

# THE CENTRAL TIMES.

J. H. DANIEL, Editor and Proprietor.

"PROVE ALL THINGS, AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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NO. 30.

SEND YOUR JOB WORK TO THE CENTRAL TIMES OFFICE. WE WILL DO YOUR WORK AS CHEAP AS ANY JOB HOUSE. TRY US.

### Town Directory.

Mayor—A. R. Wilson.  
Commissioner—E. F. Young, J. H. Pope, Dr. F. T. Moore, D. H. Hood.  
Marshal—M. L. Wade.

### CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. G. T. Simmons, Pastor. Services at 7 p. m. every first Sunday and 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. every second Sunday. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. G. K. Graubam, Superintendent. Meeting of Sunday school Mission Society every fourth Sunday afternoon. Young Men's prayer meeting every Monday night.

Presbyterian—Rev. A. M. Hassell, Pastor. Services every first and fifth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday evening at 4 o'clock. Dr. J. H. Daniel, Superintendent.

Baptist—Rev. J. J. Harper, Pastor. Services every third Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 4 o'clock. Dr. Ed. Ballance, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7 o'clock.

Missionary Baptist—Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. E. G. Taylor, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.

Free Will Baptist—Rev. S. H. Worley, Pastor. Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday evening at 3 o'clock. Lrasimus Lee, Superintendent.

Primitive Baptist—Elder Burnice Wood, Pastor. Services every third Sunday at 11 a. m. and Saturday before the third Sunday at 11 a. m.

### LODGES.

The Lockwood Lodge No. 115 I. O. O. F. meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. W. G. Taylor, N. G.; J. W. Jordan, V. G.; H. C. McNeill, Secretary.

Palmetto Lodge, No. 157, A. F. & A. M. Regular communications every third Sunday and every first Friday night. Working hours invited to attend. Treasurer, J. PEARSELL, Secretary.

### Professional Cards

Lee J. Best,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

W. H. Marchison,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

D. H. McLean,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Dr. J. H. Daniel,  
Physician, Harnett County, N. C.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Miss Mary McKay will open a Music School at the residence of Dr. J. H. Daniel on Tuesday the 21st. August.

AS. PEARSELL,  
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## ADMINISTRATION. Of the State by Parties Contrasted.

The people of North Carolina desire and deserve an honest, economical, impartial administration of their public affairs. One or the other of two parties has directed the administration since 1868, and it is by contrast that the people can and must decide the merits of each, and the claims of the one over the other for further confidence. These two parties are the Democratic and the Republican. Local differences, the disappointment and selfishness of designing men, the overzealous in behalf of a particular sentiment, have appeared upon the scene and misled some good men for the time being, but the fact is apparent that either the Democratic or the Republican party will control this State. This being so, the respective claims of the two parties are to be considered, and, as "a tree is known by its fruit," so shall and will the people decide the relative merits of the two parties. Both have had entire control of the affairs of the State, and the conduct of both is a matter of record.

The Republican party had absolute control of every department of the State Government from 1868 to 1870, inclusive. Their own Constitution, constructed by carpet-baggers and ignorance, and has based upon the people by Federal agents limited taxation for State and county purposes to sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property. In the face of this express limitation of the Republican Legislature for 1869 levied a tax of eighty cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property, collecting thereunder over one million of dollars, which exorbitant sum was actually wasted in the riotous extravagance and corruption of that administration, conducting no schools, building no asylums, railroads or other public or permanent improvements, save the beginning of a penitentiary—a thoughtful consideration, it is true, on the part of the party, of its friends.

**Rate of Taxation under Democratic Rule.**  
In 1870 the Democrats obtained control of the legislative or tax-levying branch of the government. Their first tax levy—1871—was 52 cents on every hundred dollar' worth of property, including eight cents for the asylums, ten cents to meet a deficiency in the treasury on contracts made by Republicans in 1869, and twelve cents for the Penitentiary, which was incomplete—twenty-eight cents, for all purposes, less than the Republican levy of 1869. And thirteen cents less for ordinary expenses of the State Government than was levied in 1869. Thirteen cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property represents nearly one-third of the present State levy for ordinary expenses, schools, pensions, support and completion of the various public and charitable institutions, and interest on several millions of public debt. The people can thus conceive the enormous difference between Republican and Democratic administration in the way of taxation and honest expenditure of the people's money.

