

State Library

# THE CENTRAL TIMES.

W. K. GRANTHAM, Editor.

Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's.

\$1.00 Per Year, In Advance.

VOL. III.

DUNN, HARNETT CO., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893,

NO. 14.

(W. K. GRANTHAM, Editor.)

## THE WOMAN WHO PAINTS.

There's a lady in this country,  
Whose days are nearly spent,  
This woman's name's a daisy,  
For she's very fond of paint.

CHORUS.

She rubs it on her chin and cheeks,  
And so the painting goes,  
To finish up the first red job,  
She never slight's her nose.

I do not know this woman,  
On whom the neighbors have this rig,  
But to know her name or her face,  
I would not give a fig.—Chorus.

I've only lately heard of her,  
And I'm creditably told,  
For a pocket-knife and many pins,  
This woman once was sold.—Chorus.

I think I ought to stop at this,  
But I'll add another verse,  
They say she's most to fond of him,  
Which makes the matter worse.—Chorus.

This woman's well advanced in years,  
She's a city free of toll,  
And by the man she married first,  
It's told that she was sold.—Chorus.

Her face is getting wrinkled,  
Her eyes are waxing dim,  
But to show well to the public,  
She keeps painting on the chin.—Chorus.

ANONYMOUS.

## THE PRESS AND THE STATE.

The following essay on "The Press as a means of Developing the Resources of a State" was read at the recent meeting of the North Carolina Press Association. It is published now in response to requests from different parts of the State, and as it is in the nature of editorial matter it is inserted here:

Many years ago there was a country peopled only by savages. It contained the most fertile soil; it had a variety of climate, including the most genial; its mountains were of giant size; it had valleys of exceeding loveliness; its scenery was the grandest upon the face of the earth. In its forests were the most ornamental as well as the most useful of woods; among its rocks the most precious of minerals; there was gold and silver, coal and iron, granite and even precious stones.

But of what value was all this profuse wealth of nature while the country was peopled only by savages? Since the dawn of creation it had yielded nothing of permanent value; the winter snows and the summer suns saw little change. Compared with the present uses of men these fertile fields were as deserts, for all their products were as flowers that are born to blush unseen.

Well, this land I speak of remained to be advertised, and its first advertiser was Christopher Columbus. In its natural resources the America of his day was the America of our day, but behold how changed! The art of printing had been invented a little while before the discovery of this new world, but the press as that word is now significant, was not yet born.

It was some three and a half centuries before the gold of California, the silver of Nevada, the copper of Montana, became known to the world, and men emigrated to the far West, as they did to the shores of this country when Jamestown was founded, and Sir Walter Raleigh sent his first colony to what is now the Old North State.

It is within the memory of us all—for it was during the decade that preceded the taking of the last census—that various parts of the United States had an enormously rapid development—so rapid and in so brief a time that even to the progressive modern American it seemed almost incredible. Within a year has American enterprise transformed a pasture into a city with paved streets, banks, schools, churches, and electric

roads. One city in the South is said to have doubled its population five times in ten years, while one in the West increased its population some five thousand per cent.

Now I submit to you that these things could not have been accomplished without the modern press, and this miracle of cities built in a day had its foundation or main reliance on that other miracle—the Press. Indeed, such is the necessity of the newspaper in developing the resources of a State or a part of it, that town-builders regard a newspaper as an essential and a necessary adjunct of their enterprise. They establish the newspaper shortly after laying off the town lots and charge its expense account on the books of the land and development company. The town-builder, therefore, looks upon the press as prior in point of necessity to the bank, the school-house, the church and the other concomitants of a progressive village or town. Not only this, but these town-builders had previously paid tribute to the press, and in the newspapers of the large cities had presented the advantages of their own particular localities.

Before the town is built—while there are but stakes to mark off the town lots—the modern town builder recognizes the press as an aid in developing the resources of his section.

After the town is built the people therein recognize the value of their home newspaper by the most liberal patronage; and I notice in all such towns in the West and North what I would like to see more generally throughout the South—that every profession, every bank, almost every business and manufacturing enterprise is a portion of the advertising columns of the home newspaper.

What is the press? It may be likened to a multiplication of the human voice; and if the press of North Carolina is doing its full duty, there are thousands of voices every day and every week proclaiming in whole or in part the manifold advantages of this Old North State.

I believe in the press. I believe it to be the chief means of developing the resources of the State for it is the source of information, the guide of its readers, their counsellor and their friend.

An invention locked up in the brain of an Edison is without present value, a mountain of iron or a bed of gold is of little consequence until it is made known to the world. Then does it become valuable, and where nature has deposited her favors in much profusion there does man build the city, adorn his home, erect a school house, build a church, and civilization has another firm support where she places another milestone in the path of progress. And is absolutely certain that the progress, the development of the community, is next to impossible without the heralding and trumpeting of the press.

Now, what have we as North Carolina journalists to do in the way of developing the resources of our State? We have much to do for our State is not sufficiently known in other sections of this Union or abroad. Moreover, it is safe to say that if our newspapers do nothing, nothing will be done. To be practical in these remarks—we should never fail to make note of a new enterprise, to convey through our columns such information as will lead to a better cultivation of the soil and a more thorough exploration and development of our natural resources. Nor should we loth to praise the advantages of other portions of our

State than our own, for we are all fellow citizens of a great and beautiful commonwealth, and the welfare of every part of it is our welfare too.

