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Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's.

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THE GREATEST VICTORY.

OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTIAL UNION.

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DECLARATION OF PURPOSES. Whereas the general condition of our country imperatively demands unity joyed a boom that would have resulted of action on the part of the laboring in his election. A small but united classes, reformation in economy, and force acting together within the party the dissemination of principles best to which they belonged have been calculated to encourage and foster agricultural and mechanical pursuits, encouraging the toiling masses-leading dictate who should fill the third office them in the road to prosperity, and of the government. An office which providing a just and fair remuneration is in many respects more important for labor, a just exchange for our com- than that of Vice-President. This is modifies, and the best means of securing to the laboring classes the greatest ple that all monopolies are dangerous in the Vifty-second Congress. to the best interests of our country, tending to enslave a free people and liance victory, is a question every Al subvert and finally overthrow the great principles purchased by the fathers of American liberty. We therefore adopt swer, because it will be denied by all the following as our declaration of prin- politicians, both Republican, Demo-

A Signal Defeat of the Bosses in Their Effort to Dominate the Majority

in the Speakership Contest. The greatest victory yet won by the Alliance was in the defeat of the Mills forces in the speakership contest. That the victory is due to the Alliance vote is shown by the fact that seventeen Alliance votes were cast for Crisp from start to finish, and without these votes behind Crisp, Mills could at

any time during the contest have enable to wield a balance of power and a greater victory than the most san-

Why is the election of Crisp an Alliance man should be prepared to ancratic and People's party. The rea-

which they were not entitled, but se- record of the Republican party upon and the Supreme Council is one thing, National Republican, in the Seventh, cured by good management. Had the Mills party succeeded in list of crimes against the productive encies is another, and they may be de-

electing him Speaker, there is no interests of the country. No stronger pended upon to meet their obligations doubt that the bosses would have at evidence could be adduced that the to each. When the Supreme Counonce inaugurated methods of intoler- crowning necessity of the day is the cil again meets those Congressmen ance of Alliance heresy within the introduction of the money question who have been able to comply with Democratic party as already attempted as an issue, and since the Farmers Al- its requests will receive due acknowlin Alabama and Texas, and Alliance liance has secured this end by the de- edgment, and those who have not men, under the combined influence of feat of Mills, and they have the only been able to do so, but have nevertheintolerent Democratic rules and the clear cut and well defined financial less achieved a great victory for the seductive smiles and persuasive appeal plank that offers justice to all pro- principles involved, fare sumptuously of the third party men, would have ductive interests in the nation, it fol- as well. There should be no word of found themselves fairly landed in lows that they have indeed achieved censure for either, as this is a matter an independent political fight in a a great victory.

very short time. There could be But Crisp? Well, Speaker Crisp is nothing but defeat in store for a not much of a factor in the situation. movement born of such cause, because He is an able man, too broad to be gird up his loans for the money fight it would depend upon agitation as partial for or against a man on account to the beauties of the new party of his position in the speakership demands.

and evils of the old. The new party contest. It is not believed that he may become necessary, but it must will show Alliance men any favors, adopting some high sounding resolu- and James K. Polk, Democrat, in the ization of the House of Representanot be born out of time at the dicta- nor that he will in any way discrimiamount of good; we hold to the princi- guine Alliance man hoped to achieve tion of its enemy. Its adherents must nate against them. He is expected yield devotion to it on account of to be fair and just to all. The victory principles they understand and in- is not in securing Crisg, but in whipdorse, to make it succeed. With these ping the bosses of both parties, and bosses defeated the Alliance can pre- securing supremacy for the wishes of sent its demands to the Democratic the people by making the money party, as it has to the Republican question the great issue in 1892.

party, and insist on no dodging, but THE ALLIANCE CONGRESSMEN. a careful consideration and a direct The eyes of the nation are turned answer, and when they shall say by a majority of the party, your demands toward those members of Congress are not in accord with the principles who were elected by an Alliance conof our party, it is time to go into a stituency during the organization of new party, and do it with American both Houses, in order to note what vigor and enthusiasm. The victory, position each would take in regard to then, is that they have been defeated the political parties. The position of in their effort to abuse the Alliance such members has been complicated by the fact that the Supreme Council into a fight, and that they must go on at its recent session passed a resolurecord on the principles involved as tion requesting Congressmen to stay presented by the Alliance. There is out of a party caucus unless the Allino disguising the fact that the great ance demands were made a test of adfight of the people up to date has been mission. This was | erfectly satisfic to obtain recognition of the fact that ferences. tory to Congressmen who belong to the finance question is an issue. The the People's party, because the demanagers of both parties have, by mands have been incorporated in the was elected as an advocate of the years. every possible means, avoided it and platform of that party; but some of Ocala demands will stand by those sought to confine the issue to a strictly the Alliance Congressmen belonging demands at all hazards. They will tariff fight. There is a danger to the special privileges of concentrated ular nominees and were elected by question opposing these demands, bewealth in a money fight that does not that party, and largely by voters who cause no party has any right to make attend a tariff fight, and it is the effect of those very special privileges belong to the Alliance, and the Dem- agreement. Again, every individual

that important question is simply a and their relations to their constitu-Nineteenth. of method, and the Order will say,

