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LOUISBURG, N. C, APRIL 25, 1890.

NO 13

A Mother's Love.

Some years ago the visitor who went

face seemed in striking disharmony with

It was mother and son, and he was in-

doed, hard hearted who could witness

their meeting and their parting when

ery week, rain or shine, brought her to

the place again to see, to cheer and to

help her boy, to wring her heart with

fresh agony, for she was a proud woman

of high station in society, but to show

that there was one friend in all the

world to remember and to sympathize.

It has been years since that boy was

released from the prison walls, and he is

to-day a prosperous and honest man.

The mother's love helped that boy

Wind Whispers.

There are wondrous voices in the winds

In my little room, by the dim fire light,

They have come from afar, these fleeting

And their wings are weary and woru;

And the evening's work all done.

Written for the TIMES.

back to better ways.

to-night,

And I hear as I sit alone

MORTON HENDRICKS

A Story for Boys.

VOL. XIX.

BY J. E. MALONE.

CHAPTER XI. The Judge and Solicitor both knew of Tom Martin's n.ental condition, so they did not expect any material evidence from him.

The witnesses for the defence were now called by Mr. Sanderson, but just as he was ready to begin his examination of them, a man with a slouch hat in his hand came stooping into the bar, and took a seat close to the Solicitor, and eagerly entered into a whispered conversation with him.

Morton Hendricks saw this man and at once recognized him, for it was no other than Joe Holmes. Joe had seen in the papers while in Chicago, the time set for Morton Hendricks trial, and while he was like others, almost certain that the boy would be convicted, yet he thought that if his evidence against the boy (which evidence he had fixed up in his own mindbould be introduced, then there would be no shadow of a chance for the boy to escape conviction and the penitentiary, so he determined at once to where he would volunteer his evidence,

and here he was. Joe did not feel afraid to come, because he knew that Tom Martin had lost his mind, and he also knew t at Morton's mouth was locked by that unjust law in existence at that time, which did not allow a prisoner to testify in his own defence. Joe felt perfectly safe in coming to the trial, and he felt urged to do so by his desire to have Morton con-

After Joe had spoken a few words to the Solicitor, that officer asked Mr. Sandersor to wait a moment, and then turning to the Judge, continued, and

"May it please your I'onor, the State has another witness who having been detained at the bedside of his sick motaer in a distant State has just arrivel, and we wish to introduce it s testim my as very important evidence." "We object," said Mr. Sanderson.

After some discussion over the matter, the Judge allowed Joe's evidence to be admitted, so he was sworn in and the Solicitor asked him to tell all and everythe prisoner and also what occurred on the turppike that night.

Mr. and Mrs. Vickers did not know that Joe Holmes was in the State until they heard his voice, and saw him standing in the bar giving evidence against Morton, and they were very much surprised at the sight.

Morton had observed and re ognized Joe when he came in and the Loy was hoping that he had come to make a confession and have him released from prison; but far from that was Joe's purpose in coming this long, distant and expensive trip, he came to do all in his power to secure Morion's conviction. Joe had not looked up since he came into the Court room, but Morton kept ins own eyes riveted on Joe's face until after a while Joe dil look up, and when he did their eyes met, and Joe at once turned his to the floor again.

At the command of the Solicitor Joe proceeded in an eager and willing manper and told when and how Morton came to be on Mr. Vickers' place.

He said that he came to Mr. Vickers

early in the Spring as a well dressed, educated boy, looking as though he had never worked much anywhere, much less as a farm hand, and he (Joe) wondered at the time why a well educated and well dressed boy like Mo. ton should leave the City and come out on a form, looking for such hard work as he would have to do there, when if something wasn't wrong, he englit to be able to get nice, easy work in the city, "But," said he, "I didn't have to wonder long, for one pight, just to draw the buy out, he (Jee) reads a confidential proposal to Shorton for these terrols a wealthy same Jun mid he set this trop to epoch

any and it cought blim at own, for the

arried and assessed that bear area, blost same

had unifers memory from a firm to Wash-

copies etcs, and for true of said for would

the want for many their pres and the tax

natived near Probability and T soled Mr.

