

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

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BRO. CADE'S RETIREMENT.

As was intimated by the TIMES a few weeks ago, Bro. Cade has retired from the editorship of the Progressive Farmer. We give his card in full:

With the present issue of the Progressive Farmer my connection with it as editor terminates. I retire from the paper of my own motion, and am led to this step by a sense of duty. It is right that I should give to the readers of the paper, and to the general public, my reasons for retiring.

After a careful and patient study of the sub-Treasury bill, I am convinced that its enactment into law would be disastrous to the country, and especially so to the agricultural interests of the country. Holding this view, I cannot write one word in favor of that bill. The dominant sentiment in the Alliance upon this measure is in irreconcilable conflict with my views; and the only manly and honorable course left open for me is to retire, and let another editor take charge of the paper whose views are in harmony with those of the friends of the sub-Treasury bill.

It is due to Col. Polk and to all the other officers of the Alliance that I should distinctly say, that no pressure of any kind has been brought to bear upon me to induce me to take any position that I could not occupy with a conscience void of offense. I have been treated by all the brethren with whom I have been associated in the management of the paper with the most marked, and the most unintermitted kindness; and I retire with the kindest feelings for all my associates.

Seven months ago I took up the pen as editor with many doubts and misgivings. During this time I have used it to write no personal attacks upon any one—to write no sentence that can bring a blush of shame to the face of a gentleman. I have used it to write only what I believed in my inmost soul to be true. I lay it down with the full assurance that the man who takes it up after me will find no filthy stain upon it.

I want to express my deep sense of the kindness and indulgence shown to me by the members of the State press during my brief time of editorial service. No gentleman of the North Carolina press has written an unkindly thing of me during these months; and I value this more than I can say. I do not personally know the gentleman who is to succeed me. But I have no doubt he will bring to the paper a ripe experience and greater ability than I can ever hope to command; and I bespeak for him the same kind and indulgent treatment I have received. I cannot wish him more.

To the readers and friends of the paper, I extend my warmest wishes for their happiness and continued prosperity.

BAYLUS CADE.

The committee on free coinage of silver are confident that a free coinage bill can be passed through the next Congress over the President's veto.

The executive committee of the people's party met at St. Louis, and decided not to fuse with any other party, and made preparations for organizing a national campaign in 1892.

MAJOR MCKINLEY, of McKinley tariff bill fame, has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Ohio. He will be opposed by Governor Campbell, Democrat.

A GREAT deal is being said now about the money question. The man who is most competent to discuss this question is he who saves something from his labor. If a man makes one dollar per day and saves fifty cents of it he is solving the money question. But if a man makes two dollars per day and spends three the money question will never be solved by him and he will be a kicker all his life.—Terrell Times.

MR. CARLISLE CORNERS THEM.

With a view of demonstrating how easily and decisively the Third Party accouchers can and have been discomfited we reproduce a recent interview between Mr. Carlisle and certain prophets of the "New Dispensation." The interviewed turned interviewer and propounded some questions the champions of the new political salvation found themselves unable to answer. Subjoined is an extract from the interview. Govern-

ment ownership of railroads and telegraphs was brought up and Mr. Carlisle turned questioner:

"Do you propose to get possession of these properties by confiscation?" he asked them.

"No, that wouldn't be fair," they admitted.

"Then you must buy them," was the reply, "and to buy them you must pay for them, and to pay for them you must tax yourselves. Have you any idea how much it would cost? Our Government debt at the close of the war was more than \$2,000,000,000, and we have been almost thirty years in paying half of it. The railroads, telegraphs, telephone lines and steamboats represent about \$10,000,000,000 invested capital; \$4,000,000,000 is bonded indebtedness which must be paid. Are you ready to tax yourselves to raise this money? Then, after you have got the property, are you ready to tax yourselves to operate it, for the Government never yet succeeded in doing business at a profit? Consider another effect: such a plan would add perhaps 1,200,000 men and women to the roll of Government employees. How would you ever succeed in turning out of power an administration with such resources at its command? The more corrupt it was the more difficult it would be to displace it."

The delegation looked dubious and perplexed, for the questions and suggestions were evidently all new to their sanguine and enthusiastic minds.

"Anyhow," broke in one of them, changing the subject, "don't you think the money power is getting into too few hands?"

