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THE CENTRAL TIMES.

GRANTHAM & PITTMAN Proprietors. "PROVE ALL THINGS, AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD." \$1.00 Per Year In Advance. VOL. IV. DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1895. NO. 44.

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Town Directory.

A. R. Wilson, Editor. E. F. Young, J. H. Moore, D. H. Hood, M. L. Wade.

CHURCHES.

Rev. C. W. Cain, Pastor. Services at 7 p. m., every first Sunday 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., every Sunday. Prayer meeting every day 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. Young Men's prayer meeting Monday night.

Rev. A. M. Hassell, Pastor. Services every first and fifth at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sunday every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. J. H. Daniel, Superintendent.

Rev. J. J. Harper, Pastor. Services every third Sunday at 11 a. m., Sunday school at 10 o'clock. B. G. Ballinger, Superintendent. Meeting every Thursday night.

Rev. J. J. Harper, Pastor. Services every first, third and fifth at 11 a. m., Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. B. G. Ballinger, Superintendent. Meeting every Thursday night.

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NEWS ITEMS.

News From all Parts of the World Gathered From our Exchanges.

C. C. Whitlock, a wealthy lumber dealer of Richmond, Va., committed suicide in Philadelphia, the result of nervous prostration.

Lincoln Grant, colored, who was to have been hanged at Mt. Pleasant, S. C. Friday, was reprieved, his sentence being commuted to life imprisonment. His crime was murder.

The encouraging statement is made by a scientist that a hundred years hence people will begin to live longer and that persons two hundred years old will not be uncommon.

A pickpocket caught with his hand in another man's pocket, in Chicago, was acquitted from the charge of pocket-picking because there was nothing in the pocket to pick. It is only amateur p. p.'s that go for empty pockets.

Mr. Wagnemaker, of Philadelphia, has refused a job at \$9,000 a year as a railroad president, for the reason that he cannot afford to waste the time his own business requires. But he wouldn't have much trouble in securing a substitute for the railroad job.

The chairman of the Nebraska State Relief Committee estimates the number of families in Western Nebraska who will require assistance during the winter at from 5,000 to 7,000, from 30,000 to 35,000 persons. It is no small matter to provide food for this number of people for several months.

J. Chalwick, of Morehead City, N. C., was crushed to death in a peculiar manner at Savannah, Ga. He had gone inside the bucket of dredge to repair it, when the engine wheels slightly reversing threw the heavy bucket shell together, crushing him across the waist.

In his will the late millionaire Fair, after stating that he had no wife and no children but those mentioned in his will, leaves \$50,000 to any widow and to any other children who may turn up and be declared by law to be his. It wouldn't be surprising if under the circumstances it will be discovered that he left a good many widows and quite a numerous family.

About one hundred and fifty young men of Lynchburg, Va., were summoned before the grand jury to tell what they knew about gambling, Sunday liquor drinking and prostitution generally. Their testimony has resulted in forty presentments, including nearly all the saloons in town, the gambling rooms and several houses of bad repute.

Professional Cards.

J. Best, Attorney at Law. N. C. Practices in all the courts. Prompt attention to all business.

E. Marchison, Attorney at Law. N. C. Practices in all the surrounding counties.

H. McLean, Attorney at Law. N. C. Practices in all the courts. Prompt attention to all business.

J. H. Daniel, Attorney at Law. N. C. Practices in all the surrounding counties.

R. Irlie, Attorney at Law. N. C. Practices in all the surrounding counties.

AS. PEARSALL, REPRESENTING

DR. J. H. DANIEL, DUNN, N. C.

OTEL DIVINE, UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

This is to inform the public that the Hotel has been renovated, furnished and carpeted throughout. It will spare no effort to please every one who stops with us. Special attention given to traveling men. Soliciting public patronage generally. Yours to please, JNO. A. JAMES, Proprietor.

MAXIMUS.

I hold him great who, for love's sake, Can give, with generous earnest will, Yet he who takes for love's sweet sake I think I hold more generous still.

I bow before the noble mind That freely some great wrong forgives, Yet nobler is the one forgiven Who bears that burden well and lives, It may be hard to gain and still To keep a lowly, steadfast heart, Yet he who loses has to die— A harder and a truer part.

Glorious it is to wear the crown Of a deserved and pure success In who know how to fall has won A crown whose luster lasts not less.

Great may he be who can command And rule with just and tender sway, Yet is dumber wisdom taught Bitter by him who can obey.

