

THE CENTRAL TIMES.

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor.

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

\$1.00 Per Year. In Advance.

VOL. III.

DUNN, HARNETT CO., THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1893.

NO. 43.

DIRECTORY.

TOWN OFFICERS—Mayor, E. A. Parker. Commissioners, J. H. Pope, J. C. Cox, P. T. Massengill, F. T. Moore. Attorney, F. P. Jones. Marshal, M. L. Wade.

Churches.

METHODIST.—Services the 4th Sunday at 11 a. m., and at night at 7 p. m. First Sunday night at 8:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m., H. J. Strickland, Superintendent.
REV. G. T. SIMMONS, Pastor.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST.—Services Saturday and Sunday morning, before the third Sunday in each month.
ELD. BURNICE WOOD, Pastor.

DISCIPLES.—Services 3rd Sunday in each month, morning and night. Sunday School at 4 p. m., every Sunday. Prayer Meeting every Thursday night.
REV. J. F. HARPER, Pastor.

C. W. B. M. meet every Monday night after the 2nd and 5th Sunday in each month.

BAPTIST.—Services every 2nd Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., R. G. Taylor, Supr. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.
REV. N. B. COBB, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
REV. A. A. HASSELL, Pastor.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.—Services on fourth Sunday at 11 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Erasmus Lee, Superintendent.
REV. J. H. WORLEY, Pastor.

A NEW LAW FIRM.

D. H. McLean and J. A. Farmer have this day associated themselves together in the practice of law in all the courts of the State.

Collections and general practice solicited.

D. H. McLEAN, of Lillington, N. C.
J. A. FARMER, of Dunn, N. C.
May 11-93.

DR. J. H. DANIEL,
DUNN, HARNETT CO., N. C.

Has met with most wonderful success in the treatment of Cancer. Write to him for one of his pamphlets on Cancer and its treatment.

W. E. MURCHISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Will Practice in all the surrounding counties.

JONESBORO, N. C.
April 21-92.

DR. J. G. GOODWIN,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Graduate of Vanderbilt University.
Dental Department.

Offers his services to the public. Office rooms on 2nd floor Goodwin & Sexton building, Dunn, N. C. July 13-92.

Progressive Institute,
Dunn, N. C.

Fall term for 1893 begins, September 6th. Faithful service. Expenses moderate.

Address,
D. B. Parker Principal,
Aug. 24th, 1893.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The divinity that doth hedge about a king is nothing to the exclusiveness which is now surrounding the Democratic Senate. The ancient and honorable Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy and its patron saint must turn over in his grave, if he has any idea how far his political descendants have departed from its principles of the rights of the common people. Many instances to illustrate this fact could be cited. They have been gradually increasing during the last few years, but one or two of the latest exhibitions of Senatorial prerogative are deserving of notice. In the western end of the Capitol is the Senate elevator, which has hitherto been used, as a matter of course, by persons whose business called them to the upper stories of the building. All of a sudden, however, the Senators have come to the conclusion that they will not ride any longer in the same elevator with the common herd. Guards are now stationed at the corridors leading to the elevator, with instructions to allow no one to pass except Senators and members of Senatorial families and newspaper correspondents. For the first time in the history of the country the free passage of the public through the Capitol is impeded by guards stationed for that purpose.

But there is another development of exclusiveness on the part of the Senate which is more serious. The Senate meets at 12 o'clock. Usually the Senate chamber is deserted by the Solons until within a minute or two before the Vice President's gavel falls. Washington is the Mecca of excursionists, and every American citizen who visits the national capital for the first time is anxious at once to visit the hall of the House and the Senate chamber and tread the sacred boards where our American statesmen have represented or misrepresented the American people. While the two houses of Congress are in session all the world knows that none except those who have been canonized by the elective votes of a constituency are entitled to enter these precincts, but the privilege of passing freely through the Capitol building between the morning hours of 9 and 11, 30 has always heretofore been accorded the public, and in the absence of the Senate the average tourist usually tiptoes through the chamber and speaks under his breath. Since the opening of this session, however, the doors of the Senate chamber are kept closed until the Senate opens, and consequently no person who is not entitled to the floor of the Senate during its sessions is admitted to the chamber at any time.

The Attorney General has been subjected to a good deal of inconspicuous criticism because of his apparent indisposition to enforce the so-called anti-trust law of 1890. A perusal of Mr. Olney's annual report, which has just been published, throws a light upon this question in which the assaults upon the Attorney General are seen to have but little foundation. In fact, there is such a general misunderstanding as to the bearings of the statute in question that it becomes a matter of some doubt whether its exact purpose or purport was known even to its framers. In the first place, the law has no reference to contracts or dealings originating and carried on within State lines. In the second place, it has been held that railroad companies do not come within the purview of the

statute.

What then are the trusts and combinations, the conspiracies and monopolies in restraint of trade, which the Attorney General has been hesitating so long to "go for"? It has been generally supposed that the statute is as broad and infinite in its scope as the "general welfare" clause of the Federal Constitution, but the cases to which it really applies are limited in number. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that there seems to be much popular misapprehension as to the meaning of the statute, Mr. Olney has already submitted a case for hearing by the United States Supreme Court, upon which he hopes for early, as it will be conclusive, action.

