wh Litery

So communication will be acceptan ampanied by the writer's

WITCH THE REAL PROPERTY.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Dunn, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter

### Town Dirctory.

made for yearly advertisements.

Mayor - A. R. Wilson, Commissioners-E. F. Young, J. H. Pepe, In. F. T. Moore, D. H. Hood.

CHURCHES. uethedist Rev. G. T. Simmons, Paspor Services at 7 p. m., every first Sunlay, and H a. m. and 7 p. m., every barth Sunday. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock. Sunday shool every Sunday morning at 10 Meeting of Sunday school Mismary Society every fourth Sunday

he every Monday night, Pattor. Services every first and fifth chool every Sunday evening at pelock. Dr. J. H. Daniel, Superinten-

Disciples-Rev. J. J. Harper, Pastor. serious every third Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 4 o'clock, Wr. Ed Ballance, Superintendent, Power meeting every Thursday night

Missiona, y Baptist-Sunday school serv Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; G Taylor, Superintendent, Prayerweing every Thursday night.

Free Will Baptist .- Rev. S. H. Worby Pastor. Services every Fourth sombay at 11 a. m. Sunday school every sunday evening at 3 o'clock, Erasmus Lee, Superintendent,

Primitive Baptist--Elder Burnice Wood, Paster Services every thirid sanday at il a, m., and Saturday before the third Sunday at II a. in.

#### LODGES.

The Lucknow Lodge No. 115 I. O. O. f. meets every Tuesday night at 8. chek, E. G. Taylor, N. G.; J. W. Jordan, Y. G.; H. C. McNeill, Secre-

Palmyra Lodge, No. 157, A. F. & A. M. Regular communications every third under and every first Friday night Visiting Masons invited to attend. J. PEARSALL, Sceretary.

#### Profssional Cards

Lee J Best.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. N. C restice must the courts. Prompt atten-

W E Murchison. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

all the sarrounding counties.

b. H McLean,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. denot deer to postedlee, DUNN, N. C. eral Fractice. Will attend the court bractt. Cumberland, Johnston and Samp

N

Dr J. H. Daniel,

Dunn, Harnett County, N. C. the results of will not visit patients a state. Pampulets on Cancer, its Treat of the raise, will be mailed to any address-

# MUSIC SCHOOL.

Wiss Mary McKay will open a Music shool at the residence of Dr. J. H Pull's on Tuesday the 21st. August. She will employ a new Piano of the for make; and will EXERT HER-MELF to give SATISFACTION to those who may patronize her schoo!

Terms \$2,50 per month, payable at beend of each month.

Man, N. C , August 14th. 1894.

### AS. PEARSALL COTTON BUYER,

REPRESENTING

ATBUNN, BENSON, FOUR OAKS. ADE AND GODWIN, N. C.

DUNN, A.C.

fee at D. H. Hood's Drug Stere.





TLE. CHEAP and EFFCTIVE ENDORSED BY OVER 50.000 USERS cinal on ordinary paper with pies can be made. 10 copies of uscript produced in 15 mm irculars and sample of work. TED. 1170 \ d CO. 20 Vesey St., N. Y.

TO THE DESIRE for Motphhine, Opium, Whisky o Proof free; \$5 to cure he or whisky habits; \$2 ing tobarco habit. Ad ress INON, Fleming, Tixas.

and interest charges, add

J. H. DANIEL, Editor and Proprietor.

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

\$1.00 Per Year In Advance.

VOL. IV.

# DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

NO. 32.