Blessed are they who die for God And bear the martyr's crown of light, Yet he who lives for God may be A greater conqueror in his sight.

—ADELAIDE PROCTER.

THE STATE GRANGE.

Mr. Willis R. Williams, who has been master of the State Grange for a number of years, made an address at the annual meeting of the State Grange last week that contains many suggestions for his fellow-farmers. It is published in full in the Patron and Gleaner. He is severe in his denunciation of the present Congress; of the Attorney General because he has not prosecuted the Trust; of the money power of Wall and Lombard streets. Referring to the trusts and money power, and questions that have interest for the farmers, he says: Who can estimate their strength! The government-stamp-actors, demagogical statesmen, tell us that this is the grandest and most powerful nation on earth—yet before the national banks, whisky trust, sugar trust, the railroad combinations and the gold bugs, this government is but weak and helpless. For it was plain at this last political cyclone they burst into the ranks of nearly every labor organization, invaded the rural districts, captured the farmer, the miner, the mechanic, any and all alike. How else can we account for the Greenbacker forgetting his creed, the Populist forsaking his cherished ideal of fifty dollars per capita (that would cure all the ills by which we suffer, and drive hard times away forever) by fusing with and voting for the very party that demonized silver, contracted the currency and established the national banks.

SOME STRANGE CONTRADICTIONS.

How can we account for the hundreds of thousands so soon forgetting their long-log free trade principles, a tariff for revenue only, and placing in power again the party that gave the country the McKinley tariff bill.

How can we account for that class of voters found mostly among the farming population, who for generations, have contended that we can have neither prosperity nor purity in the government, until we return to the Jeffersonian doctrine, that the laws should be only made so as to give equal rights and equal justice to all and special privileges to none, and yet voted for the party that never fails to enact laws that are class legislation, and grant special privileges to a few, and no boast of the consummation. These things are strange contradictions when judged from a philosophical standpoint—yet they have a cause—and we can only estimate from the money influence. The people being more and more in need, inexorable necessity more demanding, causes them to be submissive to the three thousand money devils, and that class who own nearly half of the property in the Union.

INFLUENCE OF THE MONEY POWER.

Lord Bacon wrote in the days of Queen Elizabeth, "That above all calamities that could befall a nation, was the money getting into the hands of a few people."

That calamity is here, and is fast supplanting the very foundations of the government which was so strongly laid by the wisdom and patriotism of our forefathers. The few who control the money will control the people. It is the history of mankind.

Our forefathers believed that the first consideration of the government should be to protect human liberty. The plutocratic money devil believes that the first and last consideration

THE TOWN OF DUNN.

WORDS OF INTEREST TO NORTHERN MEN WHO MAY WISH TO INVEST IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

As is well known our climate is pleasant and healthful, consequently health is one of our great blessings.

The general prosperity of the town of Dunn is not generally known to the world at large and in order that the moving world may learn of the advantages offered by our live, wide-awake town, we give a few facts and pointers worthy of consideration.

No better location could be found in the South for a cotton factory or a flour mill, for it is in the midst of four great cotton growing counties and any investment of this kind would pay handsomely.

No town in the State has any better bank country, which gives life and energy to the general mercantile business.

The town is located on the Trunk Line of the great A. C. L. System of Railroad, about 50 miles South of Wilson and 25 miles North of Fayetteville. It is situated just four miles from the Cape Fear River near the famous Smiley Falls, where the river with its mighty current has a fall of 27 feet in a distance of four miles. This water power is sufficient to run all the Machinery in North Carolina with small cost of making water available, as in Anti-Bellum days a Canal was commenced to utilize the water, but the coming on of the war arrested the work after much money had been expended. The enterprise was inaugurated by Northern men who never returned after hostilities had ceased. This water power invites profitable investment.

DUNN has about 35 business houses that are doing a profitable business. Two livery hotels that would be of credit to any city. About 5000 bales of cotton are sold on her streets each year, besides being a great turpentine market.

There are within her corporate limits six churches of different denominations; one good newspaper and job office, a flourishing high school, under superb management; one Iron Foundry; one Buggy and Wagon Factory, together with other small mechanical enterprises.

Considering the youth of our town, (being eight years old) there has been no greater progress in any town of the South during this time, that will equal Dunn. The population has reached about 1,000.

Here temperance and general morality are upheld and vice in all forms is disabused. A hearty welcome awaits you.

of government should protect property and establish a class with titles, privileges and immunities superior to other people.

