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# THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

With Malice toward none; With Charity for all.

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NO. 20.

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

The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment, that of Dr. Starkey & Paley is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

### STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted May 18, 1892.

Resolved 1. That the Democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the principles of the Democratic party, both State and National, and particularly favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency, and the repeal of the internal revenue system. And we denounce the McKinley tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country, and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise denounce the iniquitous Force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the Republican party, but is being urged as a measure to be adopted as soon as they regain control of the House of Representatives, the purpose and effect of which measure will be to establish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our people, and inflame a new race antagonism and sectional animosities.

### DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Governor—Elias Carr, of Edgecombe.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Rufus A. Doughton, of Alleghany.  
For Secretary of State—Octavius Coke, of Wake.  
For Auditor—Robert M. Furman, of Buncombe.  
For Treasurer—Donald W. Bain, of Wake.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—John C. Scarborough, of Johnston.  
For Attorney-General—Frank I. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.  
For Judge of the Twelfth District—George A. Shuford, of Buncombe.  
For Electors—at-Large—Charles B. Aycock, of Wayne, Robert B. Glenn, of Forsythe.

### FARMERS'

### ORGANIZATIONS AND LEGITIMATE LINE OF ACTION.

The great fault of farmers' organization lies in their failure to deal with the practical facts of farm life, and in their tendency to undertake action in matters which they are without power to settle. Organizations made up of the workers in other crafts seldom fail in their general aims on this account, because there is a single end of purpose, the advancement of the craft in a practical way by practical means. The success of the Printers' Union is the result of strict attention to matters which touch only printing trade. Where outside matters engross the attention of trade organizations, and especially where politics and unsettled economic questions are injected, failure results. Practical matters are neglected for impractical, and unnecessary outside opposition is aroused, which in the end fritters away the strength of the organization to no purpose. The recent history of the Knights of Labor illustrates this tendency and also another cause of failure—the attempt to unite too many elements, with conflicting interests, in one body.

ing club or a training school for economic students, but it would be of no practical value to carpenters in the exercise of their trade.

The point to be remembered is that a farmers' organization should be just what its name implies—an organization intended to act for the benefit of individuals because they are farmers. With this definition in view, it is easy to point out many things which improperly engross the attention of such organizations to the exclusion of legitimate business; and it is generally quite as easy to show that these very points are the rocks upon which shipwreck is made. Farmers may not only properly but should belong to political organizations, but such an organization, whatever it is in its inception, must be a failure as a farm organization. As a political movement it may be an unbounded success, at least for a few of its organizers who are shrewd enough to direct its efforts and their ambition in the same channel, but though it may run conventions, and dictate to parties, it is doubtful if it will ever confer any material benefit upon the agriculture of the country. Its energies will be wasted in discussing political or economic schemes claimed as a panacea for all ills suffered by citizens, which little attention will be paid to matters immediately affecting the farm. There can be but one result. Discussions follow discord, and disintegration trends close upon the inevitable clash of opinions.

With this brief discussion of the line of action which the successful organization must avoid, it is easy to point out in a general way what it may do. In broad terms its field covers everything which may improve the condition of the tiller of the soil, by placing either knowledge or material resources at his disposal. The greatest work is educational—not "book learning" but that broad education which takes in all the various phases of our active business life, an education which is the result of experience of others. An illustration of work in this line is afforded by farmers' institutes, typified by the exceptionally good organization of the New York institutes, which have perhaps done more to advance the material interests of farmers brought within reach of their influence than has been accomplished by any organization or effort upon similar lines.

After educational work, the most important field is the unification of farming interests. The strength of united effort, of co-operation can be realized by its practical demonstration. An instance of what might be done in this direction is afforded in the present condition of one branch of our agriculture. The cotton acreage for several years has been larger than the demands for consumption warranted, the industry is depressed, and farmers of the South are, as a consequence, in financial straits. The approach of this condition has been recognized by those familiar with the facts of production, and warning was given in a fitful way that 8,000,000 bale crops were dangerous to all engaged in cotton growing. The only remedy was a smaller acreage, with more attention to the production of other crops, but such a reduction could be brought about by united effort in all sections where cotton is grown and there was no means at hand to secure effort. If the labor and organization which associations of farmers in the cotton States have given to political contests during three years past had been directed toward properly governing cotton production, the present crisis in that section would have been avoided.

