

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

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With Malice toward none; With Charity for all.

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VOL. XXI.

LOUISBURG, N. C., JULY 15, 1892.

NO. 28.

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?

...and only one Compound...
...of Dr. Starkey & Palen...
...120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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 added 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 to inaugurate a new race antagonism and sectional animosities.

2. That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burdens of the people relative to the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

3. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount issued on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealings in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, National, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

8. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

9. That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective than the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

Resolved, That we favor a graduated tax on incomes.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
A. E. STEVENSON,
Of Illinois.

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.

Why the Masses of the Democracy Demand Cleveland.

Extract from Gov. Abbott's Speech, Nominating Cleveland.

The question has been asked why is it that the masses of the party demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland? Why is it that this man who has no offices to distribute, no wealth to command, should have stirred the spontaneous support of the great body of Democracy? Why is it that with all that has been urged against him the people still cry, give us Cleveland? Why is it, though he has pronounced in honest, clear and able language his views upon questions upon which some of his party may differ with him that he is still near and dear to the masses?

It is because he has crystallized into a living issue the great principle upon which the battle is to be fought out. If he did not create tariff reform he made it a presidential issue. He vitalized it and presented it to our party as the issue for which we could fight and continue to battle until upon it victory is now assured. There are few men, in his position, who would have the courage to boldly make the issue and present it so clearly and forcibly as he did in his great message of 1887. I believe that his policy then was to force a national issue which would appeal to the judgment of the people. We must honor a man who is honest enough and bold enough under such circumstances to proclaim that the success of the party upon principle is better than evasion or shirking of true national issues for temporary success. When victory is obtained upon a principle it forms the solid foundation of party success in the future. It is no longer a question of a battle to be won on the mistakes of our foes, but it is a victory to be accomplished by a change along the whole line under the banner of principle. There is another reason why the people demand his nomination. They feel that the tariff reform views of President Cleveland and the principles laid down in his great message, whatever its temporary effect may have been, gives a live and a vital issue to fight for, which has made the great victories since 1888 possible. It consolidated in one solid phalanx the Democracy of the nation. In every State of this Union, that policy has been placed in Democratic platforms and our battles have been fought upon it, and this great body of representative Democrats have seen its good results. Every man in this convention recognizes the policy of the party. In Massachusetts it gave us a Russell; in Iowa it gave us a Boies; in Wisconsin it gave us a Peck for Governor and Vilas for Senator; in Michigan it gave us Winans for Governor and gave us a Democratic Legislature, and will give us eight electoral votes for President.

The Homestead.

The people of North Carolina have been supposed to be wedded to the homestead provision of the Constitution ever since it was placed there by the Convention of 1868. It has been a kind of fetish before which we have fallen down and worshipped in humble adoration. If anyone ventured to question its utility or its beauty, he was metaphorically speaking, stoned for blasphemy. In the face of all this, it is our opinion, that the Homestead as it stands at present is an old humping, and but for the positive mischief that it is doing might well be treated with contempt.

After a trial of it for 24 years we believe that it is a positive curse to the people of North Carolina, and more largely responsible for the unequal distribution of money, for the scarcity of that necessary article, and for the general depression and hard times than all other causes combined. It is the fruitful mother of the vast and all prevailing system of mortgages, including crop liens, laborers' liens, chattel mortgages and finally mortgages of the homestead itself.

Had the Farmer in Mind—Cleveland and His Famous Tariff Message.

From an interview with E. Elery Anderson.

"Let me tell you a little story about Mr. Cleveland. I have told it many times, but I do not think it ever got in print. After the election of 1888, when Mr. Cleveland had been defeated, I went to the White House to see him, and congratulated him on the many stand he had taken on the tariff question in his letter. He took up his pen and balanced it between his forefinger and thumb.

"When I picked up the pen," said he, "I had but one man in my mind from the time I wrote the first word until I signed my name, and that was the American farmer, but he did not understand me." Mr. Cleveland's manner was very impressive as he said this. Now since that time the Western farmers have come to understand him; the South Carolina farmers will understand him in time."

The Reason Why.

The platform adopted by the Third party, at the Omaha convention, does not contain that provision of the St. Louis platform which "demands that the government issue legal tender notes and pay the Union soldiers the difference between the price of the depreciated money in which they were paid, and gold." There was no reason why it should, for the nominee of the Third party for President is himself the representative and embodiment of the objectionable pension provision. When a member of Congress General Weaver introduced a bill embracing the demand of the pension plank in the St. Louis platform. His bill provided for an appropriation of three hundred million of dollars to reimburse Union soldiers for the difference "between the price of the depreciated money in which they were paid, and gold." There was no reason then for such a provision. The candidate himself is a guarantee that if elected President he will advocate the principle as Harrison advocated the passage of the Force bill. And so we have two candidates for President with their special pet measures—Weaver with a bill providing for a new raid on the treasury, and Harrison with another bill to surround the polling places in the South with armed soldiers in order that negroes may again make laws to govern white men and bankrupt States.

—State Chronicle.

A Few Thoughts for Farmers.

Men who work on extremes, or are carried away by hobbies, never succeed. Steady, systematic, energetic work, directed to the accomplishment of a particular purpose, always wins. Now and then a "Jack of all trades" may manage to get along and make a living, but he lives to no purpose. He may be a useful sort of man, but he is never missed by his neighbors when he passes away. In every business the man who sticks to his life purpose is sure to come out ahead in the end. This is particularly the case with farmers.

Stop for a moment and see if you have a well defined aim. Do you intend to be a farmer all your life? Or do you expect to drop into something else when opportunity offers? Are you farming just to make a living or to make money? Are you a renter? If so, do you expect to live and die a renter and entail that condition on your children? Now if you will consider these and other questions you will be prepared for a few suggestions.

