

Starts February

# THE CENTRAL TIMES.

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, NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

NO. 36.

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.  
Council—J. H. Young, J. H. Moore, D. H. Hood, Marshall—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 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 4 o'clock. Dr. J. H. Daniel, Superintendent.

Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Harper, Pastor. Services every third Sunday at 11 a. m., Sunday school at 7 p. m., Sunday school at 4 o'clock. Mr. E. 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., Sunday school every Sunday evening at 3 o'clock. Brasmas 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.

### LOGS.

The Linkwood 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.; C. 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. PEARSALE, Secretary.

### Professional Cards.

#### Lee J. Best,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Dunn, N. C.  
Practices in all the courts. Prompt attention given to all business.

#### W. E. Runchison,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Dunn, N. C.  
Practices in all the courts and in the State.

#### D. H. McLean,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Dunn, N. C.  
Practices in all the courts. Will attend the courts of North Carolina, Maryland, South Carolina and Pennsylvania.

#### Dr. J. H. Davis,

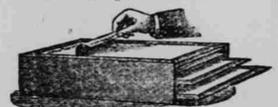
Dunn, N. C.  
Created a specialty. No other disease treated. Testicles, with all patients in attendance. Prompt attention given to all cases. No charge made for any medicine or for any advice given.

#### JAS. PEARSALE,

COTTON BUYER.  
REPRESENTING  
MESSRS. ALEX. SPRENT & SON,  
AT DUNN, BENSON, FOUR OAKS,  
WADE AND GODWIN, N. C.  
Office at D. H. Hood's Drug Store,  
DUNN, N. C.

#### THE SYMPLEX PRINTER.

A new invention for duplicating copies of writings or drawings.



**SIMPLE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE**  
ENDORSED BY OVER 50,000 USERS  
From an original on ordinary paper with any pen, 100 copies can be made. 10 copies of typewritten manuscript produced in 15 minutes. Send for circulars and sample of copies FREE OF CHARGE.  
LAYTON & CO., 20 Vesey St., N. Y.

**DEATH TO THE DESIRE** for Morphine, Opium, Whisky or Tobacco. Proof free; \$5 to cure morphine or whisky habits; \$2 for curing tobacco habit. Address B. WILSON, Fleming, Texas.

**WANTED—AGENTS**—Women and men, women preferred, to canvass for a handsome, illustrated, inexpensive, patriotic book. Liberal per cent allowed. Address: Woman's Washington Book Agency, Washington, D. C.

**DR. SHADES DISCOVERY** FOR CONSUMPTION. Just Given To The Public

Write at once for particulars of the new discovery investigation going on at this time in Washington. Doctors and other citizens cured. What physicians and medical journals say of it. The best discovery of the century. System blank etc. Send 2c. in stamps. Address: Dr. Shade, 134 1/2 Street, Washington, D. C.

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

#### Cost of Living in Britain and the United States.

If asked upon what subject the general opinion of Britons was farthest astray regarding the United States, one would not be far wrong in answering, As to the comparative cost of living in the old land and in the new. It will probably prove a work of time and of some difficulty to remove an impression so generally entertained as that which finds expression in the words recently spoken by a high English authority—viz, that "the United States would be a perfect El Dorado for the workman, if it were not for the cost of living." It is easy to show how this impression has risen. The Briton arrives in New York and hires a carriage, which has been waiting for the steamer several hours; he is charged an exorbitant price; he orders a bottle of imported wine, and finds it much dearer than at home; he learns that the cost of clothing made to order from imported material is also much dearer; and these things strike him deeply, because they are the first impressions received. When asked upon his return what data he has reached the conclusion that the cost of living is dearer in the United States than at home, he invariably gives these three items, and stops there. But these do not constitute the chief sources of penitence even to travelers, much less to residents. The great point is, as to the comparative cost of living to the mass of people, the wage-earning class of the two countries. It has been common in Britain to attribute the supposed higher cost of living in the United States to the effect of the tariff. Now a little consideration will show that this impression is not well founded. The principal highly taxed articles under the tariff are five: First, the extra five shillings of France; second, the fine on wines and liquors of Britain and the extra five shillings of Germany and France; fourth, the sugar-taxed wines of France; and fifth, Havana tobacco and cigars. The duties on all these are very high. Wines 50 per cent of their value, and even higher, champagne 25 per cent, etc. This is our "conqueror" tariff. There is not a single item in America who uses any of these articles. It is considered good policy that to tax heavily the luxuries of the rich, and admit free the tea and coffee and raw materials by the masses. It is not probable that this policy will be reversed, or even greatly modified, however much talk there may be of tariff reform. Indeed, the wholesale tendency now seen in Britain to lay the burden of taxation upon the wealthy few who can best afford to bear it is not less strongly marked in the public. The necessities of life used by the workers will probably remain duty free in the Republic and soon become free in the monarchy, and the luxuries of the rich will continue to be taxed more and more in both lands.