"Yes, I admit it is a bad sign," replied Mr. Carlisle. "But how are you going to remedy it? By a resolution or by an act of legislature? Do you propose to say by your legislature that when a man has earned \$100, or \$1,000, or \$10,000, he shall not earn any more?"

Again there was no response. The visitors presented two or three more of the grievances which form the basis of their revolt, and Mr. Carlisle tested them one after the other with the question: "How can they be remedied by legislation?" and no practical answer was suggested. The fathers of the new party went away with the idea that, after all, the political millennium might not be as near at hand as they had imagined it to be.

FORBIDDING KISSING IN PUBLIC.

There has been more than one opinion about the heathfulness of kissing and a multitude of opinions about when, where, whom and how you should kiss. It is regarded by some as a necessity and by others as a delightful luxury. Some avoid it entirely and still some persons' lives are not feighted with opportunities for kissing. There are several kinds of kissing, but they may be classified as follows: The wife's kiss, the sister's kiss, the lover's kiss and the kiss of the novelist. They are all good but the last, and no power under heaven can successfully prevent kissing, provided the parties who do the kissing are careful not to do it in public in the cities of Boston and Philadelphia. We have never heard that public kissing was ever forbidden elsewhere.

Some days ago a young married couple stood on their steps in Boston waiting for a street car. The husband growing impatient put his arms about his wife and kissed her. A policeman from the opposite side of the street saw this impressive transaction, arrested the parties and next morning they were brought before one of the police judges for raising a disturbance in their neighborhood. After a severe reprimand they were discharged on the ground that they had borne excellent characters and they must not do so again.

Two or three days ago there was another case in Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love. Two young lovers this time were strolling down a secluded street hand in hand. They reached the shade of a grateful tree and affectionately kissed each other. They declared that no two people were ever in a better humor than they when this kissing was done.

But there appears to be a cruel and determined crusade against kissing in these two cities. It may spread to others and it may even reach the South. We thought it was well enough to sound the alarm and put people on their guard. We believe in innovations and changes in some things, but the genuine old time kiss, like the genuine old time religion, is good enough.—Ex.

Where the Money Goes.

Ready money is scarcer in the South than in any other section of the country for several reasons, for some of which the Southern people are themselves responsible and others which are the result of laws enacted by the Congress of the United States, chief among which are the tariff, pensions and the internal revenue.

The tariff takes annually millions of dollars from our people which goes North to find its way into the coffers of Northern manufacturers or into the Treasury at Washington. The pensions take millions of dollars annually, and not one-tenth of the portion paid by the Southern people ever comes back to the South. Not only what the North, East and West pay, but what the South pays too goes into the Treasury at Washington to be distributed among the pensioners on the other side of the line. Thus about \$125,000,000 will go this year, of which the South pays her proportionate part but of which not one-tenth returns to her.

Millions of dollars are collected from the South in internal revenue, every dollar of which goes to the Treasury at Washington, and not one dollar of which comes back save what comes to pay the Government officers employed in the collection of the revenue. All the South gets out of the Government system of taxation for all the millions taken from her is the small sums that are expended in the erection of a few Government buildings, the appropriations for river and harbor improvements, (much of which goes to Northern contractors), what is paid for carrying the star route mails, and what is paid in salaries to persons holding office under the Government.

Is it any wonder that there is a scarcity of circulating medium in the South while this system of absorption goes on, and has been going on for twenty-five years?

Is it any wonder that after raising and selling since the war about \$8,000,000,000 worth of cotton the cotton planters of the South have very little to show for it?

Is it any wonder that the tobacco planters who have raised millions of dollars worth of tobacco are but little if any better off than they were ten or twenty years ago?

Is it any wonder that the toiling millions who live by their daily labor have but little or nothing to show for all their years of toil?

And yet in spite of all this the South has progressed in material development as no other section of the country has, because of her boundless and varied natural resources, and her marvelous recuperative energy. No other section of the country could have stood such a continuous and exhaustive drain without becoming utterly bankrupt.

And while all this has been going on, while the South has been drained of many millions annually through Governmental agencies, by tariff, pension and internal revenue exactions, the Southern people have been paying millions more annually to Northern fire insurance companies to insure their property against loss by fire, and to Northern life insurance companies, the larger part, if not all, of which could and should have been kept at home by the establishment of fire and life insurance companies in the South. There is no way of telling how much the Southern people pay annually to these Northern insurance companies, but they pay enough to establish first-class companies in every Southern State, with ample capital to meet all the requirements, and keep all the money that goes out to be distributed among the stockholders of these Northern companies at home, where it is so much needed.