Things are fast going that way. A stronger government—more soldiers, more navy, more appliances, for war in time of peace, owning of railroads by the government, a continuous clamor for paternalism, all are having the same tendency, though from very different sources. What the end will be no man knoweth—but the patriot trembles for the future of his country, for he knows that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The low prices of farm products makes the heart of the poor old farmer sick. These periods, it is said, are the visitations, the result of the inevitable, that follow the laws of trade every nation.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

We recollect when things were as low as they are now—it was from 1840 to '43, and not much better until '45-'46. Good mules and horses sold for \$30 to \$50, and cows \$3 to \$5; pork \$3 per cwt. Cotton was so low that everybody quit making it, and there was hardly any demand for corn, but when sold, it brought 40 cents per bushel, wheat 60 cents. There was not such a thing as a price of pork or a barrel of flour in a country store—or indeed any store.

Taxes were low; people were mostly homes and the music of the spinning wheel was heard in every farmer's home. "We had plenty of State bank money. There were no homestead laws, and no trouble to get credit or give security. The crop lien and the mortgage deed of the merchant was unknown.

But we live in a different age, surrounded by different environments, more necessities, more demands, more pride, more fashion and more worldliness, which makes these hard times much harder than them.

MAN A CREATURE OF HABIT.

Immediately after the war the high price of cotton caused the farmers to make a specialty, Man is but a creature of habit any way; and that habit has held him ever since.

The country merchant and the town merchant, made bargains with the commission merchant, to handle the farmer's cotton, and the farmer went into another habit of getting the country merchant, to "run" him, whilst the commission merchant, generally "ran" the country merchant; and so the farmer went on, never pricing anything he made; until now the condition of the farmer is deplorable, and the poor fellow who happens to be in debt is like the inner circle of hell, as described by Dante. "He that enters here leaves what behind."

WHAT CAUSES LOW PRICE OF COTTON.

This is a question which should be deeply considered. The Alliance and Populists say that the idea that

stated that land was selling within fifty miles of London for less than in the same distance of New York. Land is cheaper to-day than it has been for almost a century, among the English speaking races.

The scarcity of money, or the money being in the hands of a few, has no doubt something to do with it, the price hardening down to the gold standard of value.

THE NEED OF EDUCATION.

Education is said to be the crying need of the farmer and laborer. Ignorance places them always to a disadvantage in every pursuit. The tyrant, the plutocrat, the money devil do not desire general and universal education of the masses. They know that the ignorant are ever the victims or prejudices, and the devotees of fanaticism, and are controlled by the demagogues and the avaricious. The Grange is a strong friend of the public school. It favors giving the children of all classes a chance to get a common school education. The common school system is much better than it was a few years since, but lacks very much of being what it should be; but the people make it what it is and they can and should give us a four months' school as the constitution directs. They ought to be a good Grange hall in every township underneath an academy, and in every school district the committee should be composed of the best citizens, irrespective of politics or religion; but the teachers should be chosen, not less for morality than competency. Education without morality is a curse. The teacher who does not inculcate a pure enforcement of honesty, cleanliness, sobriety and good manners, both by precept and example should be relegated from the school house.

FLOOD IN THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 12.—Not since the big freshet in 1864, during the passing through here of Sherman's army on its famous march to the sea, has there been such a flood in the Cape Fear river as there is now. The present overflow will beat all former records if present indications go for anything. The river now does not count in this regard.

The swamps above here are all submerged, the river is now sixty feet above common water and rising at the rate of four inches per hour, from 4 to 5 o'clock this p. m. there was a rise of six inches, from 5 to 6 o'clock the rise was four and three-quarter inches. The river men figure that the water will reach its full flood at 1 o'clock a. m. tomorrow. The drift is very heavy and numerous boatmen are engaged in catching the valuable logs which have drifted from mills above.

The river has backed up mill creek and Newberry's furniture factory located right in the heart of the city is entirely submerged and all machinery is stopped. Nimock's roller mill is stopped on account of high water, McJure and Granmyer's large saw mill and dry kilns are all under water and the lumber yards are expecting to float away at any time. The damage to farmers and mill men along the river is very large.—News and Observer.

too much is made is the most preposterous nonsense imaginable, and is only the argument of the plutocrat, and the gold bug; that there cannot be too much cotton when not half of the people have a whole shirt to their backs, nor shifting sheets on their beds, &c. They declare the true cause, is for the want of money to buy it, that the demonization of silver and a contraction of the currency is the only cause—that the government ought to issue greenbacks directly to the people, and let them buy the cotton, and the price would go up, etc., and so on.