Having the higher revenues, the American is no content to live with what would be considered luxuries in any of the old countries of Europe. He earns more and he spends more. Therefore, in one sense it is true that the cost of living is to American workmen lives greater than that of the Briton as he lives. But it is none the less true that this arises from the fact that he lives in a different manner. For those smaller things which are absolutely necessary the cost is much less in the newer land. The American workman and his family can live very cheaply indeed if so inclined, or they can spend unordinately just as easily in another country. In times of unexampled industrial depression, like the present, the ability of the masses of the people of the United States to live cheaply and yet comfortably is of the greatest moment. It has shielded them from much acute suffering which would otherwise have resulted from the lack of work—an experience new to this generation of Americans, and likely soon to pass away, unless the faith of capital in the maintenance of the gold standard be again shaken. An (quite a) note upon this subject, struck by the Secretary of the Treasury May last year, paralyzed the business of the country for the time—and recovery has been retarded by impending new legislation affecting duties upon imports. A pound sterling in the new land, judiciously spent for the necessities of life by the workman and his family, will do a year's work more of these in the old home of our race.

—Andrew Carnegie, in the Contemporary Review, London.

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

#### As a result of a chemical and bacteriological examination of the soil of graveyards, made by Dr. James B. Young (Edinburgh Royal Society) it was found that soil that has been used for burial does not materially differ, as regards the amount of organic matter it contains, from ordinary soil.

In a new process for coloring leather by electrical action, the hide is stretched upon a metallic table and covered, except at the edges, with the coloring liquid. A difference of potential is established between the liquid and the metallic table. The effect of the electric current is to cause the pores of the skin to open, whereby the coloring is enabled to penetrate deeply into its tissue.

The navy department has just completed a test of aluminum as material for ship boats. The claim that barnacles would not adhere to the metal was not substantiated. In the opinion of naval experts the use of aluminum cannot be recommended near salt water under any circumstances.

According to a recent determination of Professor Liebhafz, the smallest possible quantity of electricity, which may be termed an atom of electricity, is such that 420 multiplied by a million three times, that is by the cube of a million, will give the number of these atoms contained in a coulomb. That such a thing as an atom of electricity exists is the opinion of no less an authority than Prof. Von Helmholtz—Electrical World.

The calculation of the various observations of the transit of Venus are not yet completed. Prof. Harkness, of the National Observatory, Washington, D. C., at three years ago gave the results of as many as had then been worked out. They gave 8,600,000 as the solar parallax, with a probable error of 0.000077. This makes the mean distance from the earth to the sun as 92,776,950 miles with a probable error of 59,715 miles—Popular Science News.

Photography does not receive any official encouragement in Russia. It seems there are no photographic societies in that country, nor are Russian contributions usually found in the international exhibitions. To become an amateur photographer in Russia it is necessary to communicate with the police and obtain a license. If the photographer is not discreet in what he "takes," the authorities take him and keep him. I wonder that under such conditions the art does not flourish there.

The new Tower Bridge of London is paved with the wood of the eucalyptus tree from Australia. The pilings are set at the 822 of building bricks, and their top surface has beveled edges, thus affording horses a foot-hold. They are fastened together by means of pegs put through them and fitted into corresponding holes in the adjoining blocks. This wood is a dark, mahogany color, is very expensive, but heavy and durable. It was laid according to the Duffy patent system with special machinery. Wood is replacing stone pavement in many of the London streets.

The transit of the planet Mercury across the face of the sun will take place November 10, and will be visible in North America, South America, Europe and other quarters. It will be visible from about 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. It will take the planet about 6 1/2 hours to move across the sun's disc. The path of the transit is a little above the sun's center. The diameter of the sun's disc is estimated at 860,000 miles. Of the family of planets visible to the naked eye, Mercury is the smallest and the nearest to the sun. His diameter is, in round numbers, 3,090 miles and his distance from the sun 35,750,000 miles.