"In things essential unity, in all things charity." Let every member

THE anti-sub-treasury coterie, after tions condemning the Alliance for Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth. going into politics and declaring their back to its original status of a nona delegation of twenty-five to attend the Forty-fourth. a session of delegates from the confederated orders that is to meet Feb ruary 22. It is rather doubtful if this

Eighth and Ninth.

In the Thirty-sixth Congress an organization was not secured until

Kentucky-Henry Clay, National February 1, 1860, when William Pen-Republican and Whig, in the Twelfth, nington, of New Jersey, was elected Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Speaker, receiving 117 votes, the ex-Sixteenth and Eighteenth; John act number necessary, on the forty-White, Whig, in the Thirty-second fourth ballot. John Sherman, of Ohio. and Thirty-third, and John G. Car- was the caucus nominee of the Republisle, Democrat, in the Forty-eighth, licans, and on several ballots needed Forty-ninth and Fiftieth. but two votes to elect him, but the South Carolina-Langdon Cheves, refusal of Henry Winter Davis, of National Republican, and James L. Maryland, and Humphrey Marshall, Orr, Democrat, in the Thirty-fifth. of Kentucky, to vote for Mr. Sherman New York-John W. Taylor, ad- on account of his indorsement of ministration, in the Sixteenth and "Helper's Impending Crisis" prevented his election. It is an inter-

Virginia-Philip P. Barbour, strict esting fact, however, that the com-Constructionist in the Seventeenth; mittees selected by him during the Andrew Stevenson, Democrat, in the contest were accepted by Speaker Pen-Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty sec- nington and announced shortly afterond and Twenty-third; Robert M. T. | ward without substantial change, ex-Hunter, Whig, in the Twenty-sixth, cept that Mr. Sherman was made and the principles involved in the and John W. Jones, Democrat, in the chairman o. the committee on ways Twenty-eighth. and means.

Tennessee-John Bell, Democrat, Until the Thirty-seventh Congress in the Twenty-third, (second session) there was no law regulating the organtives, but under the practice the clerk Indiana-John W. Davis, Demo- of the preceding House called the crat, in the Twenty-ninth; Schuyler Representatives-elect to order and purpose to make an effort to bring it Colfax, Republican, in the Thirty- presided until the Speaker was elected. eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, That Congress passed the act of March political organization, have appointed and Michael C. Kerr, Democrat, in 3, 1863, which required the clerk of the preceding House to make a "roll Georgia-Howell Cobb, Democrat, of the Representatives-elect and place

in the thirty-first. thereon the names of all persons, and Maine-James G. Blaine, Republi- of such persons only, whose credentials

agricultural classes in the science of economic government in a strictly nonpartisan spirit.

essential, unity; and in all things, Democrats, who took that position charity."

3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially, and financially. 4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintain- Democrats who advocate the free and ing law and order.

5 To constantly strive to secure en- ognize the fact that the money quesmankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.

7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands hearts are bleeding; to assuage the suf- reform in the interest of Mr. Clevedead; care for the widows and educate offenders; to construe words and deeds present financial system that they dethe orphans; to exercise charity toward laws are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life; its intention is "on earth peace and good will toward men."

OCALA DEMANDS.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks; we demand that the gov- advantage of superior numbers. Each or depositories in the several States which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to tions upon the quantity of land and amount of money; we demand that the amount of the circulating medium be per capita.

pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of proprompt conviction and imposition of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. We denounce the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and un record upon the money question, a limited coinage of silver.

