

# THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY  
YOUNG & GRANTHAM.

We saw where a Duram firm shipped, one day last month 7,000,000 cigarettes to Tokio, Japan. We would guess that they sell to boys of all ages there, or there is no law restricting smoking.

Mon. F. M. Simmons has been, since his appointment to the Collectorship, the most popular man in the State, the crowds that were in Raleigh and at the Yarrow House made one think of a State Convention.

It was stated that the heaviest cotton receipts ever known in one day, was Nov. 25th. (last month), when 88,473 was received at all ports. The next largest receipts, was on Oct. the 30th, of last year, when 84,943 bales were marketed.

The statement that leaked out that Kope Elias had withdrawn from the contest, for Collector in the Western District, is denied by Mr. Elias, he announces that he was in the fight and expects the confirmation.

Dr. "Cy" Thompson, State lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, passed here for Mingo township where he held forth on Saturday. It is said the Doctor aspires to the Peoples' party nomination for Congress in this District a year hence. He will perhaps receive the empty honor, and like Mr. Koonce, get snowed under.—Clinton Democrat.

Supt. Ishman Royal has received a letter from his son, Rev. F. M. Royal, stating that the latter sailed on the 15th inst. from Vancouver, B. C., on the steamer Empress of Japan for China where he goes to labor in the field of foreign missions. His trip across the continent was a pleasant and interesting one. He carries with him the prayers and best wishes of his friends throughout Sampson county and the State. With fair winds he will be about twenty days in crossing the Pacific and arriving at his destination near Shanghai.—Clinton Democrat.

## Our Exports and Imports.

The exports of leaf tobacco from the United States in September were unusually large, aggregating 40,526,815 pounds of leaf and 7,247,701 pounds of stems and trimmings, or nearly 17,000,000 pounds more than the corresponding month in 1892. The exports for the first three quarters of the year are 209,392,764 pounds, a little over 20,000,000 pounds in excess of the same period of the corresponding period of 1892.

The exports of cigarettes in September were very moderate—less than in September, 1892, yet the three-quarters of the year show an excess of 96,000,000 as compared with the same period of 1892.

Imports of leaf tobacco in September were comparatively small, especially that entered as suitable for wrappers, and the nine months imports of wrappers are 1,009,000 pounds short of 1892 while leaf of all kinds is short 1,522,000 pounds.—Western Tobacco Journal.

## The Financial Position of the South.

At the present time after the great financial pressure which this country has sustained, it is well to consider our position. From observation

and inquiry we believe we are correct in stating, that the South and especially the section of Virginia and states south of it, are in a better shape than at any period since the war. Virginia farmers have been more economical, are less in debt, and have made good crops, and those who have attended to their own interests are more independent than they have been for years. Wheat and oats are low, but the crops were larger, and some crops especially apples were very large which are selling well. The cotton states are like wise in a better position as regards money. The diversity of crops which has been adopted has kept large amounts of money at home instead of having to be sent West for hay, grain and meat, and the economy which has been practiced has aided to the well being of the people. The prices too of cotton are equal to what might have been expected, and the outlook is bright, with diversified agriculture for a profitable future. The business and manufacturing interests having withstood the financial shock better than the North and West, and as well as could be expected have now a bright future. There are some specialities which are an exception, such as speculators in tobacco and real-estate who have been hurt, but there is no rule without an exception. On the whole we have every reason to be hopeful for the South's future.—Progressive South.

## STAY ON THE FARM, BOYS.

We often hear it said now-a-days that the towns and cities are ruining the country by draining it of its population. Within the last decade especially, it has been the tendency of the boys and young men born and reared in the country to flock to the towns and cities to seek employment. They are led to believe that the world will never know of them if they remain on the farm where they have enjoyed the blessings and freedom of country life. They bid adieu to fond parents and go to the city to find work, but not dreaming of the difficulties they must encounter, they rush headlong into the giddy whirl of city life, in many instances to find themselves without friends, home or employment. Those who succeed in getting work are often forced to eke out an existence on a mere pittance. Being young and ambitious and desiring to enter society they go beyond their means, fall in debt, form vicious habits which are followed by want and misery. The temptations that are thrown around them not infrequently causes them to commit some heinous crime for which they are incarcerated, disgraced and ruined forever. And if these young men could get remunerative prices for their work their circumstances might not be much better for they would in many cases spend their money in a way not calculated to benefit them, but to satisfy unholy desires. Many honest and noble-hearted young men have had their lives blighted and ruined in this manner. After being cast out upon the cold world in taking the second sober thought they often long to return to the old homestead where they spent their boyhood days to be greeted and welcomed by friends and loved ones.

The towns and cities are now crowded to overflowing with idle men who are willing to work, but can find no employment. Boys, we advise you to stay on the farms. Your circumstances in life may not be such as you would like, but they could be much worse. Life on the farm may seem dull and without interest to the ambitious young man who would seek fame and fortune, but after all his is a noble and grand calling and one which no man should feel ashamed of.—Sanford Express.

## President's Message

Cleveland's message to Congress was delivered Monday, it is a well prepared document and deals with tariff reform, silver coinage, Hawaiian matter, pension, frauds and all the questions of vital importance. We would like to give it in full, but it would take the whole of our columns, so we give his idea on the tariff question.

### TARIFF REFORM.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to desire the gratitude of our fellow citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires; if public officers are really the servants of the people and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our efforts until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which, in justice and fairness, call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessities of life. The benefit of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial—seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government of which the highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people. Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while Federal legislation through the imposition of a high tariff forbids the American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products, resulting from this policy, not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand

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for their goods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes and distress in the homes of our workmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good, that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw material and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their employment permitted by free raw materials is the most important factor in their relations to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional Committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with this subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation will in the future, though perhaps not immediately produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

The committee after full consideration and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue

taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain speculative investments. These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform, and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied, that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

Grover Cleveland,  
Exec. Mansion, Washington, D. C.,  
Dec. 4, 1893.

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