Farming, perhaps above any other occupation, is subject to immutable laws of nature, and bad seasons and years of disaster are inevitable, but there can be such

organization and mutual co-operation as will secure an intelligent and equitable diversification of production which will reduce to a minimum the natural risks. The principle can be carried beyond production into the field of distribution of farm surplus with still greater advantage. There are leaks between the producer and consumer which the material interests of both demand should be stopped. The army of middlemen who stand between the field and the table and take toll for "unnecessary and wasteful handling, may be avoided by bringing producer and consumer nearer together, and this is another line of work for the ideal farmers' organization.

The greatest need of American agriculture to-day is organization upon the plan of mutual co-operation in all lines of interest, backed by brains and directed with energy; such an organization as will unite farmers' interests without segregating farmers as a class from other citizens. Co-operation in every direction and not Ismaelism.

W. B. Snow.

### What Good Roads Mean.

From a lengthy article in a recent number of Coleman's Rural World, on what good country roads might be counted on meaning, the following points have been taken:

They would mean a saving to him of days and weeks of time which he wastes every year wallowing through the disgusting mire of bad roads.

They would reduce to a minimum the wear and tear on carriages and wagons.

They would lessen the expense of keeping horses in working order, and vastly fewer horses would be required to do the farmer's work.

They would increase the demand for country and suburban property.

They would bring every farming community into closer social relations with every other one.

They would make an evening's drive a pleasure instead of a vexation as it now is.

They would mean, in short, the best possible investment that a people could make, being alike advantageous to both country and town.

### Suggestive Figures.

Southern Farm. Large figures sometimes tell startling stories. Let those who are fond of working over statistics see what they make of this:

In the year ended June 30, 1891, a tax was paid to the United States on more than eighty-eight million gallons of distilled spirits made in this country, and a duty was paid on a million gallons more imported from abroad.

In the same year internal revenue tax was paid on eight hundred and seventy-four million gallons of malt liquor, and import duty on three million more.

Not far from six quarts of fiery spirits for every man, woman and child in the United States!

Fourteen gallons—almost half a barrel—of beer for every inhabitant of the country!

What did it cost? It paid the government in taxes more than one hundred and seventeen million dollars. It probably cost the people who drank it twice as much. That is, twice as much in money. How much it cost them in physical and moral degradation, in the loss of self-respect and the respect of others, figures do not tell. Statistics are not gathered to cover that point.

Nor do we know how much it costs those who do not drink it—in the poverty of families whose head was a drunkard; in the support of paupers ruined by drink; in a hundred other ways.

Does the magnitude of the national drink bill suggest anything to you?

### The Insanity Plea.

Now that the plea of insanity in cases of murder and other felonies has become so frequent and so often successful, any light on the subject from scientific experts will be welcome. To hang or otherwise punish an insane man is revolting, to the deepest instincts of humanity, and yet we all feel that society must protect its members in some way from the assaults of the criminally insane.

On this subject Dr. H. C. Wood, an eminent insanity specialist of Philadelphia, in a recent address before the State Medical Society has something of interest to say. He has no doubt that "as a result of inheritance, an improperly developed brain may produce an insanity of character, and this insanity of character may be so rooted in nervous disease that it cannot be cured; that vice, nervous disease or alcoholism in the parent may produce an insanity of character in the offspring which shall dominate the whole life of the individual, making him a criminal, who is no more responsible, morally, for his acts than a man who suffers from inherited gout for his pain." Dr. Wood also declares "that to punish for revenge such a criminal is unchristian, and that to punish with the object of reformation of the criminal, is hopeless, and to punish with hope of deterring other such criminals is useless." But like all sensible men Dr. Wood thinks that "society has for its bounden duty the protection of its sane members from these criminals," and advises that they be "isolated in criminal asylums rather than prisons and never be allowed to go at large unless pronounced cured, and then only under surveillance."

