

THE CENTRAL TIMES.

J. H. DANIEL, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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Methodist—Rev. G. T. Simmons, Pastor. Services at 7 p. m., every first Sunday, and 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., every fourth Sunday. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. G. K. Grantham, Superintendent. Meeting of Sunday school Missionary 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 6 o'clock. Dr. J. H. Daniel, Superintendent.

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

Missionary Baptist—Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. R. 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 Saturday before the third Sunday at 11 a. m.

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

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

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

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE BY PARTIES CONTRASTED.

REPEAL OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

The voters of North Carolina will remember that the Fifty-first Congress (Reed's Congress) attempted to pass what is known as the Force Bill. The bill passed the House, but was killed in the Senate by the cleverness of the Democrats, with the help of a few Republicans. The statute books had then been burdened with odious and unconstitutional election laws for years—laws that gave to Federal Supervisors the right to challenge the vote of any citizen and to count and determine the votes that they saw fit to allow cast—laws that gave an officer of the army the power and discretion to use troops at the polls when in his opinion it became necessary.

These vile laws have been repealed by the present administration. Below are given some of their provisions:

Section 2007 declared that when the law of a State declared that a citizen should not vote, because he had not complied with requirements of the State law, an officer of the Federal Government could step up and say he shall vote, and thus take out of the hands of the State the power to manage its own election.

In other words, an officer of the United States could challenge any voter he chose, and require him to give to him—the Supervisor of Elections—the necessary qualifications to vote.

And if the Supervisor was not satisfied with it, and the citizen attempted to vote, then the Supervisor had the power to send after him a warrant and have him arrested at once.

Section 2022 gave United States Marshals and their deputies the power to prevent a man from voting—mark you, not challenge, not to leave it to the State Judge of Election to say whether he has the right—but to determine whether the man had the right, and to prevent it.

The election officers of the State said a certain citizen had the right to vote, but a Federal Supervisor said he had not, and he did not dare vote.

Section 2009, 5506, 5511 and 5515 require the punishment of State officials for violating State laws. Just think that a sworn officer of the State of North Carolina could be punished by another power.

Under this law men have been torn from their homes for no other reason than to prevent them from exercising a right vouchsafed to them by the Constitution of the State. This odious law has been at places in North Carolina, and in some of the large cities, especially in New York City, when John Davenport pillaged the polls, outrages of the blackest character were perpetrated, until "Davenportism" became a by-word of reproach throughout the land.

The cost of these Supervisors was paid by the people, and it amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Republican party always used this law for all the votes and all the money in it. Some accounts of Supervisors were held up under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, because they did not expect them to be approved; but when Mr. Harrison became President they were made out, presented and paid.

One Marshal's district under Mr. Cleveland's first administration cost \$148,000, and the same district under Mr. Harrison's Marshal cost \$284,000—the slight difference of \$135,000.

This Democratic administration repealed these odious laws, and the solid Republican party voted against repeal. That party made those laws, that party enforced those laws, that party voted to continue those laws in

force. That party now talks about "honest elections." That party attempted to give us the Force Bill, and thereby forever prevent another fair and honest election in the United States.

PUBLIC LAND RESTORED.

Every voter is familiar with the corrupt grants of public land to railroad corporations. In most instances these grants were coupled with the condition that railroads should be built within a certain number of years. During the first administration of Mr. Cleveland millions of acres of public land legally forfeited to the people were restored to public entry, and the good work goes on under this administration. The following list, from official sources, shows what has been done in this line:

LANDS RESTORED TO ENTRY DURING THIS ADMINISTRATION.	
Swamp lands.....	57,500.00 acres
School and other lands.....	19,125.77 "
Railroad lands.....	2,674,070.51 "
Mineral lands.....	1,100.00 "
Fraudulent entries.....	118,969.00 "
Total.....	2,770,856.28 "
Under MacRae Forfeiture Bill (if it becomes law).....	54,000,000.00 "
Grand total.....	56,770,856.27 "

The MacRae Forfeiture Bill has passed the House and will be considered in the Senate in December.

WORK BETTER THAN PROMISES.