# ABMINISTRATION OF THE STATE BY PARTIES CONTRASTED.

#### WHAT THE NEW TARIFF LAW SAVES INCLOTHING.

Balance sheet, showing the amount choose G. K. Grantham, Superinten- of money saved to the consumers of the United States in woolen goods, Young Men's prayer meet- by the adoption of the Reformed Tariff Bill in the place of the McKen pre-byterian-Rev. A. M. Hassell. ley Act (prepared by J. Schoeneof)

Sanday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday A. Cost of Woolen Manufactures to Con-SUMER UNDER THE TARIFF OF 1890. 1892-93. Imports of Man-

> ufactures of wool Duties paid ..... Value duty paid .. Value of domestic manufac tures in the census year

woolen goods \$133,517,000 worsted goods..... 79,194,000 Hosiery and knit goods less cotton knit goods 45,000,000 Carpets... 47,170,000 wool hats, etc ..... 5,320,000 Felt goods, braids and miscellaneous ..... Manufacturer's value of

domestic woolen goods Total value of manufactures of wool. Add 50 per cent. to cover importer's profit. expenses and discounts and retailers cha ges to cover profits of expense

Total cost to consumer under operation of Mc-Kinley Tariffi...

\*NOTE. I have here employed the most direct manner in which goods reach the consumer. No allowance is made in domestic woolen manufactures for the selling agent's B. COST OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES TO CON-

\$591 466,000

SUMER UNDER THE ACT OF 1894, BASED ON QUALITIES AND FOREIGN VALUE AS IN EX-Importt of merchandise .. Duties under Act of 1894 (average 45 per cent.). ., 16,665,000

Value of foreign importations, duty paid ... ...\$53,658,000 Value of domestic manufactories as per above exhibit from the Reduced from an average rate of 100 per cent, to an average rate of

45 per cent. as a result of free wool, manufacturer's value .......232.138.008 Total value of manufactures of Add 50 per cent, to cover importer's and jobber's profit, expense and discounts and retailer's charges, covering profit and

. 142,614,000 Total cost of manufactures of wool to consumer under operaoperation of the tariff of 1:94 .... \$127,934,000

Balance carried to the credit of of the consumer by the change in the tariff .....

The following are statementhowing the duty and the cost to the consumer under the McKenley law. and the duty and the cost to the conumer under the new tariff law, are nade up from the castom -house records of goods acually imported since the passage of the new law, and sam oles cut from the goods imported are in the possession of this Com-

An even greater difference is apparent in the invoices of all imporations of cotton bagging, cotton ties agricultural impliments, cotton-gins. binding twine, etc., for on these aricles no duty whatever is now levi-

Allowance is made for only two distrinting agencies, while three agents, the mporter, the jobber and the retailer, in mported goods, and in domestic manu actures the commission merchants, the obber and the retailer, are as a rule engaged in the work of bringing the proluct of the mill to the door of the connmer. Allowing for the full charges. the distributing values would be increaed considerably. An addition of 662 per cent, to the net value would bring is nearer the new consumer's price than the 50 per cent, allowed for in the above statement. By taking this rate the nount saved to the consumer becomes correspondingly larger, It would be \$182,000,000 instead of the \$164,000,000 in the above computation.

### No. 1-Carriage Cioth-Wool

and Cotton, Mixed, Imported into the port of New York from Leeds, England. Width 70 inches. Weight, 14 ozs. Invoice price, 1s. 3d., less 5 per cent, and 5 per cent discount =in U. S. money 27c, net per yard.

AMOUNT OF DUTY PER YARD.

McKeuley Tariff (38)c. per lb, and 40 per cent.), 44c, per yard, equal to 163 New Tariff (40 per cent.), 11c. per yard

equal to 75 per cent, Reduction of duty, 33c. per yard, equal to 75 per cent.

PRICE DIFFERENCE AND SAVING TO

CONSUMER.		
McKe		New Act.
goods		.27
r mercenness over	.41	.11
MARKET AND TOTAL AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY		

equal to 42 per cent. CONSUMEY. the two tariffs ....... \$1.14 .61 Net cost of goods....... \$1.361 Duty..... Importdr's selling discount and interest charges, add 10 per No. 2-Union Melton-Wool and

Imported into the port of New York from Bradford, England. Width, 54 inches. Weight, 14 ozs, per yard. In voice price, 1s., less 21 per cent, and 11 per cent. discount=in U. S. money 23 Cost to consumer under cents per yard net.

Cotton, Mixed.

