

THE CENTRAL TIMES.

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor.

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

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DUNN, HARNETT CO., THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1894.

NO. 47.

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. S. 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, Supt. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening at 7:40.

REV. N. B. COBB, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

REV. A. A. HASSELL, Pastor.

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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-17-93.

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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.

Progressive Institute.

Dunn, N. C.

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

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D. B. Parker Principal.

Aug. 24th. 1893.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The opponent of the income tax are very confident that provision of the Wilson bill will never become a law. They are very hopeful of beating it in the House, but say that if they fail there it will certainly be killed in the Senate. If the republicans vote with the eastern democrats in the House there will be a very fair chance that the income tax will be defeated there. The democrats who want to make a fight on the ways and means committee on this proposition have been making an estimate of their strength, and have come to the conclusion that the committee can be defeated in the House if the republicans vote is cast practically solid against the income tax. The indications are that the republicans will be almost solidly opposed to the income tax, the democrats of the east will oppose it almost to a man, and there may be a serious division among the democrats in the south and west on the question. If, therefore, the opposition can be brought to act together, the ways and means committee will be defeated.

If surface indications count for anything the officials of the State Department are considerably disturbed over the latest news from Honolulu. A few short weeks ago they were afraid Minister Willis had not carried out his instructions. Now they are even more afraid that he has, or what would be even worse, has undertaken to execute them without any possible chance of success. Minister Willis, heretofore, has been very generally applauded for his wise and conservative course in Honolulu. If late reports are true, however, he has at last undertaken to do the very thing that the Administration evidently does not want done under existing conditions. It is evident that the dispatches from Mr. Willis, hurried here by the return of the Revenue cutter Corwin, have caused considerable consternation, both at the State Department and at the White House, and that there is a disposition to blame Mr. Willis for acting outside instructions. At any rate, Mr. Gresham and the President are burning midnight oil at the White House over the matter, and are plainly perplexed by the situation.

An announcement has just been made by the Cabinet ladies to the effect that they will hereafter furnish no punch bowl or lunch table at their weekly receptions. For long years beyond which the memory of the most experienced floater runneth not, it has been the custom here to browse upon the hospitality of the official board. Administrations come and go. Great men, made great by accident or favor, rise and fall upon the advancing and receding waves of politics, and as they rise the rounpers fatten on their innocence. They come with high hopes, immersed in visions of social glory, and bent on giddy altitudes of style. And, as they come, the veteran campaigner

plumes himself for flights of dizzy reach. He gets out his finest toggery, uncorks his most effective smile and sales forth to capture provender and cheat the boarding house. The custom is bedewed with all the moisture of observance and antiquity. The Cabinet spread had been promoted to an institution. Hundreds depended on it as they did upon the dinner bell at home. It was like manna in the wilderness. But now the Cabinet ladies have resolved to call a halt. No more will they set forth the cup that cheers, no more display the strengthening ham sandwich. They spread henceforth the Barmecide repast, the feast of reason and the flow of soul. The multitude may come and gaze on greatness, but for their daily bread they must betake themselves elsewhere. Economy is the order of the day.

In view of the interest in many measures pending before Congress relating to commerce and finance, the coming annual session of the National Board of Trade, to be held in Washington January 23, will be of more than ordinary importance. It is through these gatherings is Washington of men representing the varied business interests of every part of the country, that Congress receives valuable information as to legislation needed. Circumstances are such that the present Congress has imposed upon it responsibilities in connection with the business interests of the nation graver than usual, and it is probable legislators will follow carefully the proceedings of the National Board.

A cabinet officer, who does not wish his name used, informed your correspondent yesterday that there was not the least foundation for the vigorously-circulated reports that the present cabinet was to be reorganized. He said that so far as he knew the President did not contemplate the appointment of any member of his cabinet to the Supreme bench nor was there any member of the cabinet who had any thought of resigning his position.

Representative Geary, of California, who is one of the number declining to vote to make a quorum, has decided to offer the Mills bill as a substitute for the Wilson bill, and believes the substitute will get as many votes as the bill which has been reported.

It looks as if somebody had gummed the book when Congress got ready to turn over its new leaf.

We fear that there is a great deal of pain, unadorned loafing in the question of the "unemployed."

We observe that since the conviction of Pendergast the daily crank crime is omitted. The only one even threatened is a plot against the life of Gov. Lewelling—which may be perhaps merely retributive justice.