The Democratic Congress passed a law depriving the legal tender Treasury notes of the Federal Government of an attribute which the Republican Congress had given them. The Republican Congress had declared that no town, county or State should tax these notes. Gold and silver and other notes were liable to be taxed, but these favored notes were set on a high pedestal above other kinds of money, and when a man wanted to avoid paying taxes on his cash he got these notes and escaped taxation with a clear conscience.

The Democratic Congress, and it must be remembered this is the first Democratic Congress and President we have had at one time since 1860, passed a law depriving those legal tender notes of this peculiar exemption from taxation which the Republicans had conferred upon them.

And these things show how the Democratic Congress is in sympathy with the people.

POPULISTIC PROMISE AND POPULISTIC PERFORMANCE.

When a science is spoken of as an "applied science" it is meant that the theories upon which it is based and the principles underlying it, have been put into actual practice and the results note. Any set of principles may be put to the same test and the advantages to be derived from them judged by the results. The homely adage that "the proof of the pudding is the chewing of the bag" is the most primitive illustration of this.

What will result when this test is applied to the theories and principles upon which the Populist party is said to be based?

Fortunately they have been put into practice in a limited degree, and an object-lesson has been furnished to the people by Populism in power. In every State in which the Populists have gained control of the powers of government there have been to wit, untrustworthy, extravagance, corruption, and hatred has been engendered between neighbors. In Kansas, where the Populistic administration was ushered into power amid the gleam of bayonets, and brought the State to the verge of civil war, we hear open charges of gross extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys, and of collusion with the open violators of the prohibitory laws. These charges are made by no less personages than

Mrs. Lease and ex-Congressman Clover, the former once a shining Populistic light, and the latter the founder of Populism in Kansas. In Colorado the administration, through its Governor, made a laughingstock of the State by blustering threats of revolution if certain tenets of Populism were not enacted into law, and the extremely radical utterances of the leading members of the State administration have contributed to the withdrawal of capital invested in beneficial industrial works in that State and in keeping away more that was seeking investment, but that was frightened away by fear of confiscation. The ill effects that have befallen Colorado from a business point of view, because of the wild and visionary vaporings of its Populistic rulers, have been set forth by Senator H. M. Teller, a Republican Senator who is not in accord with his party on the financial question, but who sees the fallacy of the wild Populist schemes.

The condition of Oregon is an illustration of the unwisdom of going from one extreme to another. Oregon's Populist Governor was a duplicate of that of Colorado in intemperate bluster and advocacy of foolish legislation. Disgusted with the results of "applied Populism," the people of Oregon turned down the Populists and embraced the equally unsonant principles of Republicanism.

These are the results of "applied Populism" proper. There are things they have already done in the few States in which they have obtained control of the government.

Here are some things that they propose to do if they should obtain a more nearly perfect lease of power, being a list of bills introduced in Congress by populist Senators and Republicans, which they wish to have enacted into law. The space is too brief to refer to all the measures.

House Bill 3186, introduced by Mr. Hudson, Populist of Kansas, provided:

"That all pensioners for service in the Federal army and navy during the war may receive in one payment ten times the annual amount of their pension."

This would cost the Government this year one billion and five hundred millions of dollars. Where would this money have gone? None would have come to North Carolina.

House Bill 3436, by Mr. Davis, Populist from Kansas, provided:

"That the mortgage debt of any mortgagor of real estate, used as a home or for support, shall be paid by the United States where an appraisement board finds the estate to be worth the full amount of the mortgage, and the debtor shall be allowed to redeem his property from the United States within twenty years by paying an interest of one per cent. per annum."

It is estimated that this would have enabled persons to get more than \$12,000,000,000, or more than the entire amount in circulation in the whole world, of the United States for twenty years.

The Government therefore would be bankrupt before it had loaned all of it. This loan would apply equally to the cities, and the owners of property there would be informed more quickly of its passage, and having the advantage of being near to the seat of Government, and being able more quickly to concentrate their forces, would break the Government before the farmers could be benefited.

House Bill 3437, by Mr. Davis, Populist from Kansas, provided for:

"Granting a pension of from \$10 to \$25 per month to all soldiers or sailors of the Union army and navy in the late war, and also to widows and minors, this to be in addition to the disability pensions granted under present laws."

This would take \$310,000,000 more out of the National Treasury as estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions.