A renter said a few days ago: "I tell you 6 cent cotton is going to be better than 10 cent cotton. You see when cotton is 10 cents the farmer makes little but cotton and buys everything he eats and wears. When his debts are all paid he comes out with nothing at the end of the year. Six cent cotton will force him to raise his corn, wheat, oats, sorghum and everything he possibly can and then after paying for his guano, his 6 cent cotton will be clear money. Just as soon as he begins to raise his own supplies, if he is any account, he will have enough to spare to buy his agricultural implements and his sugar and coffee." Was that man right or wrong? He runs a two-horse farm and is laying all his plans and making all his arrangements for 5 cent cotton next fall.

If the farmer's highest aim is just to make a living, he will succeed, but that is all he will make. He will not strain himself much at work or thinking and he will live, but that is about all he will do. Such farmers, with no higher aims, are worth about as much in a community as ground squirrels, for they too make a living and do no harm. If he goes in for making money alone, he will be apt to succeed somewhat, but that is also a low aim. The farmer, set on making money, will sacrifice land, stock, wife, children, tenants and neighbors for the accomplishment of his one chief object. He has no public spirit. His neighbors never rise up and call him blessed while living, or when dead.

But the good farmer should work for a living and also for money, but these should only be the means for the accomplishment of something better. In the first place, it is more important to care well for the family and raise the finest boys and girls possible, than to raise blooded colts and registered calves. After the family comes the improvement of the home so that it will be attractive not only to strangers and visitors but to the family especially. Then follows the improvement of the lands so that instead of deteriorating they will get better every year. The good farmer must look a little beyond his yard fence and see that hirelings and tenants are industrious, thrifty and advancing in material prospects. He should look beyond his own fields and endeavor by example, word, and friendly communion to prove a blessing and benefit to his neighbors.

He who thinks that farming is only making a living, or that it is only a means for making money has a low idea of his calling. It is an exalted business, provided one takes the right view of the matter and goes to work in the right way.—Greenville Reporter.

The Secret of Health.

Don't worry.
"Simplify!" simplify! "simplify!"

Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long."

Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease."

Spend less nervous energy each day than you make.

If you know these things happy are ye if ye do them.
Don't hurry. "Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow."
Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleep is nature's benediction.
Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may be fatal.
Associate with healthy people. Health is contagious as well as disease.

The Third Party.

Let those disguise it who will, the present is a crisis in North Carolina. Murky clouds on the political horizon portend of evil. The Democratic party is the hope of North Carolina and the country; and one of the worst evils that could befall it is the formation of a Third party composed of Democrats. Democratic Alliances should have made a note of the last elections in Ohio when Alliance Democrats voted the Third party and Alliance Republicans voted as Republicans always vote. The result was the defection of Ohio from the Democratic column. As it was in Ohio so it will be elsewhere. Of course it will be a sort of mushroom growth, but may in the meantime do a vast amount of harm. It may be the means of fastening the Lodge Election Bill on the South, instituting a second reign of terror, and installing the Republicans firmly in power for another quarter of a century. It ought not to be dignified by the name of the People's party certainly. It is to be hoped that Alliance Democrats of North Carolina have not entirely forgotten the horrors of the reconstruction period, when ignorance and vice stalked abroad and sat unblushingly in our legislative halls; when extravagance and corruption sapped every interest, bankrupted everybody, and made our social fabric tatter almost to its very foundations.

All the evils complained of by the Alliance are directly attributable to the Republican party. The Democrats have not had entire control of the government since the war, and cannot be held responsible for the sectional legislation during that period; and why renegade Democrats will seek to disrupt a party that has constantly and unflinchingly deplored and sought to remedy the evils of which they complain, and give aid and comfort to the opposition that has fastened these things upon us and upon the country, is a problem the political student may ponder. The tariff, pensions, landgrabbing, national banks, the financial policy of the government, the concentration of money, the demonetization of silver, the mortgage system, capital and labor, all these things, to say nothing of others, are the output of Republicanism; and can be remedied only by a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together" with the Democratic party. If the Third party makes any appreciable headway by next November, the election of a Republican governor and legislature of North Carolina will be the inevitable result. Justice, though often seemingly tardy, will eventually prevail, and the Alliance of North Carolina will be held responsible for the political status of the Old North State.

—Acrville, N. C.

DELSON, TEXAS, July 22, 1891.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.
Gents—I've used nearly four bottles of P. P. P. I was afflicted from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet. Your P. P. P. relieved difficulty of breathing and smothering, palpitation of the heart, and relieved me of a pain; one month was closed for two years, now I can breathe through it readily. I have not slept on either side for two years, in fact, I should be in a position all night. I am 55 years of age, but expect to be able to take hold of a plow handle; I feel proud I was lucky enough to get P. P. P., and I heartily recommend it to my friends and the public generally.

Yours respectfully,
A. M. RAMSEY.
The State of Texas,
County of Comanche.

Before the undersigned Authority on this day, personally appeared A. M. Ramsey, who after being duly sworn, says on oath that the foregoing statement made by him relative to the virtues of P. P. P. medicine is true.

A. M. RAMSEY.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this August 4th, 1891.

J. M. LOANER, Notary Public.

Any Lady
Who will at once send her name and address with a 2 cent stamp will gain valuable information. Address, P. O. Box 25, Kalamazoo.

Coffins and Caskets.

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Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Jas. 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 filed in bar of their recovery. This June 10, 1892.

ERNEST GAY, Adm.

Scientific American Agency for

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