On the other hand, we are prevented with the facts that Liverpool prices our cotton, that she takes three-fourths of it, that India and Egypt and the Argentine Republic, are making cotton and can sell cheaper than we can, because labor is cheaper, their climate is good and lands are fertile. That we are making much more than the world is needing, that 10,000,000 bales will be, and is just one-half per pound in price what 5,000,000 would be, that such has been the history of the cotton crop. This is what we might call the economic view with much commonsense.

Another class say that the supply and the demand has nothing to do with price of cotton, that the heartless speculation and "option gamblers" that buy up or pretend to buy more cotton in a single day, or week, than is made in the world is what keeps down the price; that New York gamblers buy 40,000,000 bales, whilst there does not come 200,000 to their port annually. Our people have various opinions, but one thing we do certainly know that it was the scarcity that put up the price during and after the war, and we know that the short crops of corn for the last and this year, have made corn higher at Chicago than it has been for twenty years, and the same may be urged to a great extent of pork. The great crops of wheat in the same years have caused wheat to be the lowest on record.

THIS PAYS.

Recently one of our farmers informed us that he had sold \$64 worth of pigs from one sow inside of twelve months. The breed is extra Poland China and the pigs readily brought \$2 each while quite young. We will say that the sow is worth \$20. The cash value of her products was very large when we consider the small capital involved. We can't estimate the clear profit in the pigs, but it must have been considerable. At any rate, there was a profit. That is more than can be said of the cotton or wheat crop. During the past season less profit was made on farms producing 100 bales of cotton or two thousand bushels of wheat than was made on these pigs. Of course every farmer is not prepared to raise pigs. In some localities the pigs might not have sold so readily. But this shows what can be done under favorable circumstances, and ought to induce more of our farmers to go into stock raising. Start in a small way, with good stock, if you can; if not, breed from and improve common stock.—Progressive Farmer.

STATE NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST AS TAKEN FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 12. Deputy Collector Gray seized the registered distillery and sixteen kegs of whiskey, belonging to E. D. Kelly, near Aberdeen to-day.

RALEIGH VISITOR: Deputy Collector S. G. Woods reports to Collector Simmons the destruction of a 125 gallon illicit copper distillery and outfit near Fitch, Caswell county. The supposed owner is Henry Robertson. Twenty gallons of whiskey were seized and 600 gallons of beer destroyed.

CLINTON DEMOCRAT: There was a jail delivery at Kenansville last Friday. Henry Bowden, colored, of Faison, who had been bound over from Commissioner Carroll's court for selling whiskey without license, and who was placed in jail a day or two before, rushed by Sheriff Moore when the latter opened the jail door to enter, and succeeded in making his escape.

GOLDSBORO HEADLIGHT: The death of Dr. A. O'Daniel the dentist, occurred Tuesday evening at 5:30 o'clock, after a continued illness, in the 36th year of his age. Several months ago he was struck in the head with a gun by a chicken thief, who while visiting the premises one night, was apprehended by the Doctor, who never recovered from his injuries, and which are supposed to be the immediate cause of his demise.

JACKSONVILLE TIMES: Verona was thrown into a fever of excitement last week by a cutting affair, in which Ira Cox seriously wounded his brother Harvey. From what we are able to learn it appears the brothers had an argument as to which was "the better man"; the dispute became more and more bitter, and ended as we have stated. The wounded man is still in a dangerous condition, but hopes are entertained for his recovery. Ira has departed for lands unknown.

WILKESBORO CHRONICLE: Perry Coffey is in jail awaiting a preliminary hearing on the charge of killing his brother, Drury Coffey, in Mulberry township on Thursday last. Coroner Bumgarner summoned a jury and in company with Dr. White, the county physician, held a post mortem examination on Friday. They found for their verdict that "the said Drury Coffey came to his death by two blows, one on his head and one on his left temple, done by one Perry Coffey."

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN: Sunday afternoon about 6 o'clock Dr. J. H. Parker took an overdose of chloral in his room at J. L. Smathers', 318 Haywood street. Mr. Smathers discovered the fact soon afterwards, and called in M. C. Millender. Everything was done to save the life of the man, but without avail, and at 7 o'clock last evening he died. Dr. Parker was a native of Michigan and came here from Grand Rapids last June. Of late he had been very despondent on account of financial affairs. He was 55 years of age.

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