The Democrats, for several years succeeding 1871—their advent to power—had to provide money to pay contracts made by the Republicans. After this the rate of taxation was regularly reduced a follo-

For 1874, 31 3/4 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1875, 29 3/4 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.

For 1876, 29 3/4 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1877, 29 3/4 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1878, 29 3/4 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1879, 24 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1880, 24 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1881, 28 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1882, 28 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1883, 25 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1885, 25 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1886, 25 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1887, 20 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1888, 20 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1889, 25 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1890, 25 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1891, 25 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1892, 25 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1893, 22 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.  
For 1894, 22 cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.

While constantly reducing the rate of taxation the Democratic party has Completed and supported the Western Insane Asylum; The Penitentiary; The Goldsboro Insane Asylum for the colored; The Raleigh Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum for the colored; The Agricultural and Mechanical College for whites; The Agricultural and Mechanical College for the colored race; The Normal and Industrial School for Young Women;

Contributed and still contributes to the support of the Oxford Orphan Asylum for colored children; Provided pensions for our wounded soldiers and widows of soldiers (the amount expended now reaching nearly one hundred thousand dollars per annum).

For public schools ..... 760,923 81  
For the A. & M. College for whites ..... 15,000 00  
For the A. & M. College for colored ..... 2,500 00  
For Normal and Industrial School for white girls... 10,000 00  
For Normal Schools for colored teachers ..... 8,750 00  
For Normal School at Cullowhee for whites..... 1,500 00  
For Normal School, Croatan Indians..... 517 00  
For the University..... 29,000 00  
For Orphan Asylum for whites..... 10,000 00  
For Orphan Asylum for colored..... 1,500 00

Total for Education..... \$830,690 81  
Under the administration of the Democratic party railroad and other properties of the State heretofore exempt from taxation are now tax-able thus adding about twenty-five millions of dollars' worth to the taxable values of the State, materially increasing the revenues of the State, cities, counties and towns.

To such an extent has the party succeeded in distributing and equalizing taxation in the State that, as a matter of fact, the agricultural and laboring people pay less than one-third of the taxes collected for State, school and pension purposes, while, it will be shown elsewhere, the expenses, salaries, etc., of the entire Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Government are nearly paid by special, privilege and license taxes collected by the Treasurer and Executive officers from corporations, insurance companies, seals, etc., etc.

**Schools.**  
In no way can a stronger or more striking contrast between the two parties—their fidelity to the best interests of the people—be shown than in the matter of the administration by each of the public school system. A statement of the appropriations and expenditures of the money collected from the people will more than vindicate the claims of the Democratic party to continued confidence and support.

Taxes were collected for school purposes by the Republicans in  
1868..... \$ 35,896 01  
1869..... 167,568 18  
1870..... 203,411 01  
Which were expended by that same party as follows:  
In 1868, Expense account, \$ 5,919 26  
Investment in State Bonds..... 29,946 01  
Total ..... \$ 35,865 01  
Not one cent for schools.

In 1870, Common schools... \$ 39,981 86  
Expense account... 2,014 00  
Investment in Special Tax Bonds..... 150,000 00  
Loan to University, 10,000 00  
Loan to D., D. and B. Asylum..... 2,000 00  
Tax on polls refunded, 445 15  
Total ..... \$203,411 01

Making a total amount collected during the three years of Republican control of \$406,435.02, of which only \$38,981.86 have been spent for common schools. The "loans" to the University were used to pay salaries of school-masters without scholars, whose entire energies were devoted to the collection of their salaries and sustaining an aching void in the halls of that time-honored institution.

**Now for the Democrat Record.**  
The Democrats obtained control of the Legislative branch in December, 1870. They did not levy eighty cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property, as the Republicans did, but proceeded to reduce taxation very heavily, and applying the money so collected, to the utmost farthing, to the well-being of the people who paid them. The public schools became at once, and have continued, an object of special consideration. In 1871 there was collected for school purposes \$177,497.94 and expended directly for school teaching \$174,753.20, and each succeeding year a like fidelity to the school interest was observed, each year showing an increase in school expenditures.

