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State Schram

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

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NO. 33

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

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WHAT IS IT DOING?

The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment, that of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 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 I. 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.

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 needed 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.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Bloating, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Sill's Kidney Pills, guaranteed to cure them, sold by Thomas & Ayres, Louisville, and F. C. Joyner, Franklin, N. C.

SENATOR VANCE'S LETTER

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In response to the following Letter from Mr. Simmons, Senator Vance Issues the Accompanying Address to the People of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 10, '92.

HON. Z. B. VANCE, GOMBRON, N. C.:

My dear Senator:—In common with all the people of North Carolina, I greatly deplore your inability to take part in the present campaign. It is an inestimable loss to the party and the people, for I need not tell you the confidence and affection which the people of North Carolina entertain for you would secure for you from them a hearing such as they would accord to but few in the State.

It occurs to me, while your health will not permit you to meet the people face to face upon the stump, a letter from you, reviewing the whole situation, and discussing the questions which are uppermost in the minds of the people, especially the causes of the agricultural prostration now existing, and the relief which would be afforded through the enactment of such tariff and financial legislation as the Democratic party proposes, would be carefully and considerably read by all the people of North Carolina and would do a great deal of good at this time.

Such a letter, I am persuaded, would have immense weight with a large number of people who are honestly wavering as to what course to pursue in the coming election. Of course I do not want to overtax you even to do this great service to the party and the people, and I trust you will not undertake it unless your health is fully equal to the task.

Sincerely joining with all the people of North Carolina in their anxiety about your health, and in the earnest hope that you may be speedily restored, I am,

Yours truly,
F. M. SIMMONS.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:

For many years past I have been in the habit of visiting you in person during important campaigns and addressing you upon the political issues of the time. Being on this occasion prevented this privilege by the condition of my health, and earnestly believing that the questions to be decided by our November elections are of vital importance to the public welfare, I am induced to contribute in this way my share in the discussion of them.

I regard the situation as most critical.

Since 1880 the legislation of our country has been almost exclusively in the hands of one political party. Naturally it has ceased to be general in its beneficence and has become local and partial in the extreme. The law-making power has become the fearfully efficient implement of such classes, corporations, cliques and combinations as could by fair means or foul obtain control of it. It has been made to subservise purely personal ends. In divers ways the taxing power of the government has been perverted from public to private purposes, money is levied thereby to enrich manufacturers, to suppress rivalry in business, and in every conceivable way to help the favored few at the expense of the many. The varied corrupting influences upon the business world arising from this legislation produce their natural effect. The classes whose business was thus favored flourish apace, whilst the unfavored have experienced in the midst of peace and plenty all the losses and hardships which are commonly felt only in time of public calamity; and the extraordinary spectacle is presented of a nation whose aggregate wealth is rapidly and vastly increasing, whilst the individual wealth of its chief toilers and wealth-producers is diminishing in proportion there-

to. From the Republican party, with its disregard of the limitations of the Constitution and its natural dependence for support upon the money of the people whom it had enriched, all of this corrupt legislation has proceeded. Without it there was nothing evil done that was done.

It follows as an undeniable truth, that whoever directly or indirectly upholds, helps or supports that party is a friend to the corruption which it has produced, and is an enemy to those who would repeal that legislation and reform the abuses founded upon it. There is no escape from this.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, believes in the strict limitations of the Constitution, and has, as a party, steadily opposed all abuse of the taxing power, or any other power of the general government for private purposes, and has most unceasingly advocated the most absolute and perfect equality of all citizens in the legislation of our country.

There is not a single wrong or injustice of which complaint is made in our laws for thirty years past which can justly be charged to the Democratic party. Not one. It has ever been a break-water against the tyrannical tendencies of the Republicans; and in a minority has been able to prevent some of the worst legislation ever attempted and to modify other laws which in their original iniquity would have been intolerable.

This statement of the acts and purposes of the two great political parties cannot be truthfully denied.

Now what is the situation? What is the manifest duty of our people to do in the coming elections?

The two great political parties into which our people are mainly divided are once more in the field with their platforms of principles and their candidates, State and Federal, thereon. The Republicans profess all of their old doctrines from which have come the evils of which the people complain; they glory in that abuse of the taxing power which has made a few rich and millions poor, and seeking new fields of injustice and oppression, they openly declare their intention to take from the States the right to control the election of their own representatives, which is the chief bulwark of their rights and liberties.

The Democrats re-affirm their adherence to the Constitution, their opposition to tariff robbery, to banking monopoly and to corporate oppression in all its forms; and their desire to leave the power to control elections where the Constitution left it, and where it has resided for more than one hundred years. Primarily it would seem that no Democrat, and especially no Southern Democrat, could hesitate for a single moment as to which of these parties deserved his support.