House Bill 6767, by Mr. Davis Populist from Kansas, provides for:

"The immediate enlistment of 500,000 men, to be fed, clothed, paid, and provided for the same as the regular army, said army to be employed on work for public improvement, canals, rivers and harbors, irrigation works, public highways, etc."

The present army of 25,000 men cost \$23,700,000; the proposed army, being twenty times larger, would cost \$474,000,000.

House Bill, 7908, by Mr. Boen, Populist from Minnesota, provides for the issue of one billion dollars in legal tender notes, of which five hundred millions is to be expended in five years in building or purchasing railroads, two hundred and fifty millions in improving rivers, and not less than two hundred and fifty millions in building post-offices in "each village or city containing more than 1,000 inhabitants."

House Bill 5745, by Mr. Boen, Populist from Minnesota, proposes to begin the destruction of the *sal soli kal tregus*, wherever found on public or private property, and his bill appropriates one million dollars for that purpose. These are only a few of the bills introduced by the Populists in Congress, and none of them are of any more benefit to the farmers of North Carolina than those mentioned.

Without duplicating the amounts carried in the bills quoted where their mores or purposes are similar, the following recapitulation 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.....	\$10,000,000.00
Representative Clover's bill (No. 6242) to loan to States etc., 50 per cent. of assessed valuation of property is estimated to require exceeding.....	12,000,000.00
Representative Clover's bill (No. 3999) is variously estimated to require the sum of from \$8,000,000,000, to \$15,000,000,000, say.....	10,000,000.00
Senator Peffer's bill (No. 976) to loan not 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 Kem's bill (No. 5449), where not included in previous estimates, would require an issue of not less than.....	1,000,000.00
Representative Watson's various bills are not estimated, being included in their principles in previous estimates.	
Representative Hudson's pension bill (No. 3186) would require the immediate issue of.....	1,500,000.00
Representative Davis' industrial army bill (No. 6767) would require an annual expenditure of.....	500,000,000
Senator Peffer's charity bill (No. 1300) appropriates.....	6,300,000
Representative Boen's bill (No. 7905) for internal improvements appropriates.....	500,000,000
With an annual appropriation in addition.	
Representative Boen's bill (No. 5745) to exterminate the Russianistle appropriates.....	1,000,000
Senator Peffer's rain-water bill (No. 7896) appropriates.....	26,000,000
Total.....	\$35,307,000.00

Space is too short to give the exact words and purposes of all the bills, but the numbers are given and the Populists are challenged to show any appreciable advantage they would be to the farmers of North Carolina.

Now, where is all this amount of money to come from to pay the immense appropriations?

In his tax bill (H. R. 5148) Representative Davis proposes to substitute the tariff act of 1783 for the McKinley act, with horizontal reductions, one fourth of the remainder in 1893 with certain additions to the free list, to provide revenue, incomes and land are to be taxed, and three hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks are to be issued the first year, and annually thereafter \$100,000,000.

On July 9, 1894, Senator Peffer submitted a resolution, of which the following is copy:

"In view of existing social and business conditions, and by way of suggesting subjects for remedial legislation, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States, First. That all public functions ought to be exercised by and through public agencies.

"Second. That all railroads employed in interstate commerce ought to be brought into one organization under control and supervision of public officers; that charges for transportation of persons and property ought to be uniform throughout the country; that wages of employees ought to be regulated by law and paid promptly in money.

"Third. That all coal beds ought to be owned and worked by the States or by the Federal Government, and the wages of all persons who work in the mines ought to be provided by law and paid in money when due.

"Fourth. That all money used by the people ought to be supplied only by the Government of the United States; that the rate of interest ought to be uniform in all the States, not exceeding the net average increase of the permanent wealth of the people.

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

To carry out the provisions of this resolution would require, at a very moderate estimate, some fifteen billions of dollars, making the total proposed expenditures upward of fifty billions of dollars, or more than five times as much as the total supply of money in the world. And it will be seen by the two bills last cited that the whole burden of the Government is to be laid on real estate. Can it be that the farmers of this State or of the Union will listen to such a party or lend it their support? Their plan of relieving a distressed country reminds us of the famous case which found itself in the bottom of a well, and in undertaking to get out jumped up one foot every day and fell back six every night.

