon the Democracy of safety.

Turn back, my countrymen; cannot afford the risk. It is too late to turn back when our sins shall have resulted in ruin. I am faithfully, your and fellow-citizen, J. B. Gordon.

Coffins and Caskets.

We have added largely to our stock, and now carry a full line of these goods—from the plainest wood coffin to the finest plush or velvet covered casket. Also a full line of coffin hardware, linings, trimmings, &c. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Respectfully,

R. R. HARRIS & Co.

Louisburg, N. C.

DAVIS' Labor Saving Guano Book.

For Keeping the Different kinds, amount of the same, proportion, in money or cotton. Just the Book for all Fertilizer Sellers.

FOR SALE BY

S. G. DAVIS, FRANKLINTON, N. C.

Price \$2.25 per book. Express prepaid if you state where you saw this advertisement.

OUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, DESIGNS, ETC.

Fine Cut Flowers in Great Variety.

Bouquets, Baskets and Designs tastefully arranged.

Peonies, Plumes, Magnolias and other choice evergreens.

Sugar and Silver Maple, Horse Chestnut and other shade trees.

Early cabbage and tomato plants at the right season.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. STEINMITZ, Florist, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of the deceased, all persons indebted to her estate are requested to pay the same at once, and all persons holding claims against her estate will present for payment on or before March 11, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The March 7, 1892.

J. H. GREEN, Adm.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.

For information and free Handbook write to Scientific American, 415 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly. Address: Scientific American, 415 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.