4. We demand the passage of laws

r. To labor for the education of the sons become plain as the issue in the contest is understood. The issue was plain and well defined. Mills stood

2. To indorse the motto: "In things as the champion of the anti-free silver either from choice or for the purpose of averting opposition to Cleveland. Crisp stood as the champion of those unlimited coinage of silver and rec-

tire harmony and good will among tion must be an issue in 1892. In other words, the party bosses-those 6. To suppress personal, local, sec- who manipulate the machine that dis-

tional and national prejudices, all un- tributes the campaign funds-deterhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition. mined to elect a Speaker who would suppress all money legislation in order that they could conduct the campai, n are to visit the homes where lacerated of 1892 on the single issue of tariff sferings of a brother or sister; bury the land. But the people have become so aroused to the iniquities of the in their most favorable light, granting termined to force the money question honesty of purpose and good inten- to the front as an issue and throw off that is goading the people to throw off the yoke of financial oppression. tions to others; and to protect the prin boss rule. This issue properly and ciples of the Alliance unto death. Its fairly presented would seem to give the people a vast advantage, because the other on the money question. the free silver sentiment is greatly in the majority, but the tactics and methods of the bosses were superior and came very near surmounting the

ernment shall establish sub-treasuries side secured a champion of ability and great personal popularity; both had good records in Congress. Each exceed 2 per cent per annum on non- came from a district in which the perishable farm products, and also Alliance membership cast a majority upon real estate, with proper limita of the Democratic votes. Neither had given any indorsement to the Alliance demands. Both were from speedily increased to not lese than \$50 the South. The greatest diplomacy was shown by the bosses in selecting 2. We demand that Congress shall a champion from one of the strongest free silver States, and thereby com-

pelling the whole eleven votes from that State to be cast in their cause. cedure in trials such as shall ecure the Another stroke of diplomacy on the part of the bosses was in the selection of their champion. They chose a man not only from a strong free silver phetic:

State, but one with a long and good

cess of such as is actually used and needee by them, be reclaimed by the recent Ohio speeches, in order that any single question than it is on the silver he might lead this cause and turn the question. It is an issue upon which there 5. Believing in the doctrine of equal angry darts away from Mr. Cleveland. rights to all and pecial privileges to He sacrificed on the altar of his am- distinct political purpose, and not to islation sha 1 be so framed in the future bition the work of a lifetime, because now all his old speeches may be used mand a removal of the existing heavy to condemn his present course. He We further demand a just and equita and embraced free trade the moment ble system of graduated tax on incomes. Mr. Blaine promulgated reciprocity. constituted, should it shirk the tariff iscountry should be kept as much as He was consistent in his position possible in the hands of the people and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the compromise. All this, aside from the necessary expenses of the govern- his ten associates from Texas, who of either fall into elementary disintegration 6. We demand the most rigid, honest to support him at all hazards, gave lutio under force of a conscienceless and methods of public communication and free-trade friends (headed by Henry This is a frank admission that the supervision do not remove the abuse George), and a strong personal fol- Democratic party is not equal to a

the Alliance demands, and therefore out of any caucus he may choose. The bosses of each party are afraid of they could not at this time make them a test of admission to the Dem-The people have presented and de ocratic caucus. manded the only just position on

In this emergency a small band of that great issue. The bosses are brethren, nine in all, headed by Hon. afraid of that because it will offend Thos. B. Watson, of Georgia, as their concentrated wealth, and thereby decandidate for Speaker, immortalized stroy the possibility of millions for themselves politically, and made the campaign fund. Neither the Democratic nor Republican party has tracks in American history which will a financial policy or history that can never be obliterated by refusing to go stand before the intelligent demand into the caucus of either party, and of the people to-day. It is a com- by hoisting the independent banner as a nucleus for the great reform plete route of the bosses for it to now be recognized as the issue by the de- hosts to rally to. Each one of these feat of Mills. In support of this view men is a hero; each has served his the following significant clipping constituency according to their defrom the Dallas (Tex.) News, is pre- sires and wishes. Their names are: sented. The News is a Simon-pure Thos. B. Watson, of Georgia; Ben Clover, of Kansas; Jerry Simpson, of Democratic Mills and Cleveland paper, edited with great ability and Kansas; John Davis, of Kansas; J. G. fairness to all sides, and published Otis, of Kansas; William Baker, of Kansas; K. Halverson, of Minnesota; this editorial before the contest. It O. M. Kem, of Nebraska, and H. A. now seems to have been almost pro-McKeighan, of Nebraska These

The defeat of Mr. Mills for the speaker. men can go back to their constituenship as the peculiarly recognized champion cies with the full consciousness of ers of the House of Representatives cates under the seal of the State, while place the Democratic party on the steep having done what the people who since the format on of the govern- the five Democratic candidates conof tariff reform on lines of free trade would man whose speeches for years has place the Democratic party on the steep having done what the people who ment in 1789, not including the five tested their election on the ground of a elected them expected them to do, ment in 1789, not including the five microwart in one country. It was due shown him with the people on the to next year's contests for the presidency prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands to devise some plan to obtain all lands dicates, and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in ex cess of such as is actually mode and in his more

contingent of Democratic hypocrisy be admitted."