### FINANCE NOTES.

Four cotton mills, having aggregate capacity of \$28,000, are being successfully conducted at Charlotte, N. C., on a co-operative system.

Shipments of anthracite coal January 1 to October 20, this year, amount to 32,178,263 tons, against 34,264,820 in a like portion of last year, a decrease of 2,086,557 tons.

The shipments of gold coin between the various sub-Treasuries and Mints of the United States, etc., from March 1 to October 1, of this year, amounted to \$157,307,500; the cost of transportation was \$93,481.

Premier Rhodes, of Cape Colony, reports that the South African diamond product for the year is valued at \$2,820,000. After deducting expenses barely £1,250,000 remains, but the dividends will be maintained.

Coal sales agents have advanced prices 24 cents a ton on stove and 16 cents a ton on other sizes. This makes the price of stove coal \$4 per ton at New York, \$3.75 for egg and chestnut, and \$3.69 for grate. There will be no restriction of production in November.

The new Panama Canal Company has been legally constituted at Paris, and the canal agent at Bogota, M. Manera, was instructed by cable to announce the fact to the Colombian Government. Eight hundred workmen were to resume cutting in the Culebra section Monday.

The Chattanooga Tradesman says: "The output of pig iron continues on a large scale, and prices are fairly well maintained. Southern coal operators are doing a satisfactory amount of business. Lumber is slowly improving. Low priced cotton is preventing an increase in the volume of merchandise business."

The Interstate Commission has published a list of National, State and local commercial organizations, their location and officers. There are shown to be 31 National, 14 State and 2,021 local commercial organizations in the United States, and 1,592 places reported as having no organization of this character.

Silver will shortly be required in France for a large manufacture of medals to be distributed to soldiers, seamen and officials who have at any time served in the colonies. Tenders will be invited for the delivery of 10,000 medals and a corresponding number of bars monthly for a period of three years. The quantity of silver that will be necessary is estimated at between seven and eight tons.

Minneapolis mills last week ground 234,000 barrels, against 225,000 in 1893 and 224,000 in 1892. This week every mill except one is in operation. Last week was pretty quiet as to trade. Sales approximated 150,000 barrels. The Superior and Duluth mills made 79,000 barrels, against 89,000 the previous week, 52,000 in 1893 and 34,000 in 1892. Export shipments, 22,000, against 22,000 in the preceding week and 10,000 in 1893—Northwestern Miller.

A notable mining work was completed this week when the connections were finally finished, and water was turned into the Ontario drainage tunnel in Utah. This tunnel, which drains the mines of the Ontario, the Daly and Daly-West mines at a depth of 1,500 feet below the surface, is 15,590 feet long, and at one point is 2,500 feet below the top of the mountains under which it passes. It has taken six years and three months to do the work—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Cotton has been making new records the past week. Heavy receipts and large Southern offerings at New York and Liverpool depressed prices heavily, in spite of the fact that English spinners in the South and in New England are buying beyond their consumptive wants. It is said that spinners in the South and in New England are buying cotton ahead of their wants, taking advantage of the temptingly low prices. November delivery their sold as low as 5.44 cents, and middling uplands (spot cotton) sold at 6.13 1/2 cents—Bradstreet's.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The yearly average of person sentenced to penal servitude in England and Wales has decreased from 2,569 in 1859 to 833 in 1893.

The oldest member of the House of Commons is Mr. Villiers, who is 92. He and Sir Isaac Holden, who is 87, are the only members of the House who are older than Mr. Gladstone.

Dr. Y. May Kin, now preaching in Kobe, Japan, was the first Chinese lady to receive a medical degree in America, and the first scientifically

educated female practitioner in Japan.

There are now 8 Methodist congregations in Salt Lake City, 5 of which belong to the Utah Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1 to the African Methodist Episcopal 1 to the Scandinavians and 1 to the Free Methodists.

The Emperor of Russia has four separate "rices" of horses and carriages. Fifty horses comprise each set, and in one the horses are perfectly white, with blue eyes, and anything more magnificent in the way of trappings than their harness can hardly be conceived.

It is calculated that in 1965 the wealth of the Rothschilds will have increased from \$2,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000. By that time the kings of Europe will be renting their palaces from them by the month. All this wealth has been built up since the battle of Waterloo.

It is generally said that "O. K." was President Andrew Jackson's abbreviation for "all correct." Prof. W. S. Wyman, of the University of Alabama, however, thinks that President Jackson borrowed the phrase from the Choctaw language, in which the word "okel" means "it is all right."

