

THE INSANE ASYLUM AND DR. GRISSOM.

In another column we publish opinions of a number of newspapers of the State upon the Insane Asylum matter. All of them written after a larger portion of the testimony on both sides had been heard before the Board of Directors, and as will be seen, a great majority of these papers are of the opinion that there should be a general cleaning at the Asylum. THE TIMES is clearly of the opinion that Drs. Grissom and Rogers should step down and out, and the sooner the better. At this writing we have heard by telegram from Raleigh that the Board of Directors, or a majority of them have acquitted Dr. Grissom on every charge. We believe that the Board acted conscientiously, but at the same time we are of the opinion that Dr. Grissom is guilty of some of the charges preferred against him, and that if he does not tender it very soon his resignation ought to be asked for by the Board.

THE INSANE ASYLUM AFFAIR.

WHAT SOME OF THE STATE PAPERS SAY ABOUT IT.

Dr. Grissom must go.—Ridgeway Review.

Both Dr. Grissom and Dr. Rogers should resign their positions at the N. C. Insane Asylum. We think public interest demands it.—Durham Plant.

Dr. Grissom's testimony does not help him out very much. He admits so much of the testimony of the prosecution that his statement could well be taken as a corroboration of the whole of theirs. Matters have doubtless gotten into a very bad way at the Raleigh Asylum, which everybody who has read the reports of the investigation greatly regrets.—Newton Enterprise.

It strikes us that the management of the affairs of the Insane Asylum has been such that the best interest of the people would be subserved by a clean sweep of the officials of that institution. If the members of the present Board are not willing to give the matter thorough investigation, let them resign and others be appointed who will keep posted on the conduct of affairs of the Asylum.—Durham Plant.

Like all other issues the question naturally presents two sides and in justice to all concerned, we have given the charges as preferred and the testimony sustaining them and Dr. Grissom's reply and testimony in rebuttal of the same. Somebody has acted in bad faith and somebody is guilty of offenses which the people of the State will be slow to forgive, once they are located. Just at this stage of the proceedings it is difficult to say upon whose shoulders the blame will chiefly rest. New and startling developments were made at almost every turn in the trial, and for one we regret that the investigation closed as soon as it did, unfortunate and lamentable as the entire occurrence was. We desire more light before passing judgment, as we are in doubt at this writing as to certain testimony on both sides.—Fayetteville Observer.

The story of "one's nest" (as the darkeys would call it) which has been coming up in daily installments from Raleigh for three weeks past, has been told. Dr. Roger's experience is a good deal like that of the sheep which went in for wool and came back shorn. It has been quite conclusively shown that he has not been free from little indiscretions himself, though all of his accusers to have been of the class that Mr. Dickens characterized as "amiable indiscretions." In short, he and Dr. Grissom have succeeded thoroughly in bemirching each other, and no matter what the immediate action of directors, the ultimate result of it all must be that both Dr. Grissom and Dr. Rogers will have to step down and out. Public confidence in the institution under its present management is gone.—Statesville Landmark.

The revelations at the Asylum are of such a character that the people will never be satisfied until there is a pretty general sweeping out. Rogers and Grissom ought surely to go, and possibly others. Men with questionable character cannot be tolerated in office, and especially offices with so much power and influence.—Ridgeway Review.

The investigation of the charges against Dr. Grissom, as it progresses make the question of the Southerner, "who is after the place," asked two weeks ago, more pertinent. The testimony of Grissom himself is given in a straight-forward frank way that very favorably impresses one. Grissom ought to "go," but not on

the charges made against him, some of which are so attenuated that it is a wonder they were even thought of much less formulated and specifically charged. It doesn't matter how the finding may be, Dr. Rogers nor any of his assistants should succeed him.—Tarboro Southerner.

The Durham Tobacco Plant asks this question:

If Dr. Rogers was such a bad man why did Dr. Grissom not report him to the board long ago? If Dr. Grissom has been behaving so badly for so long a time, why did Dr. Rogers hold his peace for these several years?

The people of the State desire to know the same thing. Well, we now know how bad they both are—that is how mean each says the other is—and the Board of Directors should request their resignation at once. Let us have a new administration at the Asylum.—Henderson Gold Leaf.

The people of North Carolina should call for a new deal at the Raleigh Insane Asylum. Without saying anything as to the guilt or innocence of any one of a single charge whatever, the fact that this investigation has been made (even granting that there was no cause for it), demands a thorough cleaning out. Give us a clean sweep. We believe nothing else will be acceptable to the people at large.—Gold Leaf.