NOTICE appears in the partisan press that the national anti-sub-treasury meeting that was called to meet at the Democratic party is no doubt getting weary of broken promises. What the next movement will be is a matter of no consequence, as the Alliance will continue its work of education regardless of such minor inter-

EVERY Alliance Congressman who

ocratic party has not yet endorsed member has a perfect right to stay Forty-fourth Congress.

FROM the annual report of the Fifth Auditor of the treasury it appears that the expenditures for the consular servfist time since the year 1866. The nessee. expenses show an increase of \$63, fees show a falling off of \$61,510. The consular fees collected during the year amounted to \$978,142. The falling off was under the head of invoice and the Twenty-third; Samuel S. Cox, of currency certificates. The decline in New York, and Milton Sayler, of the amount of invoice fces would seem Ohio, in the Forty-fourth, and Joseph to indicate that there have been over 22,000 fewer dutiable importations of foreign goods into the United States ously. in the year covered by the report than in the preceding year. According to in which the organization of the the report there were paid to the House was delayed th ough inability States under the direct tax act during to elect a Speaker, notably in the the year \$11,477,715.

### Speakership Contests.

ith, clerk House of Repre ent Letter of H. H.

Speakers pro tem. who have served miscount in one county. It was dur-

can, in the Forty-first, Forty-second, show that they were regularly elected and Forty-third, and Thomas B. Reed, in accordance with the laws of their Republican, in the Fifty-first. States, respectively, or of the United Ohio-J. Warren Keifer, Republi- States.'

can, in the Forty-seventh. In the Thirty-ninth Congress that From this it appears that Kentucky act was amended so as to permit the has had the Speakership during twelve clerk to place upon the roll only the Memphis December 15 has been de- Congresses, or twenty-two years; Vir- names of persons claiming seats as clared off. This farce of repeated ginia, seven Congresses, or fourteen Representatives-elect from States failures has become rather stale, and years; Pennsylvania, four Congresses which were represented in the next and part of another, or nine years; preceding Congress.

Massachusetts and Indiana, each five In the revision of the statutes in Congresses, or ten years; Maine, four the Forty-third Congress the original Congresses, or eight years; New Jer- law was restored as section 31.

sey, North Carolina and Tennessee, There have been several "stormy each three Congresses, or six years; scenes" in the organization of the South Carolina and New York each House of Representatives-notably one Congress and part of another, or in the Forty-first Congress, when four years, and Connecticut, Georgia attempts were made to "amend" the and Ohio, each one Congress, or six roll of the clerk. McPherson, then clerk, refused to entertain such mo-

Henry Clay resigned the office of tions, holding that it was not compe-Speaker twice, viz .: On January 19, tent for the Representatives-elect not 1814, in the Thirteenth Congress, yet qualified to instruct the clerk in to the Democratic party were the reg- not go into any party caucus on any and October 20, 1820, in the Six- the performance of a duty imposed teenth Congress, and Andrew Steven- upon him by law, which ruling was. son, of Virginia, resigned the Speak- followed by Mr. Adams in the Fortyership June 2, 1834, in the Twenty fifth Congress. reside in cities and towns and do not such measure the subject of caucus third Congress, and Michael C. Kerr There are eight vacancies on the

died during the summer recess of the clerk's roll, occasioned by the deaths of Messrs. Spinola, of New York;

Mr. Clay was succeeded in the Ford, of Michigan; Gamble, of South Thirteenth Congress by Langdon Dakota; Houk, of Tennessee, and Cheves, of South Carolina, and by Lee, of Virginia, and the resignation John W. Taylor, of New York, in the of Messrs. Boody, Flower, and Rus-Sixteenth Congress, and Mr. Steven- sell, of New York. Their successors. son was succeeded in the Twenty- except to General Lee, have been ice have exceeded the receipts for the thi d Congress by John Bell, of Ten- elected, but, as the clerk has not received the proper certificates of their

Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, was election, their names are not on his 112 over those of last year, and the the only speaker who died in office. roll, and they will not participate in He was succeeded by Samuel J. Ran- the organization of the House, except dall, of Pennsylvania.