Importer's selling profit and

expense, including freight,

Cost to consummer under

Price difference saved to

consummer by the chan-

ge in the tariff .....

add 30 per cent..... .26

AMOUNT OF DUTY PER YATD. \$36,993,000 36,418,000 McKenley Tariff (33, per lb, and 40 per ent.) 38c. yard, equal to 165 per cent. New Mariff (40 per cent.) Sc. per yard, equal to 40 per cent. Reduction of daty 29c. per yard, equal to 761 per cent.

PRICE DIFFERENCE AND SAVING TO

CONSUMER.

McKenley New Duty ...... .38 320,870,000 Importer's selling discount and interest charges, add 394,211,000 Importer's selling profit and expense, odd 121 per ceut .081 Retoiler's selling profit and expense, including freight add 30 per cent ..... .22}

> Price difference saved to consumer by the change in the tariff ..... No. 3-Overcoating-Wool Cotton, Mixed.

Imported into the port of New York from London, England, Width, 54 inches, Weight 36 ozs. per yard. Invoice price, 2s. 10d., less 21 per cent. discount = in U. S. money, 66c. per.

AMOUNT OF DUTY PER YARD. McKenley Tariff (381c. per lb. and 40 per cent.) 98c., equal to 1484 per cent. New Tariff [40 per cent.) 26c., equal

to 40 per cent. Reduction of duty 62c., equal to 73 per

PRICE DIFFERING AND SAV	ING TO	CON-
SUMER.	×	
McKenley Act.		New Act.
Net cost of goods	.66	.66
Duty importer's selling discount and interest charges, add	.98	.26
I0 per cent	16	.09
expense, add 12½ per cent. Retailer's selling profit and expense, including freight,	23	.13
add 30 per cent	61	-34
Cost to consumer under the two tariffs	\$2.64	<b>\$1.4</b> 8

Price difference saved to consumer by the change in the tariff.....

No. 4 .- Worsted Contings-All Wool. Imported into the port of New York

from Bradford, England. Width. 56 inches, Weight 16 ozs. per yard. Invoice price, 2s. 31d. less 21 per cent discount per yard = in U. S. money AMOUNT OF DUTY PER YARD. McKinly Tariff 44 cents per lb. and 50

per cent., 7Ic, per yard, epual to 134 New Tariff 50 per cent., 27c. per yard, qual to 50 per cent. Reduction of duty, 44c. per yard, qual to 62 per cent.

PIICE DIFFERENCE AND SAVING TO CONSUMEY. McLinley Act. Act. .351 Net cost of goods ...... .531 Importer's selling discount and interest charges, add Inportre's selling profit and expense, add 12 and

a half per cent. ..... .17 Retailer's selling profit and expense, including freight add 30 per cent..... Cost to consumer under the two tariffs ...... \$2.00 \$1.291

Pirce different savee to consumer by the change in the tariff..... No. 5 .-- Worsted Coatings -- All Wool.

Imported into the port of Mew York from Aix-ia-Chapelle, Germany. Width, 56 inches. Weight, 18 ozs. per pard. Invoice price, 5.30 Rinks, net meter = in U. S. money \$1.361 per yard

AMOUNT OF DUTY PER YARD. Mckiniey Tariff 44c.per lb. and 50 per cent. \$1.18 per yard, equal to 87 per

New Tariff 50 per cent, 68 per yard, equal to 50 per cent.

Reduction of duty, 50c. per yard' ed to enter. Every person who is or proposed that a'l taxation be leviced other. Let the people ask themselves Price erifference AND SAVING TO McKinley

cent. ..... .251 Importer's selling profit and expense, includ-

the two tariffs...... \$4,091 \$3.29\$

Price difference saved to

ing freight, add 20 per :

consumer by the change in the tariff..... No. 6 -- All-Wool Cashmer. Imported into the port of New York from Paris, France, Width, 44 inches. Invoice price, 1.33 fes. per meter, net= U. S. money 24c. per yard net.