The Sanford Express speaks on the lines of the Democrat's arguments of last week when it says:

"Dr. Grissom's evidence in his own behalf is very ingenious. If we had heard no evidence but his own in the case, we should not hesitate to pronounce him guilty of gross indiscretion. His own admission that he kissed a poor woman through sympathy—a woman far below him socially—a woman with tears in her eyes beseeching him to give her husband work, will cast suspicion upon him."—Scotland Neck Democrat.

We think it wisest not to sum up the testimony in the case for the readers of the Chronicle until the Board has given its verdict. Then we shall state our conclusions. If they are the same which the Board reaches we shall be glad. If not, we shall express our disagreement and give our reasons therefor. We repeat to-day that if the evidence shows that Dr. Grissom has been proven guilty of a single charge he must not be retained. In other words, if he has appropriated to his own use any, even the value of one dollar, of the supplies of the institution, although he may not be guilty of cruelty, he must go. If he has been unnecessarily cruel he must go even though he has been honest. But above all, if he has made an improper proposal, as alleged, to any female attendant, he must be made to go in disgrace. If he is innocent of all these charges and specifications he must be acquitted and vindicated. Justice must be meted out whatever may be the hurt or help to any individual.

This trial shows what a great thing is lofty integrity. Amidst all the criminalities and recriminations, the character of John W. Tompson stands out above it all pure and unassailable. He is a man of strong will power and sound judgment as well as exalted character. It gives us greater faith in human nature to know that we have such men in North Carolina.—State Chronicle.

The Grissom investigation at Raleigh has come to an end, and the lawyers are now telling the Directors of the Asylum what they ought to do. In our opinion enough has been proven to warrant the removal of Dr. Grissom from the Superintendency of the Asylum. The man that occupies this position should be above the shadow of suspicion and that is just what Grissom is not in the minds of a very large number of the citizens of North Carolina.—Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer.

THE Raleigh papers reported only three of the speeches in the Grissom investigation in full. Ex-Governor Jarvis, Col. Fuller's and Col. Waddell's. It is given up that Col. Waddell's was the best speech made in the case.

JOHN NICHOLS has been appointed to a \$2,200 position in the Treasury Department. The Wilmington Messenger says:

So John Nichols is not to be turned out to grass. He is to be shall-ed. John is one of your heavy-weights. He is a man of very small capacity, but he has been of service to the hoodle party and must have his reward. Personally we rather like him, but his politics are awfully mean and decayed. He will measure up pretty well to the Harrison group. The President of the Republican party knows all about J. N. and he is not offended in the least at his record. As this is the time of the carpet-bag return in North Carolina John's appointment will give variety and adornment to the whole show and furnish a nucleus for the rallying of "fire tried" natives who are shivering away up toward the North Pole and near "Greenland's" icy mountains.

GOVERNOR FOWLE has been traveling around a good deal this summer, and

we have no doubt he has had a pleasant time. Some people seem to have an idea that the Governor ought to anchor at the State Capital and stay there during his entire term as if the life of the State depended on his presence in Raleigh. There are others, however, who take a different view of it and we are among the number, who think that the Governor ought to mingle as much as possible with the people, without neglecting his duties at the Capital, and become as thoroughly acquainted with them and all portions of the State as he can. He ought to know the State well from the mountains to the seashore, its wants, its possibilities, and by information thus acquired from personal observation, he would be in a much better position to make valuable suggestions for the consideration of the Legislature. When he can do this and at the same time combine business with pleasure, the State is benefited and so is the Governor.—Wil Star.

NEGRO VS WHITE LABOR.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat protests against the story, so oft repeated, that there are portions of the South where the white man cannot live and work and produce good crops.

There is not a word of truth, says our contemporary, in this story, and it gives facts and figures showing that the industry of the South is chiefly in white hands. "There is no part of the country where out door labor is impossible in summer, and there is no more danger to the white man working in the field here than in the West, as is shown by the fact that there are ten strikes north to one south of the line. The whites can and do work in the South. The climate is as good, indeed better, than that of the North, and those Northern people who have settled in the extreme Southern points of this country have so declared and shown by their own successful labor that there is nothing to prevent them working there."

There is an idea abroad that the cotton crop is produced altogether by negro labor, but it is erroneous. An investigation set on foot in South Carolina a few years ago by the News and Courier showed that 30 per cent of the cotton crop was raised by white labor.

The Mississippi State census of 1880 brought out the fact that over one-third of the cotton crop of that State was produced by white labor. In Texas and Arkansas, where the bulk of the people are white, the production of the crops produced by the whites is much larger.

Very nearly half the entire crop of the South; or some 3,500,000 bales, the Times-Democrat estimates, is now produced by white labor, as against 400,000 bales, or one-tenth of the crop, thirty years ago.