Here man't recent did you got from

to personal if he congest to Stell

was just saying that to find out what less boy ?" kind of a boy he was." "Proceed," said the Solicitor.

Joe said he had caught the boy inseveral lies while living on the farm, and that he never did have any confidence in him after he found him out.

Morton at this time sat as if transfixed to his seat as he listened at these lies fall from Joe's foul lips.

Joe continued to testify, and made Morton out as one of the worst kind of characters. *

When Joe was through giving his false evidence, the Solicitor asked Mr. Sanderson if he wished to ask the witness any questions. Mr. Sanderson in a droll, hesitating

kind of way, said: "Well,-yes-if-youplease," "What is your nome, my good man?"

asked Mr. Sanderson. "Joe Holmes," answered Joe.

well established fact when you lived on the Vickers place, that you entertained a most intense hatred for the lad Morton Hendricks?" "No sir," answered Joe.

"Well, Mr. Holmes, was it not a very

"Very well, sir, you are certain that this was not the state of things on your

"Now listen," continued Mr. Sanderson, "did you not pick or provoke us quealled for quarrel with this prison; one day in Mr. Vickers' stable yard." "No. I didn't," interrupted Joe,

"Hold on, sir, until I get through with you. And didn't you give the boy the lie, and when you so insulted him, didn't he like a brave boy that he was, strike you a manly blow in the forehead which broke the skin?" (at the same time Mr. Sauderson pointed at Joe's face where everybody could see the sign of the old scar.)

Joe was getting very restless as be continued to stammer out, "No, No.

"And didn't you pick up a pitch-fork and attempt to kill this lov, but was prevented from carrying out your cowardly purpose by a man by the name of Tom Martin ?"

"No, I didn't," answered Joe, "but that boy cursed and swore at me and I went away and let him alone."

"Hold on, sir, I am not through with you yet," said Mr. Sanderson, as he drew his chair close up to Joe and looked him straight in the face; "didn't thing that he knew of the character of | you tell this boy, the prisoner here, on that occasion that you intended to meet him on the road as he came out some night from the city and 'fix him,' (this was told to Tom by Morton soon after it occurred, and Tom had told it to Mr.

"No, I d'dn't," said Joe as he made a menace at Mr. Sanderson.

"Hold your temper," said Mr. Sanderson, "you can't fight in here." The Judge called Joe to order and told him not to act that way again in

"Now tell us Mr. Holmes," continued Mr. Sanderson, "if inflammation didn't set up, so to speak, in that place

on your face, and didn't you suffer an attack of crysipelas?" "Yes, I did have a sore on my face,

but it didu't last long before it got "Well, you admitthat you did have

some kind of a sore on your face?" "Now after you got well and was up

attending to your daties on the farm, didn't an eschar form on your forehead wasn't it there the day before this occurrence on the pike road that night?" "No! No! It wasn't!"

"And wasn't this same eschar found by the Doctor sticking to the sick man's (Tom Martin's) shirt sleeve?"

"No, No," stammered foe. "Wait until I fluish," said Mr. San

"Now, didn't this same man, Tom Martin suffer with the same disease that you suffered with ?" It was exident to all that Joe Hobne Jue straight in the face, "will plain to the jury and his House

the copy hand day or an auditories for such mothing over \$1 by an inches could not be such as the such

Joe explained his absence by stating that he received a letter from his sick mother in Vermoot, calling him to her sick bed, and t at he remained with her until she died, and now he had returned to resume his work on the Vickers | standard which has been raised for