AMOUNT OF DUTY PER YARD. McKinley Tariff 12c, sq. yd. and 50 per cent, 57 per yard, equal to 112 per

New Tariff 50 per cent. 12c, per yard, equal to 50 per cent. Reduction of duty, 15c. per yard, equal Price difference and to saving

to 56 per cent. McKinley .12 Net cost of goode...... 24. impoter's selling discount and interest charges, add Importer's selling profit and expense, add 12 and a half Retailer's selling profit and expense, including freight, Cost to consumer under two

Price difference saved to consumer by the change in the tariff ...... No. 7--- Worsted Dress Goods -- al:

Challis. Imported into the port of New York from Paris, Width 30 inches, Invoice price, 1.10 fcs. per meter, less 6 per cent. = U. S. money: 18 and a half c

AMOUNT OF DUTY PER YARD. McKinley Tariff 12 c. per sq. yd. and 50 per cent. 19 add a half c per yard equal to 105 per cent. New Tariff 50 pe. cent. 9 and a half per yard, equal to 50 per cent.

Reduction of duty, 10c per yard, cen to 52 per cent. Price DIFFERENCE AND SAVING TO CONSUMER. McKinley

Act. .22 Importer's selling discount and interest charges add importer's selling profit and expense, add 12 and a half Retailer's selling profit and expense, including freight, add 20 per cent...

Cost to consumer under the Price difference saved to consumer by the change in the

#### THE BEST ANTI-TRUST LAW EVER PASSED. The new Tariff Act has three ex-

cellent features: 1. It reduces taxation to the peo

2. It compels the wealth of the

3. It embraces the best anti-trust largely made from two sources: law ever enacted.

The so-called anti-trust law passed | ment during the war, and .08 by Reed's Congress in 1890 was 2 Excessive profits made .11 in the Tariff Bill, and these sections actures.

ations, either of whom is engaged in taxation. .701 importing any article from any for- It has been a difficult plan to know lawful trade or commerce, or to in- upon the best plan. crease the market price in any part. The Republicans said their old of any manufacture into which such

shall hereafter be engaged in the im- on real estate, and that owners of the q estion, Does that relationship of this section of this act, or who tion.

States, such person shall be fined in individuals and corporations whose them. This fact is shown by the a sum not less than \$100 and not ex- incomes exceed \$4,000. The pro great Chicago strikes and their con-\$5,000, and shall be further punishs position was not enacted into a law nectings links throughout the great ed by inprisonment, in the discre- without a big fight. The wealthy Western country. In those strikes tion of the Court, for a term not less classes, who have esca ed taxation a great many human lives were lost than three months nor exceeding so long that we think it a crime to be and millions of property destroyed,

Such proceedings may be by way of to the bitter end.

have been duly notified of such peti- sollars will be collected this year. ion the Court shall proceed, as soon | There is no need of a defense of to themselves the trade of the whole as may be, to the hearing and deter- this law. It carries its own defense. of this great Republic at such prices Act mination of the case; and pending Its passage, despite the opposition to as the trust chose to charge. The such petition and before final decree it by the worthy lobby, the solid Res people were compelled to buy from the Court may at any time make publican party, and part of the Pop- the trust or go without the necessaries such temporary restraining order or alists, shows that the Democratic of life, for the McKinley Bill preven-

this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the in the district in which the court is neld or not; and subpænas to that

the Marshal thereof. owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) ventioned in section 73 of this act, and being in the course of transporation from one State to another, or to or from a Territory, or the District of Columbia, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United

States contrary to law. "Sec. 77. That any person who joy. shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or cor-.03 poration by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue thereof in any Cir-.04 cuit Court of the United States in the dictrict in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect o the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages .51 by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attornev's fee."

character will ever be formed in the United States that will not be punished, and that with severity.