The Memphis Avalanche, in its discussion of this matter, expresses the view that cotton can be raised just as well by white as by colored labor, the only practical difficulty being in obtaining the white labor in districts congested with the colored element.

The Birmingham Age holds like opinions and points to the circumstance that white men worked with West Indian negroes on the Panama canal, in a tropical climate much hotter than any part of the South—worked harder, did better, and suffered from a much lighter mortality.

The assertion of the Chattanooga Times that there are large portions of the South where the whites cannot labor and can scarcely live during the summer is pronounced "a long the summer" is pronounced "a long the summer." A question raised more than once in the course of the discussion going forward in the Southern press is the desirability of displacing the negro laborer in favor of immigrant whites.

The Age-Herald, of Birmingham, says on this point that the negro is a costly luxury, and cites the worn-out condition of the farming lands of some Southern States as proof of the destructiveness of his methods. The Times-Democrat goes further to say: "The South would be more productive, richer and more prosperous if it were peopled altogether by white men."

These observations are, however, of doubtful value. The colored race is in the South, and to stay. Colored labor is at present indispensable in that section, and will so continue for many long years to come.

The practical problem is to train and improve it, at the same time eliminate the dangerous quality it develops under the manipulation of unscrupulous politicians.

Horace Greeley on Debt.

For my own part—and I speak from sad experience—I would rather be a convict in a State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no young man misjudge himself, unfortunate or truly poor as long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculties and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable; but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And, if it had pleased either or all my sons to be supported and solaced by my debt during years, the lesson which I

should have most earnestly sought to impress upon them is, "Never run in debt! Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would a pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more work for a week, buy a peck of corn parch it, and live on it rather than owe any man a dollar." Of course, I know that some men must do business that involves risk, and must often give notes and other obligations and I do not consider him really in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying at some little sacrifice all he owes; I speak of real debt—that which involves risk or sacrifice on the one side, obligation and dependence on the other—and I say from all such let every youth humbly pray God to preserve him evermore.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Wil. Messenger.

Now is the time for the real friends of Trinity College to make an initiative to reach the 115,000 white Methodists in the State. We again say that it will be easy to endow this institution if the pennies, quarters, half-dollars and dollars are ever reached. There are over 1,100 Methodists on the Church books in Wilmington. Not one in twenty-five was ever asked to contribute a cent to the endowment. It is clear that a few well-to-do rich men will not or cannot endow it. What then? Begin with the dime. In three years Rev. D. H. Tuttle could raise \$100,000, we believe, and he would do it by beginning with the dimes of the daily women workers. Success to Trinity College in its new home! This writer has a very warm spot in his heart for Raleigh, for in the capital town, and not more than seventy-five yards from the capital itself, his eyes first saw the light. We would like to help in building up Trinity in every way possible to us.

THE GROWING TRUST.

Wil. Star.

Nothing in this country has grown within the past ten years like the trusts. It seems as if capital was determined to combine on everything which was worth touching, and to control every industry. Not a day passes which does not record some new scheme, involving millions of dollars. So common are these announcements now that unless they are of immense proportions they scarcely attract attention or elicit comment. Their multiplicity, the frequency and rapidity with which they are formed, and the vast amount of money invested in them give some idea of how concentrated capital is making its power felt and how effectively it is getting control of the various productive industries and business enterprises of the country. We have oil trusts, cotton seed oil trusts, coal trusts, steel trusts, copper trusts, wheat trusts, corn trusts, beef and pork trusts, fruit trusts, whiskey trusts, beer trusts, white lead trusts, lumber trusts, nail trusts, jute bagging trusts, cotton goods and woolen goods trusts, salt trusts, and scores of others which we can't call to mind just now, even to coffin trusts, the very last thing in the world one would expect these trusters of desiring to have anything to do with. Nothing escapes them between the cradle and the grave.

Within the past week four more have been added to the list, one of which proposes to get control of all the salt supplies in the country (an English concern), another to get control of all the gas and electric light plants in the country (another English concern), another proposes to get control of the proprietary medicine plants in the country (another English concern), and the fourth proposes to control the great railway lines of the country. Who the men are at the bottom of this scheme we do not know, but it is likely there is to be English money in this, too, if effected according to the programme. The number of trusts which have been formed of late, supported in part, or mainly by English capital, indicates that Englishmen find this country a desirable field to invest their money, with a reasonable prospect of getting big money out of the investment. There is a reason for this. The common law of England does not encourage trusts of any kind, and prohibits trusts on articles which constitute the food and drink of the people. In addition to this the rates of interest in that country are low, and the demand for money not so great, so there is a temptation for the English capitalists to seek investments on this side of the water, and of all investments the trusts are the most enticing and fascinating. It is a royal way of doing business, a business monarchy, where the reigning rulers with absolute power dictate the methods of business, the volume of business and the prices which they deal with them must pay for the privilege of dealing. It is a trade of despotism pure and simple, more absolute, arbitrary, irresponsible and despotic than that of the Czar of Russia or the Emperor of China. The multiplication of these foreign