But a new party has arisen which is endeavoring to make, the people believe that the Democratic party is no longer to be trusted. The argument to prove this is a travesty on common sense: That because for thirty years they have as a party steadily opposed all abuses and have not been able at any time to prevent or reform them, therefore it is no longer worthy of the support of those who desire reform. The meaning of this is, the Democratic party has been guilty of being in a minority. Its sin consists in not having done that which it could not do! Then let it be condemned, whilst the Republican party, which has had the power and actually did all these things, and still has the power to undo them and does not, is acquitted. Nay, we will help it to keep in power by betraying and destroying its only enemy. Therefore, as the Democratic party, with its vast organization in every

State, county and township in the United States, with its control of one branch of Congress and comprising in the popular vote a large majority of all the people in the Union, has not been strong enough heretofore to effect the reforms for which it has labored and wished, being without the Senate and Executive, they claim the only chance for reform is to vote for the candidates of this third party, whose existence in the national government and power to control legislation are evidenced by three or four members of the House of Representatives and two in the Senate! Common sense and self-preservation would seem to dictate that we should help the Democrats, who are almost in power, to get altogether in power, and trust them to correct abuses as they have promised. One strong pull at the polls in November next would give them control of both branches of Congress and the Executive, and the long night of misrule and injustice would burst into the dawn of a new and better day. It would be time enough to leave them and form a new party when they had been tried and had proved faithless.

But the leaders of this new party, falsely called the People's, insist that you shall abandon the Democratic party now and vote with them. I am grieved to know that there are quite a number of our fellow-citizens in North Carolina who propose to follow that advice. It strikes me as the very extreme of unwisdom; and when done with a full knowledge of the consequences it ceases to be mere folly and becomes a crime. For whatever may be the hopes or the wishes of these men, they know as well as they know of their own existence, that this party has not only no chance of electing their candidates at the polls, but also none of throwing the election into the House of Representatives, about which they appear to be most sanguine. Let no man be deceived about this. The handful of votes which will be cast for Weaver in this State, be it as large as they can honestly claim, cannot wrest the electoral vote from both Cleveland and Harrison, so as to help throw the choice into the House. It is absurd to hope so. But thirty thousand (30,000) votes taken from Cleveland and given to Weaver will throw the vote not indeed into a Democratic House, but into the hands of Harrison.

This result was so plain that the Republican leaders, notwithstanding their professions to the contrary, determined to not let slip the opportunity, and they are now ready with full tickets and a complete organization to avail themselves of everything which the dissension and folly of our people may throw into their laps. They promise to run no State ticket were manifestly made with the intention of alluring a Third party ticket into the field, trusting that when men get hot and bad blood prevailed they might walk off with the prize in both State and Federal elections. Alas! that want of reflection or patriotism should render this scheme a probable success. Indeed, it is so plain that no intelligent man can fail to see it or honest one deny it, that the only probable, not to say possible, result of the Third party movement in North Carolina this fall will be to elect a full Republican State ticket and to aid in the election of a Republican President and House of Representatives. What is to be gained by that result I need not ask. How the reforms which they profess to desire are to be obtained through Republican success is something which surpasses human conjecture. No true friend of this commonwealth, I am sure, will contribute to this result. It is reported that a prominent candidate on the ticket of the Third party says he had rather submit to negro or any other kind of rule than such as we have at present; but I am

forced to believe that if this be true, there are very few other white men of North Carolina who are outside of the Penitentiary and who ought to be outside, who entertain sentiments so foul and brutal. Our people know that under Democratic rule they have had good laws, low taxes, economy, and purity in the administration of their affairs, and I hope and believe they will not lightly risk its overthrow by casting useless or hopeless votes in November.

The class of our people who have had the greatest cause to complain of vicious legislation is the agricultural. The party which has steadily resisted this, and continually declaimed against it on the hustings and have struggled manfully to repeal it in the halls of legislation, is the Democratic. You will bear me witness that unremittingly since I have been your representative in the Senate I have both spoken and voted against that unjust legislation. At home, as you know, I never ceased to expose its inequalities and to advise the farmers to organize for resistance to it. When they did begin to combine they had the sympathy and good wishes of almost every just man in the United States who was not in some way the recipient of the plunder arising from this abuse.