# THE INCOME TAX.

Not the least of the good results country to pay a fair share of the of Democratic legislation was the taxation by the imposition of an in- imposition of an income tax. The

found to be of little or no effect, and levying a tax on all the people for the following sections were inserted the benefit of a few rich manufac-

The men who own these fortunes "Sec. 73. That every combination have invested largely in Government conspiracy, trust, agreement or con- bonds, and in this way, and by contract is hereby declared to be con- verting their money into Treasury trary to public policy, illegal and notes at the time they are required to void, when the same is made by or give in their property for taxation. between two or more persons corpor- have escaped their just buildens of

eign country into the United States, how nest to reach them fairly, and at and when such combination, con the same time relieve the people who spiracy, trust, agreement or contract have been burdened by taxation on is intended to operate in restraint of the nece-sities of life. There has lawful trade, or free competition in been division among the Demograts

of the United States of any article or plan, in vigue until Tuesday, Ausarticles imported or intended to be gust 28th, was the best plan. But Imported into the United States, or the people turned bem out of power because their policy made the rich richer and the poor poorer.

portation of goods or any commody stocks, bonds and all other property, exist between these two great forces, from any foreign country in violation except lands, be exempt from taxa- upon the harmony of which depends

.69 other to violate the same, is guilty of minority of the party opposing, to from these two great forces being hara misdemeanor, and, on conviction raise part of the revenue from a two monious the fact is there is open, thereof in any court of the United per cent, tax on the incomes of all bitter and releatles warfare between compelled to day tax, raised a great What was the cause of all this! No "Sec. 74. That the several Circ hue and cry against the income tax. rational man will deny the fact that cuit Courts of the United States are It was "inquisitorial, unconstitutions the Republican party is responsible hereby invested with jurisdiction to al and unjust," and all that sort of for all the "class legislation" of the prevent and restrain violations of thing. But the Democrate knew past thirty years in the United States section 73 of this act; and it shall what the howls meant. "The hit Corgress. No one will deny that be the duty of the several District dog holders." Nobody objected to this "class legislation" naturally qui-Attorneys of the United States, in the tax except those who had for minated in the combination of vast their respective districts, under the years enjoyed exemption from fair amounts of capital and the formation the direction of the Attorney-General taxation. A strong lobby at Wash- of trusts in the great manufacturing to institute proceedings in equity to ington, backed by many city news- interests of the country. The crownprevent and restrain such violations. papers and big pollicians, fought it ing act of this Rephublican party

petitions setting forth the case and But the opposition availed nothing "The McKinley Tariff Bill," This praying that such violations shall be The income tax is a part of the new bill, by its prohibitory rates, preven. enjoined or o herwise prohibited. tariff law, and it is estimated that ted the importation of everything When the parties complain or shall under its operations thirty million manufactured by these great combin-

.031 prohibition as shall be deemed just party is the true "party of the peos ted the trust from having competis

"Sec. 75. That whenever it shall When the Populist prate about upon which the trusts based this exappear to the Court before which any what they would do to equalize tax- traordinary claims to class legislation proceeding under the 74th section of ation ask them why Peffer voted was that they would be enabled to against the income tax.

the system fostered by Republican Court, the Court may cause them to legislation is notable. Mr. Thomas man Palace Car Company" find them to be summons, whether they reside G. Shearman, high authority on such selves the owners of a great many matters, has prepared the following millions of dollars in money and prosable showing that 25,000 persons perty. How was it with their laborend may be served in any district by possess more than one half the entire ers? Their wages so small that they wealth of this country, which is es- found they could not support them-

"Sec 76. That any property timated to be sixty billions of dol- selves and pay house rent. Did they 10,000,000,..... 4,000,000,000 2,000 2,500,000..... 5,000,000,000 1,000,000,..... 6,000,000,000 500,000..... 7,300,000,000

...\$31,500,000.000 24.600 persons have ..... The income tax will be paid by persons who have large properties, and who otherwise would not concribute to the maintenance of the Government that gives security to their property in any just proportion to the security and benefits they en-

There was an income tax during the war and immediately after the war but at the first opportunity the Rapublican party cut it down and finally repealedit entirely. It has now been re stored at the first time when we have a Demogratic President and a Demos cratic Congress to work together for