More than 200 French cities have resolved to erect statues in honor of the late President Carnot, and it is expected that soon almost every French town will have a Carnot street or square. Hitherto Gambetta has had the lead, 420 street being named after him. Hugo follows with 310, Thiers with 200.

Lady Sophi Cecil, aunt of the Marquis of Exeter, who is now 94 years old, is the last survivor of the famous ball at Brussels on the night before the Duke of Richmond, who gave the ball, and danced that night with the Duke of Brunswick, who was killed next day at Quatre Bras.

Cancer has been hereditary in the Romanoff family since the time of the wife of Emperor Nicholas I. Princess Charlotte of Prussia, the sister of Kaiser Wilhelm I. She died of it, as did her mother, Queen Louise of Prussia; of her children, the Grand Duchesses of Leuchtenberg and the Czar's wife, Grand Duke Nicholas, certainly died of the same disease, and it is believed to have carried off the late Queen of Wurtemberg—New York Sun.

Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, the author of the popular hymn, "Onward Christian Soldier," is at once a country parson, a country squire, a lord of the manor, a sermon writer, a student of comparative religion, a popular novelist and a poet. He has written fifty books, is deeply versed in medieval myths and legends, and at the same time is in sympathy with modern life and progress. He is 60 years old, the lives in the beautiful old Elizabethan manor house at Lew Foreland, where the Gould family have lived ever since the days of James I.

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The trustees of Professor Swing's Church at Central Music Hall in Chicago have decided to disband, their being no longer a bond of union to hold them together.

The permanent fund of the Board of Relief of the Presbyterian Church has been growing from year to year by the consecrated gifts of the living and dead, until it reached at the end of the last fiscal year in the hands of some sum of \$1,386,776.71—Presbyterian Observer.

A writer in the Living Church analyzes the returns of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and shows that there are 4,335 churches with less than 100 communicants each, 1,506 having between 100 and 420, twenty-four with 1,000, two with over 2,000 and one with over 3,000 communicants.

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church a knowledge of a total of receipts for six months of \$268,163, a net gain of \$83,359 over the amount for the corresponding period of last year. Every department shows a gain except the donations from churches, which show a loss of \$5,755.

3,664,456; making a total of 139,559,008 volumes since 1803.—Mid-continent.

The number of Protestant missionaries men and women laboring in South America is 330, representing 17 missionary societies, and reporting about 29,000 communicants. Ecuador and Bolivia have as yet no Protestant missionaries; Peru and Venezuela have but one each. There are still at least 30,000,000 people in South America as yet untouched by missionary effort.—Missionary Review.

There are in Spain representatives of 14 Protestant churches and societies, and they report 20 foreign male and 29 foreign female missionaries, 41 Spanish pastors, 37 evange lists, 3,600 communicants. The American Board and the American Baptist Missionary Union are the only American societies at work. The others are from England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden and Holland—Missionary Review.

The Scottish Free Church reports for 1893 missions in India, Kaffraria, Natal, Livingstonia, New Hebrides, Syria and South Arabia with 239 stations; 60 ordained Europeans, 13 ordained natives, 11 licensed natives, 650 native teachers and a total of 1,108 Christian agents; 44 organized churches, with 7,727 communicants, 6,300 baptized adherents and 295 admitted on profession last year; 387 schools or all grades with 23,839 scholars.

According to the census of 1891 the population of British India and the native States was 277,223,431, an increase of 34,000,000 in ten years. Of these according to religion there were 207,731,727 Hindoos, 57,321,164 Mohammedans, 9,820,467 aboriginals, 7,131,361 Buddhists, 2,284,380 Christians, 1,907,833 Sikhs, 1,194,638 Jains, 89,904 Parsis, 17,146 Jews and 42,763 of other religions. Of the Christian population 1,315,263 were certified to be Roman Catholics, and the remainder 969,117 with the exception of a few hundred Syrians, etc., Protestants.

### FINDING THE HIDDEN WORDS.

BY J. R. MILLER, D. D.

There is a great deal of beauty in the world which lies too deep for our eyes. There are millions of stars in depths of the heavens which no telescope reveals. Night unveils to us splendor which lies hidden in day's glare.

"More and more stars! and ever, as I gaze,  
Brighter and brighter seen!  
Whence cometh they, Father? Trace me  
out their ways  
Far in the deep serene."