This latter part of Dr. Wood's address is the most important in its practical bearings. That our present mode of dealing with the criminally insane is in much need of amendment does not admit of a doubt. When a murderer pleads insanity and is acquitted he is either turned loose on the community to repeat his crime with impunity, or sent to an insane asylum where he remains a few weeks or months, and is then discharged as cured.

If a man has developed the homicidal mania and is pronounced by a jury irresponsible for his acts, he is too dangerous to go at large. Remember, that the verdict of the jury renders him ever after irresponsible, and he can commit crime without fear of punishment. A man thus above the law and with a propensity to crime is more dangerous than a wild beast. We only disagree with Dr. Wood so far that we would never release him from confinement. No doctor could ever be sure he was cured.

Certainly our laws badly need amendment on this subject.—Ex.

### Too Much Justice.

Congressman John Allen told this story during the Noyes-Rockwell contest: "I went down to Itawamba county some years ago as public prosecutor. The Judge went with me. When we got there we found a number of indictments against the citizens for selling whisky without a license. 'I prosecuted the indictments before a jury, and the Judge held the scales of justice. In every instance we convicted our man. When we went to the railroad station on our way back the Judge sent me out to buy a bottle of whisky. 'I hunted high and low, but nobody would sell a drop. They said they had received harsh treatment and that they would not even give a drink away. When I told the Judge the result his face blanched, and he seemed dazed. 'Good God! John,' he finally replied, 'we're overdone the thing.'"

### The Third Party Organized.

The conspiracy has been formed, and Catalina stands revealed in all his horrid deformity.

The People's party has thrown out its flag in North Carolina. The rank and file of the party may be inspired by the spirit of patriotism, but the leaders are traitors to home, manhood and honor.

He who, yielding to the better impulses of his nature, is led captive by satanic wiles is to be commiserated, but the man of intellect and experience who makes the misfortunes of a people the stepping stone of ambition, and attempts to mount the ladder of fame on the rounds of dissimulation, treachery and treason, deserves to be lashed with a whip of scorpions and his glittering disguise torn from him by a cyclone of public indignation.

There is nothing more monstrous in political annals than this iniquitous attempt to mislead a confiding people and precipitate them into revolution, that conspirators may wear the robes of office and riot in the ruin they have made.

But, the conspiracy cannot be successful. The conservatism that has been our shield in the past will again assert itself. The foundation on which the liberties of the State and the fair name and honor of the people rests is not made of perishable material, but of solid granite that has stood the test of storm and tempest, fire and battle, and will remain firm and unyielding as long as time shall last.

He is a madman who believes that communism can plant its bloody banner on the sacred soil of North Carolina.

Has history no lessons? Are the scenes of the French Revolution to be enacted in this blessed land of Liberty? Never, no never!

The Democratic party has been true to the people, and they will be true to it. The days of reconstruction are fresh in their memories, and the hideous spectre of force bills admonishes them to stand by the great party that through all the past has been the body guard of the Constitution, the shield of Liberty and the protector of the People.—Newberne Journal.

### A Little Girl's Experience in a Light-house.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Treasott are keepers of the Gov. Light-house at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you can get a trial bottle, free at Thomas & Aycock's drug store.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

### Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at Thomas & Aycock's drug store.

Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570.

### Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shick's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Thomas & Aycock, Louisburg, and T. C. Joyner, Franklinton, N. C.

Among English people dark brown hair is more than twice as common as hair of any other shade.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Thomas & Aycock.

### 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 Brands, amount of the same, price per ton, 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.

### CUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, DESIGNS, ETC.

Fine Cut Flowers in Great Variety. Bouquets, Baskets and Designs tastefully arranged. Panpas 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 administratrix of the estate of W. Gay, dec'd., all persons indebted to his estate will come forward and pay the same at once, and all persons holding claims against said estate will present them for payment on or before June 10, 1892, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This June 10, 1892. ERNEST GAY, Adm.

### Scientific American Agency for

### PATENTS

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