Add to this the millions that we spend annually for goods bought from the North; for clothing, boots and shoes, for hardware, cutlery, glass and glassware, crockeryware, farming machinery and implements, furniture and other household articles, canned meats, fruits, vegetables, and scores of other things many if not all of which could be, should be and will be some day made at home. When we think of all this it is any wonder that ready money is scarce in the South? The wonder is that there is any here.

In Chicago to day there are 14 actual county 1,463 hotels, with a total capacity for 135,000 guests. The floating transient population of the Chicago hotels is estimated at about 65,000, so that there still remains a surplusage of comfortable accommodations for 70,000 people during the World's Fair. Boarding houses will accommodate 50,000 more.

Ex-Gov. REID, of Reidsville, is dead. He was 88 years of age.

It Will Never Do.

Rockingham Rocket.

Many of our farmers buy all their flour, when right here in Richmond county they can, with little labor and expense, produce all at home. There have been many facts to demonstrate that Richmond is a fine grain growing section, especially in its upper portion, and a few days ago in the lower part, which is not so well adapted to small grain we saw two and one-half acres on the farm of Mr. John Blue, from which 102 bushels of clean wheat were threshed. It cost exactly sixteen dollars to bring this wheat to the state of harvest, and with the minor expenses of harvesting, can it be said that it didn't pay? If the yield had been only one-half of what it is, wouldn't it still pay? We must fight the tariff and all other allies of the Devil, but it will never do to overlook the production of home supplies. If you show us a farmer who makes what he eats at home, we will show you one who is prosperous.

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PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public auction at Franklin, N. C., on the 17th day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Bullock's corner my property and lot to satisfy a mortgage in favor of Mrs. Sarah L. Welton, as recorded at Louisville in Book 58, page 32; and of date 1882. Also at the same time and place my dwelling house and three small tenement houses and vacant lots, to satisfy a mortgage in favor of Mrs. Florence A. Hine, as recorded at Louisville in Book 66, page 458 and date 1885. Also my house and lot on the corner of Louisville road and Welton's Avenue, and several vacant lots on the above named streets to satisfy a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. A. V. May, as recorded at Louisville in Book 82, page 179 in 1889. Terms made known on day of sale.
J. W. WELLS,
Franklin, N. C.

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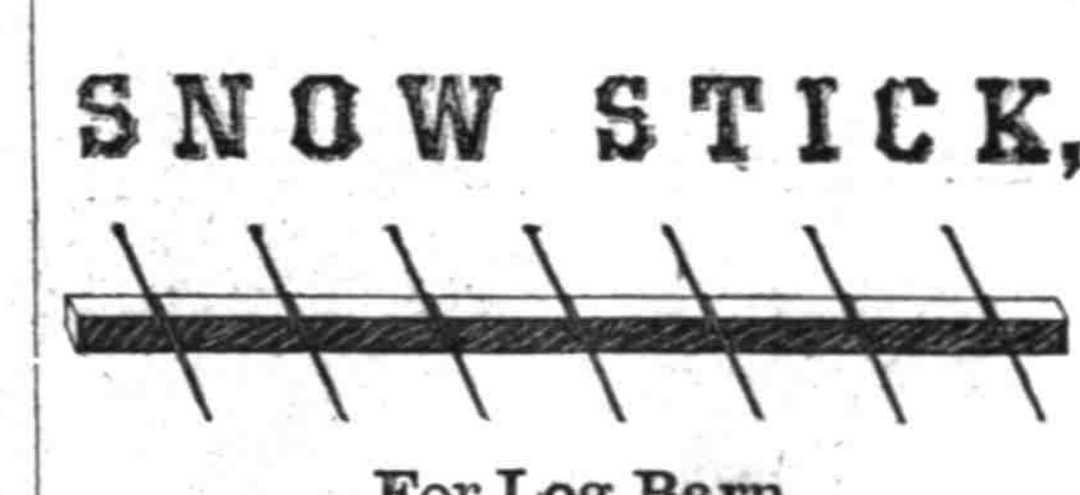
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