In 1877, when the Democrats obtained control of the Executive as well as the Legislative Department, there were expended, for the education of the children of both races, \$289,213 32, and each succeeding year as follows:  
1878..... \$324,287 10  
1879..... 326,040 85  
1880..... 352,882 65  
1881..... 409,658 88  
1882..... 500,736 02  
1883..... 621,295 46  
1884..... 624,815 87  
1885..... 669,266 84  
1886..... 615,009 23  
1887..... 610,027 66  
1888..... 734,967 88  
1889..... 714,127 47  
1890..... 723,158 04  
1891..... 744,680 19  
1892..... 769,070 36  
1893..... 790,923 81

Including the appropriations of 1893 the several Normal Schools for the education of colored teachers, the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for both races, the Normal and Industrial School for Young Women, the Orphan Asylums for both races (which are really educational and industrial institutions) and

the University, there was expended in that year, under Democratic administration, over eight hundred and thirty thousand dollars, out of a total tax collected for all purposes of ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-THREE CENTS (1,395,890.73).

**Who pays this tax?**  
Taking the sum expended in 1893 as a basis, we find the following, according to the Auditor's Report for that year, to be the sources from which the money was derived:  
From white Polls..... \$240,932 44  
From Colored Polls..... \$2,470 86  
From Bank Stock..... 4,475 24  
From Railroad Property..... 29,480 57  
From General Property by whites..... 334,211 75  
From General Property by Colored..... 12,875 62  
From other sources..... 115 00  
Also from entries of vacant lands, corporation tax, interest on four per cent. State bonds, and sale of swamp lands, received \$31,067.19 and expended..... 26,333 1

Total expended for schools..... \$700,923 81  
Of which the whites pay over six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Notwithstanding this discrepancy between the amounts paid by the two races—not a fault, we know, of our colored people—no one can know better than the latter the earnest and faithful endeavor of the Democratic party to deal justly and impartially with them, and aid them in all respects in bettering their condition and elevating themselves in all that constitutes good and useful citizenship.

**Expense of Democratic Administration.**  
There was collected in 1893, from all subjects of taxation, for school and pension purposes..... \$1,395,890 73  
Of which was collected on lands outside of town lots..... \$258,200 63  
Horses..... 15,749 68  
Mules..... 15,757 44  
Cattle..... 12,293 84  
Hogs..... 3,746 10  
Sheep..... 929 89  
Farming utensils..... 53,918 98  
Household furniture and other personal property..... 51,679 09  
Total paid by our agricultural class..... \$ 422,404 65

Leaving collected from all other sources..... \$ 973,485 08  
The economy of the administration of the State Government, Executive, Judicial and Legislative, is certainly worthy of the commendation of the people.

The Executive Department, salaries etc., cash..... \$ 34,167 58  
The Judicial Department, including salaries..... 60,713 99  
The General Assembly..... 65,276 76  
Total cost of the State Government, for salaries, etc..... \$160,162 55  
There was collected last year, in special, privilege and corporation taxes, from railroads, express companies, insurance companies, banks, seal tax and fees, paid directly into the treasury, and not a general tax on the property of the State, the sum of \$151,685.12, or \$9,172.23 less than the entire cost of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

There was collected in 1893, on all lands outside of town lots, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and farming utensils..... \$370,679 06  
On "all other personal property" (household furniture..... 51,675 57  
(This last item including such property in town as well as in the country.)  
Making a total from such sources..... \$422,404 65  
Out of a total tax collected from all sources..... \$1,395,890 73  
Of this latter sum there was expended for education..... \$700,923 81  
For pensions..... 85,660 15  
\$786,583 96

Can the people desire, with this record before them, to turn the administration of their affairs over to the Republican party, or those who are avowedly the allies of that party? We submit these facts, taken from the official records, with the fullest confidence, believing our people will continue that party in power which has so faithfully and honestly and justly administered their affairs. Not a breath of scandal or corruption has attached to the administration of affairs since the Democratic party was placed in control. Every interest of

the people, of all classes, has been carefully looked after, protected and improved, so far as legislation and administration can do it. We have the cheapest government of any State in the Union; we have peace at home among all classes, and Providence has this year abundantly blessed us with bountiful crops and spared us from serious sickness. With Divine blessings thus vouchsafed us as a people, we have only to push forward our high calling, continue the government in the hands of those who have proven themselves faithful servants, and happiness and prosperity will abundantly bless all our labors.

**County Government.**  
By the Canby Constitution a change was made in the method of administering county affairs, which proved disastrous to the people. The utmost extravagance prevailed, heavy taxation was followed by a squandering of the people's money; county debts were paid in scrip, and scrip was far below par. County flourished, but the people were plundered.