From the first this party has claimed to be in favor of the free coinage of silver. It will be well to examine their record in Congress on this question. On March 24, 1892, the House voted on a bill for the free coinage of silver. On motion of Mr. Burrows (Rep.) to lay the bill on the table there was a tie vote. The Speaker (Mr. Crisp, Dem) voted nay, and the motion to table was lost. A gold standard man moved to reconsider this vote; the motion was lost by one vote. The motion was voted on and carried by two votes. All of the Democrats south of the Ohio River voted for the bill. The only New York or New England man who voted with them was Mr. Rockwell. He had been fairly elected, he had been a brave soldier in a white regiment during the war, his vote was absolutely necessary for the success of silver in another bill on the financial question should be proposed. Nevertheless, Messrs. Baker, Clover, Davis, Hartverson, Kem, O'Connell, Simpson, Watson, and Winn, all Populists deserted the cause of silver and voted with the Republicans in three yeas and votes (see Record, pages 3539, 3530 and 3541) and succeeded in unseating Mr. Rockwell, the friend of silver, who had been fairly elected, and putting in his place Mr. Henry F. Noyes, who was not elected, and who had been colonel of a negro regiment during the war, and who was an extreme and bitter gold standard

Republican. On August 28 1893 (Record, page 1001), on a vote for free and unlimited coinage at a ratio of 17 to 1, three Populists, Farmers' Alliance or third party men, voted with 111 Republicans and against 88 Democrats, and defeated the bill, and Messrs. Baker, Boen, Cannon of California; Davis, Hudson, Kem, Pence and Simpson, all Populists, sat in their seats and refused to vote.

On the vote for free and unlimited coinage of silver at 18 to 1 (Record, August 23, 1893, pages 1005 and 1006) four Populists voted with 110 Republicans and against 88 Democrats, and defeated the bill; Messrs. Baker, Boen, Davis, Hudson, Pence and Simpson, all Populists, sat in their seats and refused to vote.

On the vote for free coinage of silver at 19 to 1 the vote and action of all third party men, except Mr. Cannon of California, was the same as it was on the vote for free coinage at 17 to 1. (See Record, August 18, pages 1005 and 1006)

On the vote for free coinage at the ratio of 20 to 1 the vote and action of the populists was the same as on the bill for 18 to 1.

On the vote for free coinage of silver at 1 to 15 Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, Populist, declined to vote (See Record, August 23, 1893, pages 1006 and 1007).

Can they be honestly in favor of silver as money, or do they only wish to pose as its friends and aid in its defeat at the same time? It seems that they will vote only for such measures friendly to silver as they are certain will be lost, and in that way be enabled to continue their cry for more silver and to pose as the advocates of more money.

On June 6, 1894, every Populist member of the House voted with the Republicans against the bill to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the issues of State banks.

This bill was of special value to the South. It would have enabled them to have had a safe, flexible and abundant currency, and to have been independent of the cities and money markets in handling their crops. Every vote for the bill, 102, was given by Democrats, including every Democrat from the South.

The Populists have criticised and abused the democrats for not passing a tariff bill sooner than they did, but they have been divided in their position on the tariff. Some of them joined the Republicans in delaying such a bill at every opportunity, notwithstanding the fact that the bill gives free farming implements, free salt, free cotton bagging and ties, free binding twine, and reduces the taxes on tin plates, woolen clothing, trace chains, and numerous other articles which farmers need and buy for every-day use; and two of the Populist Senators voted against measures of relief to the farmers.

The Record shows (pages 657 to 570, that on January 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1894, the Populists joined the Republicans, and all refused to vote on a motion to take up a bill to reduce tariff taxation, and reduce the burdens of the people.

The Record also shows that Messrs. Baker, Kem, Pence and Simpson were present at the rail-calls during the days when these bills were voted on.

June 5, 1894, notwithstanding their cry for cheap sugar and low taxes, one of the three Populist Senators voted to continue the bounty of two cents per pound on sugar for eleven years, and all three of them on the same day voted to retain a graduated bounty on sugar for eleven years.

Covey's army, which marched on Washington last summer and demanded the immediate passage of bills which if passed would have bankrupted the Government, was composed largely of Populists from the West. They were received in Washington by Senators Peffer and Allen, Populists. Senator Peffer introduced several of their wild bills into the Senate. Covey is now a

(Continued on 2, page.)