Never was there a political movement of our people founded upon better grounds or more reasonable complaint. But that which I feared, and against which I earnestly warned them, soon came to pass. Men who had little interest in agriculture and much interest in their own fortunes aspired to be its leaders. Often men who had failed to obtain office from either of the old political parties concluded to FARM THE FARMERS and raise personal crops of honor and profit out of them: They pressed to the front, thrust the real farmers aside, and involved the Alliance in the wildest and most impracticable propositions ever heard of among sane men; and in defiance of their constitution soon converted it into a mere political party composed of the discontented and disappointed elements of society, professing no fixed political principles or regard for the Constitution of their country, but striving only to obtain the very worst of class legislation, which is their sole idea of statesmanship. Their proposition to purchase and control all the lines of transportation and telegraph of the United States at the expense of many billions of dollars, and of refunding to the soldiers the difference between paper and gold at the date of their payment, at least a billion more; of loaning people money on real estate at lower rates of interest than the market rates, and kindred schemes, are so preposterous that to argue them seriously is a slander upon our civilization; and the advocacy of such measures for the hitherto most conservative element of our society is a notification to all the world that we are approaching that stage of demagogism and communism which mark a people as unfit for self-government.

My unflinching confidence is in the true farmers of North Carolina, who as members of that Alliance will, I trust, not permit their noble Order and their just cause to be thus perverted and debased. Rest assured that no real friend of that noble class of men who, under the Providence of God, give us our daily bread, will ever consent to this degradation of their cause into the obsequious tool of unscrupulous, ambitious men, forfeiting the sympathy of all moderate people, and making the very name of Alliance to stink in the nostrils of justice and common sense. I can but believe the good judgment of our farmers will enable them to see where these leaders are taking

them, and their native honesty will impel them to draw back in time to save their country.

Many of our people, it is true, have objected to Mr. Cleveland, and preferred that he should not have been nominated. I confess that I was among that number. But the individual preference before the nomination of a candidate is one thing, and the duty of a true man after that nomination has been fairly made is another and very different thing indeed. In the one case a preference may be indulged in properly, without danger to the principles we profess or the party which has those principles in charge; in the other case we endanger both and falsify our pretensions by contributing undeniably to the success of our adversaries. If we refuse to abide by the voice of the majority of our fellow-Democrats, freely and unmistakably expressed in friendly convention, there is an end of all associated party effort in the government of our country; if we personally participate in that consultation or convention and then refuse to abide by the decision of the tribunal of our own selection, then there is an end of all personal honor among men and the confidence which is necessary to all combined effort is gone forever. The man who proposes to collect if he wins and to repudiate if he loses is in all countries and among all classes of people considered a dishonest man.

But if the considerations of good faith do not influence men's actions in such a case as this, surely those which pertain to the public welfare ought to be decisive. If not satisfied with Mr. Cleveland it seems to me at honest man should balance accounts, pro and con, in this way: Cleveland agrees with me in desiring to reform the oppressive tariff taxation, to restrict the abuse of corporate privileges, to repeal the tax on State banks and thereby expand the currency, and above all he is vehemently opposed to Force bills and all similar attempts to destroy the rights and liberties of the States. In all essential reforms he agrees with me except in the single matter of the free coinage of silver, and in respect to this there is reason to hope that the same candor and vigorous investigation which brought him in full sympathy with his party on the great question of tariff reform will soon bring him to see the absolute necessity of maintaining both of precious metals on a par to meet the urgent needs of the currency of the world. Harrison, on the contrary, agrees with me in nothing; there is no change or reform which I desire that he is not bitterly opposed to, and his party with him. Why, then, should I hesitate? Either my vote for Weaver will help Harrison and injure Cleveland or it will not—it cannot avail Weaver, for he has no chance whatever, will probably not carry a single State; why, then, should I risk doing a damage to the candidate who would do most for me, though he does not promise to do all, and contribute to the election of the one who promises me nothing but an indefinite continuance of existing wrongs and an insistent threat of other and greater wrongs as soon as he has the power to perpetrate them?

It seems to me, fellow-citizen, that the path of duty was never more plain or the necessity of walking in it more imperative than it is at this moment. Let me beg your earnest consideration of the situation before you vote in November, and before you cut loose from the old constitutional Democratic party, which in times of extreme peril has so often brought us forth out of the house of bondage, and abandoned its shining banners to follow reckless and incompetent men into the wilderness of their unwise schemes. Think well of the possible results of your action: how easy it is to destroy, how hard to rebuild. I recently cut down in my mountain home, in about five hours, a tree that had taken five hundred years to grow.

The Democratic party is strong and able and willing to help you; its arm is not shortened that it cannot save you; be cherish and uphold it is the dictate of patriotism and common sense.

Your fellow-citizen,
Z. B. VANCE.
Gombron, Sept. 17, 1892.

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.

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Early cabbage and tomato plants at the right season.

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NOTICE.

Having qualified as executors of the last will and testament of W. B. Uzzle, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make immediate, and any party holding a claim against the estate party present the same to us on or before May 10th 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery thereon. This May 10th, 1892.

JNO. H. UZZLE,
Wm. E. UZZLE,
Executors of W. B. UZZLE, dec'd.

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