In 1874 the people elected a Legislature in which two-thirds of both houses were Democratic, and that body submitted a proposition for changing the county government system. The people ratified the proposition by 13,605 majority, and the Legislature of 1876 restored the only method of managing county affairs which had prevailed among our people from time immemorial.

The change has proved extremely beneficial. In twenty-seven counties the saving to the people during the first three years of the present system was \$314,594. The expenses in those counties during the last three years of the Canby system were \$314,594 more than during the first three years of the new system. And now in every county in the State expenses are paid substantially in cash, and the people suffer no loss either by being plundered or by scrip being below par.

Indeed, so well has this system worked that the people generally are entirely content with it. A few politicians are, however, always expressing dissatisfaction, and nothing would satisfy them that so protects the people and keeps the county funds out of their clutches.

It is even said that should the opposition succeed this year and have control of the Legislature they will not repeal the system, but will appoint an additional number of magistrates of their own political faith sufficient to give them control of all the counties, every school district, the election machinery, Board of Magistrates, etc. So it appears that they are not seeking a better method of governing the counties, but are only after the spoils of office.

The loss of the Legislature this fall will mean, not the repeal of the present system and the substitution of an elective system, but an increase in the number of magistrates sufficient to turn over to the fusionist the Boards of Magistrates the County Commissioners, the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction for each county.

In other words, it means the turning over to the fusionists of all the powers which levy and disburse the county and school taxes. A simple act of the Legislature is sufficient to accomplish this.

Can the people of North Carolina risk losing the Legislature?

### THE DISH BEFORE THE KING.

Since the Republican party has absorbed the Populist party, and proposed to make common cause against the people, it is well to examine the dish this combination proposes to submit for public consumption. Mr. Marion Butler, in a speech delivered some weeks ago to his friends in South Carolina, said the Populist of the South and the Peo-

ple's party of the North were one and the same—the same in sympathy, purpose and policy.

The leaders of this party in the United States Senate and House of Representatives have, through various and sundry bills introduced, stated very unmistakably the purpose and intention of that party. Let us see:

On July 9th, 1894, Senator Peffer submitted a resolution to the Senate, the fifth resolve of which is in these words:

"That all revenues of the Government ought to be raised by taxes on real estate."

The present revenues of the Government are about five hundred millions per annum. As burdensome as this is, collected from tariff on imports, internal collections on liquors and tobaccos, on incomes, etc., it is made necessary to carry on the Government and meet the paramount contracts made by the Republican party. Not one cent is collected from lands.

But what do the Populist propose? In the first place to raise all the revenue by tax on real estate.

In the next place those same Populist representatives have introduced bills requiring appropriations to carry them into effect of upwards of FIFTY BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The entire wealth of the country, as estimated in the Census Report for 1890, is sixty five billions of dollars. Yet these Populist in the Senate and House have introduced measures which would require the Government to collect out of every sixty-five dollars of property fifty dollars to support the Government under Populist-Republican operations.

The following will show the sum total of appropriations required to meet the bills named:

Representative Davis's bill (No. 3436) providing for the loan to certain mortgage debtors is estimated to require not less than the sum of..... \$10,000,000,000  
Representative Clover's bill (No. 6254) to loan to States, etc., 60 per cent of assessed valuation of property is estimated to require exceeding..... 12,000,000,000

Representative Clover's bill (No. 2999) is variously estimated to require the sum of from \$8,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000, say..... 10,000,000,000  
Senator Peffer's bill (No. 976) to loan to exceeding \$2,500 to any individual applying having real estate security, provides for an immediate issue of not less than \$700,000,000, and an ultimate issue of much more, being similar in principle to House bill 3436 above quoted.

Representative Kern's bill (No. 5446) were not included in previous estimates, would require of not less than..... 1,000,000,000  
Representative Watson's various bills are not estimated, being included in their principles in previous estimates.  
Representative Hudson's bill (No. 3187) would require the immediate issue of..... 1,500,000,000  
Representative Davis' industrial army bill (No. 6767) would require an annual expenditure of Senator Peffer's charity bill (No. 1330) appropriate..... 6,300,000  
Representative Brown's bill (No. 7393) for internal improvements appropriate..... 500,000,000  
When an annual appropriation is made, it is estimated that the House bill (No. 715) to terminate the Russian tribute appropriation..... 1,000,000  
Senator Peffer's bill (No. 789) appropriate..... 20,000,000

To a total of..... \$95,000,000,000  
(Continued on 4th page)