Gossip on the tariff question is rife at the Capitol. The points which are affecting the democrats of the House most are the income tax controversy and the conflicting opinions as to how the sugar schedule shall be adjusted. The indications point strongly to the substitution of an individual income tax for the tax on corporations which the committee has adopted and Mr. Cleveland has endorsed. There is a tacit understanding that nothing is to be done in the matter of increasing the internal-revenue tax on whiskey, but circumstances may change the purposes in this respect. The general impression is that the sugar schedule, as it goes through the House, will be as it is in the Wilson bill with the bounty provision stricken off and that the Senate will amend the bill by providing a duty on sugar.

Senator Hoar was never happier than when he epitomized the Hawaiian situation in his Senate speech by quoting the biblical incident of Joab and Amasa. "Art thou in health, my brother?" inquired Joab, as he stabbed his neighbor just beneath the most important rib. It is a real pleasure to be able to state that, at last accounts, Amasa, in the person of the Hawaiian President Dole, was in excellent good health, and that Joab, our Minister Willis, was still fingering his knife and wondering where that fifth rib could have gone. It may be that Mr. Willis has been providently cast for the part and found it a trifle too small for his robustness for his complexion. But, anyhow, Joab still lurks in the shadow and Amasa still takes his meals with relish and regularity.

TRUE SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS.

The Durham Globe writing about Methodist Conferences has this to say:

Without any preliminary or spectacular advertising notice, there is in session at Charlotte that, in many respects, remarkable body, a Methodist Conference.

Other gatherings, political, social or scientific, have to be "worked up" in advance by "calls" and "ads" and "bills" and other appliances, but this gathering meets as silently as rose the walls of Solomon's temple with out the noise of hammers.

In the most exciting political conventions there are vacancies; seats are taken up by proxies or alternates, but at Charlotte it is safe to say that the name of every living member will be answered to, and as for the dead, their names will be called too, and there will be those to answer for them, as for the "first Grenadier of France"—"died on the field of honor."

The discipline of the gathering at Charlotte is perfect. It always is at a Methodist Conference. The face of the presiding bishop may even be new to all before him, but he will take his place dignified and self-possessed as all his predecessors have been and he will rule with an even hand. These may be the right of an appeal from his decision, but it is safe to say that it will be exercised. The business of the Conference will proceed in an order settled by the practice of years, from the beginning to the close, without a ripple or a jar. In less than a week the Conference will have transacted more actual business than a State Legislature does in a month.

Most impressive perhaps, of all, is the implicit obedience with which the mandates of the Conference will be obeyed. The Methodist preacher, like the Jesuit and the soldier, asks no questions, but goes where he is sent. The associations formed during one, two, three or even four years of residence will be broken without a complaining word; and the preacher with his wife and children and the household goods—worn with much moving—will wend his way to another "charge," there to labor in a new, and, mayhaps, stony field; to make friends of strangers, and to leave old friends to be as strangers, thereafter. He will feel, it may be, a sinking of the heart, as a few Sundays hence, he arises in a strange place to address a congregation in which there may not be a familiar face; but whatever he may feel he will submit himself in silence to the discipline of his order. He will do this, too, year after year, until an old man and almost certainly as poor as old, he will reluctantly accept a "superannuated relation," and even then his white head will be seen at each session of the Annual Conference until the day comes when the earth shall cover his toil and his time-worn face from the sight of men.

Other gatherings are of the "earth earthly," to perfect the plans of men; to organize parties for collective or individual aggrandizement; to grasp the sources of wealth, or to lay the foundation of power—but gatherings like this at Charlotte deal with none of these things. They concern not the laying out or construction of any earthly thoroughfare of commerce, or highway of trade—but the straight and narrow path that leads to life eternal.

As men and citizens in other days of the year these preachers may and do concern themselves in the division of political parties, but their business at Charlotte relates to what they firmly believe is coming a division of all soils on the right hand or on the left on the "day of days."

Not one of these men at Charlotte but feels himself, however humble as an individual, the ambassador of the King of Kings, intrusted with a message which he dares not, it be would, refuse to deliver. The discipline, the obedience, the renunciation, he accepts as a soldier does the chances of wounds, death and captivity—but the campaign must go on and on.

Men may affirm or deny, stand with these men or against them, call them fanatics or apostles, the votaries of a decaying superstition or the heralds of victory—but no man unless he be so prejudiced as to be ruled out from the company of the fair and the just can refuse to them the praise due him who labors with a true heart for the good of men, and strives, though in weakness and tears, for the final elevation of the race.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of Ransom Pate, deceased, late of Harnett County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 16, day of Nov., 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 16th day of Nov., 1893.

Parion Pate
Executor.

11 23.

14t.

NOTICE!

By virtue of a certain Mortgage Deed executed to me April 5, 1893, by J. Mordecai and Norcas Mordecai and duly registered in the records of deeds of mortgages of Harnett County, in book H. No. 2, pages 64-65. I will sell at the Post office door in Dunn N. C., at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the 15th day of January, 1894, the following property therein conveyed, to-wit:

Being a portion of Lot No. 1 in Block I. I. in the plan of the Town of Dunn, and bounded on the North by the lands of John Tew, and running along his line 70 feet, on the East by the lands of Henry Pope, and running along his line 70 feet, on the West by Clinton Street in said town and running along said street 40 feet to the beginning and being a lot 70 feet by 40 feet.

This the 12th day of Dec., 1893.

Terms Cash.

L. J. Best
Mortgagee.

12 14.

4t.



SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE
ACTUAL COST LESS THAN \$1.25 PER GAL.
LEE HARDWARE CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,
DUNN, N. C.

June 29th 1y.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, restore your liver, and give you a good appetite.