It is estimated by the New York Advertiser that 117,000 people are out of employment in Chicago, and the city is overrun with penniless and homeless people. This is a part of the penalty of the Great Fair.

RICHEST FAMILIES IN AMERICA.

A careful estimate of the wealth of the Astors puts it at \$200,000,000, and this makes the family the richest in the United States. What is more, the wealth of the Astors is in such shape that it cannot but increase, for the reason that it is gilt edged New York City real estate, some of which, according to the Washington Star, has within the past ten years increased in value 700 per cent and is still appreciating. The policy of the Astors has always been to buy real estate on the lines along which New York City is now extending and hold it for a rise, rarely selling, however, but building and renting instead. The result is that the Astor properties in valuable lands, in brick, iron, stone and mortar instead of in fluctuating stocks and bonds, the fixed value of which is always uncertain. As a family the Vanderbilts stand next to the Astors in the matter of wealth, and their riches must be considered in the aggregate and in common, since their individual fortunes are pooled, so to speak. You will often see Cornelius Vanderbilt, the present head of the house, quoted as being worth \$200,000,000. Of course he is not worth any such amount. Cornelius has most of the Vanderbilt millions, but those who know say that he is personally not worth above \$80,000,000, if as much.

It must be remembered that the late William H. Vanderbilt, had a large to divide his millions among, and the shares in the end were not so large as some people thought them. Besides there is a disposition on the part of the calculators who love big figures to give the Vanderbilts credit for owning outright their great railroad system, when, as a matter of fact, thousand of stockholders share in the ownership.

MONEY.

Herodotus says that Croesus was the first sovereign to make coins of gold.

In 1503 the first English shilling was minted. It bore the king's image.

The United States ment was established in 1792 and at once began operations.

The first English laws against counterfeiting was issued in 1108 by Henry I.

In the early years of this country there were 33 tons of silver to 1 of gold in circulation.

Paper money was first issued by notorious John Law. His issues exceeded 120,000,000 pounds.

Vermont and Connecticut coined coppers in 1785. New Jersey and Massachusetts did the same in 1786.

In 1620 the first large copper coins were minted in England, putting an end to private leaden tokens.

Judas sold his master for 30 pieces of silver—that is, 30 Roman pennies—about \$4.12½. One Roman penny was a good day's wages for an agricultural laborer.

In 1684 Charles II minted tin and tried to make it pass current. After his abdication James II minted gun metal and pewter and endeavored to make purchases with the coins.

The Norman-English coined silver pence with a cross cut deeply into the coin, in order that it might be easily broken into half-pence and farthings when small change was needed.

France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland constitute the "Latin Union." Their coins are alike in weight and fineness, differing only in name. The same system has been partly adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia and Roumania.

The seignorage or deduction made from the bullion to cover expenses and pay the sovereign his royalty has varied in different countries and at different times. Henry III changed sixpence in the pound; Henry VIII 50 shillings for every pound of gold coined.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Florida Life, a new monthly magazine published in Jacksonville, is an article from the pen of B. W. Partridge, of Monticello. In it he describes the effect of the drought of 1891 on Lake Miccosukie, one of the largest lakes in middle Florida, when about 6,000 acres of water became dry land for a spell. The rainy season of 1892 filled it up again. Mr. Partridge conceived the idea that the lake could be drained by boring holes in its bottom, and organized a company to try it. Experts were engaged to examine and report on the plan, and the result was that the company has bored a number of holes in the bottom of Lake Miccosukie, and the water is rushing down through them via a subterranean passage to the gulf. In a few months they expect to permanently drain the lake and thus recover 10,000 acres of valuable land.

In 1808 when Jamestown, N. Y. was first settled, the inhabitants hit upon a novel plan for clearing off the public common. The plot set apart for that purpose was covered with trees, which were gradually cut down by the settlers at odd times when not otherwise engaged. But the stumps still remained, and their removal was a problem that caused many discussions among the city fathers. At last they struck a brilliant idea, whereby their object was not only attained, but the intemperate members of the community were taught a salutary lesson. It was duly enacted that the penalty for getting drunk was to dig up a large stump, but if the culprit was only moderately tipsy he was assigned to a smaller one. It was not long before every stump disappeared, much to the credit of the originators of the scheme and to the discomfiture of the tipplers.—Chicago Herald.

Lewis Redwine, who embezzled \$103,070 of the Gate City National bank's funds, pleaded guilty in the Atlanta court last week.