George Dent, of Maryland, in the Fifth; John Bell, of Tennessee, in C. S. Blackburn, in the Forty-eighth, were the only Speakers pro tempore who served over ten days continu-

There have been a few Congresses Twenty sixth, Thirty-first, Thirtyfourth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses. The delay in the Twenty-sixth Congress grew out of what was known as the "New Jersey Contest," in which There have been thirty-one Speak- the five Whig candidates had certifi-

possibly in the case of the New York members, the board of State canvassers having expedited the canvass as to their election. In any event they will undoubtedly be seated-as were Messrs. Cummings and Pavne in the last House on the returns of the board of county canvassers, duly certified by the Secretary of Stateimmediately after the election of a Speaker.

Under the almost uniform practice, however, members-elect who have not received their formal certificates participate in the caucus of their respective parties when there is no question or contest as to their election.

#### **Population of North Carolina.** Census Report.

The population of the State in 1800 was 1,617,947, in 1880 1,399,750, an increase of 218, 197, or 15.59 per cent during the decade. In 1881 Vance county was formed from parts of Franklin, Granville, and Warren Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachu- ing House to put any other motion counties. Part of Clemmonsville township has been taken from Davidtingent in Congress have also made South Carolina, New York, Virginia, sided as chairman until the election son county and added to Forsyth on December 16, 1839. form new counties the population of In the Thirty-first Congress the the original county according to the House was not organized until Decensus of 1880 is given. Of the cember 22, when Howell Cobb; of Georgia, was elected Speaker on the ninety-six counties in the State twelve show decreases. In some instances this is due to a decrease in area.

government and held for actual settlers only.

none, we demand that our national legas not to build up one industry at the expense of another. We further detariff tax from the necessaries of life hat the poor of our land must have. We believe that the money of the ment economically and honestly administered.

transportation, and if this control and now existing, we demand the govern- lowing. There were valuable addi- contest with the Republican party ment ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

tions to the cause of the bosses to upon the money question, when the

is no apparent prospect of reconciliation history of which they may be proud Tennesse:, Indiana, Georgia, Maine, of Robert M. T. Hunter as Speaker county since 1880. In cases where and united efforts to accomplish some and their constituents grateful. They,

gratify personal avidity for the fruits of too, did just what the people who a predatory partisan victory. For the Democratic party, internally disagreed elected them expected to be done; but upon the silver question, to go to battle they were compelled to do it in the face Republican, in the Thirty-seventh, to condemn his present course. He with the Republican party, practically a of a request not to do it by the Supreme and Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, in sixty-third ballot by a plurality vote, force it to the front as a leading issue, Council. This required courage and the Forty-fourth, (second session), receiving 102 votes to 100 for Robert would leave the Democratic party as now devotion to the cause of the people, sue, without any true political equipment and they too can go home and refor either defe: se or aggression. Hav-

ing and possibly widening, it would under force of these differences or would method they have made a gallant fight Thirty-sixth. course were compelled by State pride under force of a conscienceless and for principle and achieved the great-sedgwick, Federal, in the Sixth; Jos-was anti-administration, but was com-for principle and achieved the great-to them. It is like the yellow purp that

of the cause of the people. The relations between Congressmen North Carolina-Nathaniel Macon, plurality vote.

The balance of the Alliance con- setts, North Carolina, Kentucky, than to adjourn. Mr. Adams pre and Ohio.

From Pennsylvania-Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Federal, in the First and Third Congresses; Galusha A. Grow, Forty fifth and Forty-sixth.

From Connecticut came Jonathan 20 scattering. After twenty ballots (covering eight days) Thomas Jeffer-Trumbull, Federal, in the Second. son Campbell, of Tennessee, was New Jersey, Jonathan Dayton, Fedifferences on the silver question persist- thankful constituencies, because in dis- eral, in the Fourth and Fifth, and elected clerk.

From Massachusetts - Theodore organization occurred. The House mental control and supervision of the mental control and supervision of the mental control and supervision of the methods of public communication and crowned its banners to date, and they in the Tenth and Eleventh; Robert that a union was impossible, and it barks at the elephant and wonders why have opened the way for the triumph C. Winthrop, Whig, in the Thirtieth, was not until February 2, 1856, that the mountain of flesh does not notice and Nathaniel P. Banks, Republican, Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, step on the yellow Democratic cur and in the Thirty-fourth.

Those Kansas People's party men lose no time. The Lantern (Fort Scott, Kan.)

Forty-eight thousand Kansas Democrats have discovered they hold the balobeying the Supreme Council as to Pennington, Republican, in the In the Thirty-fourth Congress the ance of power in that State. Fool like, most notable struggle of all as to they joined with the Republicans this year to defeat the People's party. They claim to have done it for the purpose of was elected on the 133d ballot by a smash him into the ground. A Democratic fool is the cussedest fool on earth.