There is a sense in which the revelations of God in the Bible are hidden. They are not hidden because God seeks to keep them from us, but because we must be brought into a certain condition before we can receive them. One said to me the other day, "Why did I never see the rich meaning of that psalm before?" We had been going over one of the Psalms together, as I sat at my friend's bedside, and we had seen many sweet things in some of the verses. My friend almost chided herself with dullness of vision, or with carelessness in reading, in not having seen the precious meanings before. "I have read that psalm hundreds of times," she said. "These sweet thoughts were lying in the verses all the while, but I never saw them until now. Why was it? Did God mean to hide them from me?"

The answer to these questions is that the revelations are made and the blessings bestowed really at the earliest possible moment. The stars are in the sky, but we cannot behold them until night comes. My friend could have not seen the precious thoughts in the psalm six months before. Then she was in health, active swift in movement, strong, with no consciousness of weakness, full of human hopes and expectations. And she found very many precious things then in the Bible. It had its lessons its encouragements, its interpretations. Just what she needed and craved in those active days, the Book had for her. But the particular revelations which she received now from its words she did not then find. Now she needed comfort for weakness, strength to endure pain patiently, grace to enable her to read just her

if, to its new conditions, assurance of divine love and care in her experience of feebleness. She did not need these special revelations in the times of health and activity, and they were not then available to her. The experience is a very common one. A happy young girl may sing the hymn, and sing it very sweetly: "Jesus, Lover of my soul,  
Let me to thy bosom fly;  
and yet it may mean almost nothing to her. She feels no need to fly to the divine bosom. She is conscious of no danger, of no enemy pursuing, of no storm gathering. The words ripple from her tongue in musical measure and tone, but there really is no experience in her heart to interpret them to her. A few years later she is a woman, with many cares, burdens, trials, sorrows and again she sings the song:  
"Jesus, Lover of my soul,  
Let me to thy bosom fly;  
While the nearer waters roll,  
While the tempest still is high,  
Hide me, O my Savior, hide,  
Till the storm of life is past."  
Now she feels every word as it drops from her lips in bleating accents. Every syllable is now a prayer from her heart. On the wings of the song her heart rises,  
"As storm-tossed bird  
Beats with weary wing the air."  
What makes the hymn such a new song to her? New experiences have come into her life, and amid these she has learned her own insufficiency and her need of divine shelter, and has learned also of the preciousness of the refuge in the bosom of Christ. The same is true of every many divine comforts. There are Bible texts which open to the young. They read the sacred book in the bright years when there is no care, no sense of weakness, no consciousness of need, and many of its words speak to them in thoughts of gladness and cheer. Meanwhile there are other words that read sweetly enough, yet over which they do not linger, out of which comes to their hearts no soothing voice. Then they go on for a few years, and at length the way slopes into gloom. A child is sick, and the strong man is watching beside his bed, with heart burdened and anxious. Or he is brought down himself to a sick-bed, where he has time for thought. He knows his illness is serious—that he may never recover. Now he needs the comfort that thus far has been hidden from him in the words of God, whose deeper meaning he could not receive before. For example, there are the opening lines of the forty-sixth Psalm:

"God is our refuge and strength,  
A very present help in trouble."  
He had not felt the need of God's help and companionship when human friendship seemed so all-sufficient, and the word about "a very present help in trouble" had no personal meaning for him; now, however, the human friendships, sweet as they are, are inadequate, as they are far away. In this condition the assurance is a blessed revealing, and it is the opening to him of a new secret of blessing. When he knows this, the way of life seems lighted with a new and strange illumining.

It is thus that all the Bible words must be found. There are precious promises for those who are tempted; but until you are in the grip of temptation, you cannot draw the blessing from the quiver. There are tender words for the widow; but while the beloved wife has her husband by her side, strong, brave and true, these words are yet closed storehouses to her. They can become hers only when she wears the badge of widowhood, and sits lonely by the coffin of her dead, or amid the cares and burdens which her bereavement has cast at her feet. There are sweet words for orphan children; but while the children have both father and mother with them, and are dwelling in the shelter of a happy home, they cannot draw upon this reserve of divine goodness. Only when they have lost one or both parents can they quote such a Bible promise as,  
"When my father and my mother forsake me,  
The Lord will take me up."  
There are cheering promises, too, for the old, but the man or woman in youth or mid life cannot take them. There are beautiful ones for certain conditions. "Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted." But only those who are in sorrow can experience the blessedness of divine

Continued on 4th Page.