trusts are beginning to attract attention even from those who regarded American trusts of colonial proportions with indifference, because they think they see in it the eventual absorption of our industries by foreign capitalists, and the consequent influence of foreign money in shaping the destinies of the country; but we can hardly fare worse at the hands of alien capitalists than we have done at the hands of American trust organizers who are quite as grasping and more disposed to make their power felt in legislative halls than the adventurous foreigner. It is the trust itself which is dangerous, regardless of those who form it, whether native or foreign, the trust which like the mighty serpent wraps its coils around its victim and crushes the life out of it. When competition is crushed, monopoly and despotism are installed, and when monopoly and despotism are installed somebody must suffer. The great question which is looming up before the American people, and which they must meet, is whether the trust shall rule the people or the people rule the trust.

WANTED

50,000 pounds of early cured primings wanted in exchange for tobacco sticks and baskets. The tobacco will be taken loose without grading, only the trash thrown out at 6 cents per pound if cured bright and delivered in High Point during the month of August 1889. Address, W. H. Snow, Supt. Modern Tobacco Barn, High Point, N. C.

Having fully demonstrated during the last two years that tobacco leaves cured separate from the stalk possess a marked superiority over the stalk cured leaves both for chewing and smoking, the Modern Barn Company, of High Point, now propose to sell to planters the BEST WIRED STICK in the world and take the waste of their fields for pay. We will make the sticks the length to fit your log barn, which can be fitted up with a conduit and ventilator and directions given with each purchase how to cure your primings. We want only the EARLY GROWN mild eve, from which we are now manufacturing the

BEST SMOKING TOBACCO

In the United States, not excepting any known brand. Our Tobacco has less Nicotine, less Nicotine, less offensive properties than anything in the smoking line in this country; not by reason of our knowledge of manufacture, but by reason of the superior manner by which the Tobacco is cured. The leaves are CURED WHILE ALIVE RIFED, they are cured in a continuous current of Rarified Air separate from the stalk. Our brands are MODERN BARN NO. 1, and NO. 2, and DIXIE DARLIN. We have large quantities of the Wire Cured Leaf Manufactured, and are now ready to supply the trade and challenge the world to produce its equal. Address

W. H. SNOW, High Point, N. C. P. S. Primings vary in price as to quality from 6 to 35 cents.

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of power given me in a decree made by W. J. King, Clerk of the Superior Court of this county, on the 25th day of June 1888, in a special proceeding begun on the 13th day of May 1888, in his Court for the sale of land for partition, wherein F. C. Holden, guardian of Benj. Holden, a juvenile, is plaintiff and J. Bailey and Mrs. Lucy W. Bailey, his wife, are defendants. I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Louisburg, N. C., on Monday the 5th day of August, 1889, at 12 o'clock m., that tract or parcel of land lying in Freeman township, Franklin county, near the town of Youngville, belonging to the said Benj. Holden and Mrs. Lucy W. Bailey as tenant in common, adjoining the lands of J. B. Allen, B. H. Wigston and M. C. Winston, and containing 29 acres.

Terms of sale: 1/4 cash, balance at four months with 8 per cent interest on deferred payment. This 27th day of June 1889. F. S. SPREULL, Commissioner.



NOTICE.

By virtue of an execution Vendors' Expenses' issued from the Superior Court of Franklin County, in favor of Geo. F. Burt, plaintiff, against J. B. Powell, defendant, I shall sell to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in Louisburg, on Monday the 5th day of August, 1889, all the interest that J. B. Powell has in one hundred and twenty seven acres of land, lying in Hayesville township, Franklin County, adjoining the lands of James Goodson, S. P. Green, and others, on Buffalo Creek. Said interest being one-seventh of the tract allotted to the heirs of Mrs. Lavania Powell, in the Solomon land.

To satisfy said executions and costs. H. O. KRANEY, Sh'ff. Louisburg, June 24th '89.

5-Ten Cotton Gin Scales, 600

BEAN BOX BRASS TARE SCALES. For Sale by J. B. POWELL, Sheriff of Franklin County, N. C. JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. For Free Price List, Address JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT, 105 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Our bus business is going right ahead and turning out flies every day of the best quality.

Those who have left orders will do us a favor, and will be best for themselves, by coming for them before the rush, as they may have to wait. Very Respectfully, CRENSHAW, HICKS & ALLEN.