#### the benefit of the people. The Income Tax Law

It is safe to perdict, that under January 1900, there shall be assessed. The strike came, and spread through this law no trust of any important levied, collected and paid annually all the labor organizations of that abroad, and every person residing ed the threat of these millionaire cap of property, rents, interest, dividends smiles amidst their plenty given by big fortunes of the country have been or salaries, or from any profession, the McKinly Bill. Whilst these trade, or employment or vocation modern Lazaruses languished in sick 1. Contracts with the Govern caraied on in the United States or ness and poverty and hunger no elsewhere, or from any other source crambs of food or comfort falls from whatever, a tax of two per centum on the table of these nighty Deveses. he amount so deprived over and clad in "purple and fine it en" by above four thousand dollars; and a legislamous McKinley Bill. Dons like tax shall be levied, collected and labor and capital are my unity depaid annually upon the gains, profits pendent the one on the other? Ones. and income from all property owned it show that the reason given for and of every business, trade and pro- "class legislation" was to mante the fession carried on in the United manufacturer to pay America the manufacturer to pay America t States by persons residing without the United States" \* \* \*

# CAUSES OF POPULAR DIS-

Is not the vicious legislation of the ocratic party. That party has passed Republican party responsible for the a tariff bill that is a great improvegreat Chicago strike! Let us exa, ment on the McKinley Bill. It makes mine the record of that party and see labor less dependent on copital than if that is not the truth

proposition in political economy that its efforts in behalf of the people unto give perfect assurance of peace to til comparative free trace small me society and to security to the rightof person and property there and avance of of the Mckinney smale be a mutual dependence between capitalist imported article enters or is intend. The Populist, through Mr. Peffer, labor and capitol, the one upon the

SEND YOUR JOB WORK TO

THE

## CENTRALTIMES OFFICE.

WE WILL DO YOUR WORK AS CHEAP AS ANY JOB HOUSE. TRY US.

the greatness of our country and the shall combine or conspire with an. The Democrats finally agreed, a happiness of our people! S. far was the passage of what is called es and trusts, and there by secured tion from abroad. The main ground pay thier labors higher wages. After The concentration of wealth under many years of benfits under such legislation the proprietors of the Pulicomplain? No, they did not. What 200 persons have \$20,000,000 ......\$ 4,000,000,000 then? The proprietors of the "Pull-5,000,000 ..... 5,000,000,00. man Car Company" remembered that they had told their laborers in 1892 that they were Republicans and high protective tariff men, and that they would take care of them if they would vote for Mr Harrison for Fresideut. When they found that Mr. 'leve'and had received 2,000 major. ty instead of giving Mr. Harrison 2. 000 majority in that town their indignation knew no bounds. They found that their labore's were low tariff Democrats and immediatly determined to starve them out. What did they do? They notified their labor, ers that if they continued to work they would do so at reduced wages. The laborers showed that thier wages barely supported them and pointed to their arrestage of rents of over \$70,000 to prove the fact. The company presisted in their determinas tion to make them work for less Section 27 of the Tariff Law reads : money or leave. The laborers said "That from and after the first day that to work was to starve, therefore of January, and intil the first day of they prefered striking to starving. upon the gains, profits and income country. Bloodshed and tire wrought received in the preceding calander the destruction of life and property, year by every citizen of the United Ejection from their homes of these States, whether residing at home or helpless Pullman laborers accomplish therein, whether said gains, profits italist and left a mass of starving and income be derived from any kind panners, but this protected combine

> a busher prices? No, the Weke an was a fraud upon the right. to prop le, calculated and in emled to en bie a few men to mike great fortunes so that they might control CONTENT AND OF STRIKES, the labor of the great maise, for their own benefit. Where is the hope of the laboring man! It is in the Demit is at Puilman by mak n; the necessaries of life cheaper to me laborer It will not be denied as a distinct The Democratic party will continue the great artister bow on the intels tive it laboring man and the grasping

his condition of things show that

(Continued on 2nd Page.)