This was about all that they could get out of a man like Joe Holmes,

WHY FARMING DOESN'T PAY

140. At the same time that the profit

and capital have been growing less the

sugar trust has put up the price of su-

protection they get from a high tariff,

of manufactures near at hand has

proven a delusion, as it pays for the

farmer's products only the prices fixed

in the foreign market. In New Hamp

shire the steam whistles of the factories

revibrate over the fields of 851 aba:-

doned farms. In Vermont the case is

still worse though the farmers there use

the bells and whistl s of neighboring

factories in lieu of dinner horns. A

cash market for produce at one's door

is of no avail if the cash received does

not'pay a profit on the value of one's

labor and investment. The railroads,

with their cheap transportation rates,

have destroyed the superiority of the

home market over any other, What

the consumer of agricultural produce

does nowadays is to send to Chicago

fer his beef, to Minneapolis for his

flour and to Nebraska for his corn, if

his farmer friend in the neighborhord

asks a paying price for his produce,

The prices prevailing at centers like

Chicago and Minneapolis are determined

at Liverpool and London, where the

farmer's surplus is sold. It amounts

to this, then, that the farmer buys his

sugar and other necessaries in a home

market made dear by the protective tar-

iff and sells his products in a cheap

foreign market in competition with all

the world. How has he gotten in this

absurd position? Everybody is pros-

pering just now but he. Evidently

somebody has been too smart for him.

An Indiana farmer tells bow it is: "The

laws of the country," says he, "are

made in the interest of anybody but the farmere, and until he wakes up to that

fact and demands his right he can never

have his share in the country's prosper-ity." There is a strong effort being made by protended friends of the farmer —sut-silized, no doubt, in many cases —to divert his attention from the high

tariff, the chief cause of his trouble to questions of currency, inflation, &c. There is a vest deal of printer's ink wasted to prove to him that the free corange of silver would relieve him of all his ways. Nothing could be more ri-

TO BE CONTINUED. The readers of the Sun bave note the results of our recent inquiry, "does farming pay ?" in the shape of numerous replies from those who know. A little inquiry has been prosecuted by an Indianapolis journal with substantially similar results The farmers of Indiana are not, it is found, in as good a position financially, as they were a year ago. Wheat sells for 75 cents, against \$1 a year age. Corn and oats have fallen six cents a bushel. There is a depress on of two cents a pound in the live hog market, while barrel pock has fallen to \$5 a barrel. Other hog products are down in the same proportion. The crops have been satisfactory, but they bring less than formerly, and the dicline continues from year to year. With this decline of the value of the farmer's product, there has been a corresponding decline in the value of his land investment. Lands situated near manufacturing towns like South Bend or less centiminated by the vices and have depreciated like the rest. A farm importalities so prevulent in populous for which \$65 an acre was offered in centers and urban societies. vain a few years ago, was recently sold at \$36. One farmer, who has for many years kept a record of his operations, states that formerly he made 15 per ent. profit yearly on his investment in a farm of 140 acres, while during the past ten years he does not average over 34 per cent. On 320 acres he cannot now do as well as he formerly did on

cost of living has been increasing. The gar, and the other trusts, thanks to the has followed its example. The "home nurket" afforded by the establishment

The agricultural population repreents a large majority of the voting strength of the Nation; its interests a: d welfare are an issolubly connected with those of the producers; combined and determine I on the accomplishment of any refor a or object its power is in resistable. Intelligently directed and in perfect accord, it can carry all before it like il e sweep of a cyclone.

To-day the a riculturists are awake to existing cos dittons. They have been tigating the situation. They fully appreciate the dangers which threaten American citizensi ip. The have learned of the oppression that is fast reducing their fellow-laborers to a condition of vassalage only paralelled by that of the Saxon thrall or the Norman serf. Their hatred of tyranny is aroused, their love of justice is insulted, and to-day they stand together united and extend to the r wronged fellow citizens the hand friendship and the support of sympa-

All other industries are organized. and this coming together of the agricultural people completes the unity of American industry. The mustering of the hosts is done, and to-day the legious of labor stand in serried ranks shoulder to shoulder, their compact line extending from ocean to ocean. Upon their banners is inscribed the motto "Justice to all men," Well may oppression tremble in its stronghold of monopoly, for when the clarion sounds the advance and the battle-cry of "liberty and humanity" resounds in thunder tones which will echo to the very heavens, victory is certainly assured, and the minions of avarice and greed will be buried from the exalted sents they have usurped. Throughout the whole nation the people are enthused, and to-day the Alliance stands a very collessus among the industrial organizations. rapion of justice and the van-