In all matters of this sort I believe in persistence. A singledrop of water makes no impression on a rock, but multitudes of drops of water will wear away a spot in any stone. So, I repeat we cannot be to persistent. We can turn the attention of people to a given object; that may be only temporary; but by our own persistence—our repeated efforts—we can compel people to think about it. And this, to my mind, should never be lost sight of. It will succeed on the principal of the advertiser that "keeping everlastingly at it brings success."

I beseech you as North Carolinians to show your reverence and your admiration for this grand Old State—its majestic mountains that mingle with the clouds and seem at times to reach the blue vault heaven itself; its many rivers as they seek the sea, sometimes displaying the capricious fancy of playful nature and in some places willing to be harnessed so that their power may be transmitted to the needs of man; its noble forests, containing in greater variety than any other State in the American Union the masterpieces of the vegetable world; its varied and delightful climate; its scenery beautiful in the freshness of spring and still more beautiful, perhaps in the golden autumn time; its diverse products of the soil—its cotton fields and bright tobacco, its trucking industry, its fruits, its fish and oysters—the harvest of the sea; its minerals and precious stones; the busy hives of its factories; its schools and colleges—and all other things of which we may well be proud, and hope to be prouder yet. Let, then, sound the praises of this State with no uncertain sound; not in fulsome ways, but in truth, in frankness, in all sincerity.—W. E. BARKER, editor of the Winston Sentinel.

### Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free Harper & Hood's Drugstore, regular size, 50c. and \$1.00.

### ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of J. S. Suggs, deceased, late of Harnett county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 17th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 17th day of April, 1893. B. F. SHAW, Adm'r.

April 6w. c

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

There is hardly a reform of national importance which would be more gladly welcomed by the great non-office seeking mass of the people in this country than that which could be so operated as to bring about congressional inactivity in the matter of patronage. No country that has control of itself suffers more because of foolish and ineffective legislation than does this ordinarily-business like fragment of the globe. Every year there assembles in this city a national Congress elected ostensibly to make such laws as will result in the greatest number, but whose time is largely devoted to efforts to secure for constituents profitable or otherwise desirable places in the government service. The result of this misplaced energy is often seen in the work accomplished by Congress. A few men are depended upon to see that measures are correctly framed, but the pressure of overwork is often too much for fallible humanity and half-digested legislation follows. A large proportion of Senators and Representatives appear to be content with present conditions and that they are so is due to the fact they are Simon-pure spoilsmen. In some quarters it is argued that a more desirable state of affairs could be created by an argument between the Executive and the Cabinet not to recognize Congressmen who recommend or solicit appointments; but to call upon legislators when necessary to come up and give opinions as to the merits and demerits of candidates from their districts. But this plan would only provide a makeshift. Perhaps the true remedy may be found in an extension of the civil-service rules so as to include every government employe, and this enlargement of civil service reform might relieve its critics at present complaint.

The leaders in Congress and the administration are trying to come to an understanding as to the policy of the next Congress, by which they can avoid danger of party-conflict on the money question and secure united action on several important questions which will present themselves. It is asserted by those who have been more active in the matter that agreement will be reached on the much-dreaded money question. The program of the Congress has been laid out with considerable detail, and great hopes for harmony are entertained. It is about definitely settled that the extra session of Congress will be called for the middle of September.

It is said to be the present understanding that the compromise proposition to dispose of the silver question by accompanying the repeal of the Sherman law with the real of the 10 per cent. tax on state bank currency will receive the sanction of the administration, and that the men in Congress who are fighting against any contraction of the currency will be satisfied to let go of silver if they can get the state currency. Briefly, there are four things which it is the desire of the democratic leaders that the coming Congress should dispose of as speedily as possible. They are the repeal of the federal election laws, the levy of an income tax, the repeal of the Sherman law and of the tax on state bank currency and a revision of the tariff, making a reduction of duties all along the line.

It has been generally supposed that the patronage of the present administration in the ship-building line

would be confined to the three gun-boats and sub-marine torpedo boats authorized by the last Congress. Secretary Herbert has, however, authority for the construction of nine new vessels of war. They are all small, but they help to move us along a peg or two in the race with Spain for sixth place among the naval powers of the world. The extra vessels which the public has apparently lost sight of are the four third-class torpedo boats for the armored cruiser Maine and battle-ship Texas, and the dynamite cruiser No. 2, authorized to be constructed by the act of 1886. Secretary Herbert's decision on the plans for the three new gun-boats is expected in a few days. The outlines of five different ships have been prepared. One of these calls for the old-fashioned peddle wheel for special service in the shallow waters of Chinese rivers, another calls for a composite shaft, and the others are patterned after the Machias type.

The Navy continues to be somewhat "torn up" over the recently announced purpose of the Secretary to refuse extended leaves for business purposes to Navy officers in the future, and notwithstanding the far-reaching nature of the decision, there are many officers who are open in their commendation of the new order of things.

There is an entertaining program of socio-official observances in store for the next three weeks. First, the Government will be offering hospitality to the Spanish royalty in the person of the Infanta Eulie. A state dinner will be given the princess and her suite at the White House.

President Cleveland said a good thing lately: "I do not know any one who could stand more rest than I just now." It is said he looks wearily out of his south window every morning at the broad Potomac, sniffs the odor of the woods and bankers for a little sport with rod and reel. Gen. Wade Hampton and Congressman Amos Cummings have been recently whispering alluring tales into his ears—fish tales.

It really looks as if Tammany's share in the feast was to be limited to the sour grape course.

Senator Hill is said to have his eyes on 1896. That's almost a four years' focus.

### Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Using three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Harper & Hood Druggist.

### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It will pay you to advertise in THE TIMES.