THE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

National Economist.

on Saturdays to the penitentiary at Fort. Madison would see at certain times a Among the hosts rallying to the lady in the office of the warden. She was always veiled and dressed in deep black. By her side there would be a the emancipat on of American industry. convict, a boy hardly seventeen years old, a slight, handsome lad, whose frank the Farmers Alliance stands as did the Tenth Legion to the Army of Rome. as the Old Guard did to the veterans of the degredation of the stripes he wore. Napoleou-a sure reliance and a tower of strength. Firm in its conservatism, it is not liable to rush into extremes: the allotted time allowed by the prison perfect in its discipline and harmonlous rules for such interviews had expired. The mother lived at a distance, but evin its sentiments, it may be depended on to act promptly and with the full effect of its strength. Rooted in the soil, its interests are identified with those of the Nation, and its possessions can not be spirited away in time of danger or hidden when the hand of conquest would seize. Erave in the courage of its convictions, it is not likely to quail in the presence of danger. Its members schooled in the lessons of patience, inured to hardships and privavations, can be relied on for endurance and continued extrtions, always nee-essary in the acromplishment of great undertakings. Imbuel as it is with the high principles of morality and the develor ment of those homely virtues so admirable in any people, and cultivated more especially in rural communities, it will tend o elevate and improve that element which may be more

The Alliance is exhibiting a vitality and gaining a strength bitherto unparalelled in the history of in dustrious organizations. The material of which it is composed is from the very best citizenship which gives character to the Nation. It is built up from the yeomanry, whose patriotism, courage, and devotion have ever been the sheet-anchor, the unfailing reserve, upon which the Nation las relied and which has never fulled to respond to the demands upon it. Now, like young David, the Alliance has left its flocks and come down into the camps of Israel to meet and overthrow the Goliath of Monopo

studying economic questions and inves-

THE TIMES is the only newspaper, published in Franklin county, and its circulation exends all over every reca tion of this and adjoining counties, advertisers should make a note bork.

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Brief communications from all sotions most earnestly solicited. News items of any nature will be thankfully

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Dr. J B CLIFTON Druggist, Agt But they must reach the other end of the Before to. morrow's morn.

Th y whisper and whisper as they pass; I'hey dream not that I'm near, And many a wonderful this they tell Would strike your heart to hear. They tell me the secrets of other hearts.

And mystery buried for years'-For a magical power have these winds, With their many thousand ears. They whisper of lovers that wander the

Their ardent passions breathe; Of happy hours, when Peace and Joy, Sweet fragrant flowers wreathe.

They bear along soft, tearful sighs, And a broken hearted man, The homeless orphan's wailing cries, And starving beggars groan, They whisper of woe and murder and

Of those who lose all shame and pride, And drink from the founts of hell.

And many more things bear the wonder-Forever and onward along. But lew can hear their melody, Cf joy and sorrow and song.

When the night is dack and lone. at the heart must be stall and soul look

To list to their magical tone.

A SCRAP OF PAPER SAVES HER

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life, She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians she was incurable and could only live but a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle it helped her more, bought another and grow better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healty, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottle of this wonderful Discovery free as W. H. Furman's Drug Store.

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constitutionally.

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man's drug store Window glass first used in 694,

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McLean's Sarsaparilla! It will make

him feel as well and hearty as the

lets; they are pleasant to take and will Sand paper applied to the yellow ke-

of the piano will restore the color, That backing cough can be so quick! cured by Shiloh's cure. We guarante it. For sale at Furman's dang store.

when you are well. If you feel "our of sorts," take Dr. J. H. McLeau

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taking Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarvapu-

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Electric light invented 1874, For weak back, chest pains, me

a Ds. J. H. McLean's Wonderful Heal

will brace you up, make you t ron .

IF you suffer from any affecticaused by impure bood, such

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scrofula salt rheum, sores, boils, pinples, tetter ringworm, take Dr. J. 11. McLean's Sasparilla. First steam railroad 1830.

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