

THE CENTRAL TIMES.

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor.

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

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DUNN, HARNETT CO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

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DIRECTORY.

TOWN OFFICERS—Mayor, E. A. Parker, Commissioners, J. H. Pope, J. C. Cox, P. T. Mussett, F. T. Moore, Attorney, F. P. Jones, Marshal, M. L. Wade.

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METHODIST—Services the 4th Sunday at 11 a. m., and at night at 7 p. m. First Sunday night at 8:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m., H. J. Strickland, Superintendent.

REV. G. T. SIMMONS, Pastor.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST—Services Saturday and Sunday morning, before the third Sunday in each month.

REV. BURNICE WOOD, Pastor.

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C. W. B. M. meet every Monday night after the 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month.

BAPTIST—Services every 2nd Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., R. G. Taylor, Supr. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

REV. N. B. COBB, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN—Every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.

REV. W. O. SAMPLER, Pastor.

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Office rooms on 2nd floor Goodwin & Sexton building, Dunn, N. C. July-13-11.

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JONESBORO, N. C.

April-21-92.

A NEW LAW FIRM.

D. H. McLean and J. A. Farmer have this day associated themselves together in the practice of law in all the courts of the State.

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D. H. McLEAN, of Lillington, N. C. J. A. FARMER, of Dunn, N. C. May-11-93.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

It starts in with all the indications of every earnest congress. There is a deep air of gravity about it that other congresses have not had. There is a sense of responsibility depicted in the contracted brows of the congressmen and the absorbed expression of their countenances. The punctuality and attendance of the members of the House is something remarkable. The almost universal topic of discussion is finance and for once they appear to be intent upon what they are here for.

The silver debate is on his House. It will rage until August 28. According to the arrangement perfected between the factions, all of the free-silver ratios will first be voted upon in turn. As a last resort of the free silver men, the Bland-Allison act will come in for debate and ballot, and last of all the position for unconditional repeal will be put to the test. The silver men contend that a vote will never be taken upon the proposition to repeal that one of the ratios is certain to be first adopted. The repeal men are equally confident. There is nothing more uncertain at present than what the action of the Senate will be on the question of the repeal of the Sherman law, but the impression is very general that an unconditional repeal or the law can be got through the House by a good majority if there is discreet management of the administration forces.

The absence of Mr. Cleveland from the city at this time has caused a great deal of talk, and in some quarters there is a disposition to associate it with the situation in Congress. It is just to say, however, that this idea is by no means general. Mr. Cleveland's personal published statement of the reasons for his departure corresponds exactly with what would anyhow have been the impression of all those who know what a strain he has been under since his inauguration. There is probably no man in the United States, no matter what his private business troubles might be in these hard times, who has been under greater mental and physical strain than has the Executive. There is no doubt that he is worn down and that his health has suffered greatly.

A great many narrow-minded partisans have been tickling themselves with delight in anticipation of the "fun that Tom Reed is going to have" now that Congress has buckled down to work. How he will quiver with delight over the situation, how he will throw the country into convulsive merriment at every sign of legislative distress and difficulty. Those who know the big fat man, those who have caught some insight into his purposes and methods, can afford to smile at the ignorance displayed in such chatter. They know that he is neither a foolish clown nor heartless ghoul. He is past master of epigram and satire. Mr. Reed is, withal, something of a patriot. His wit is the embroidery upon a solid fabric of intellect. His satire is often the airy froth that beads the strong liquor of philosophy. As I saw him yesterday pacing the pavement in front of his hotel, he presented a massive picture of deep thought and seriousness. Mr. Reed realizes the present situation. He will find no food for shallow jest in the calamity that now threatens the nation. He may well be sorry for the creature who is so light of mind and so arid at heart that he can look for either fun or vengeance in this dire emer-

gency, and it is good deal of a mistake to class "Tom Reed" with the carrion-crows and harlequins of politics.

An interesting feature of the Treasury is the "Consentene Fund" which was opened by the register to show from unknown persons. These moneys are covered into the general treasury as miscellaneous receipts and may be used like other assets of the government for any purpose that congress may deem proper. The account was opened in 1811, and up to last April there has been received an aggregate amount of \$266,089.56.

Remittances are received almost weekly, and, as a rule, the letters are not signed. Frequently they are forwarded by clergymen at the request of penitents. Nearly all the communications are anonymous and acknowledgements are therefore usually made through the press.

Four millions of dollars is a large sum of money, and that is the amount upon which the government is paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum in the shape of rentals for buildings owned by private parties in this city. The need for more public buildings forms the burden of recommendations which are repeated year after year with the quiet energy of despair. But it is doubtful whether intelligent attempt will be made by the present congress to improve a condition of affairs which is each year growing more and more disgraceful to the government.

The ladies' galleries in the Capitol have blossomed out beautiful and bright with the new session. The gallery goddesses, in their summer attire, look like creatures from midsummer night's dream. After the session is over they linger like Peris, looking down upon the statesmen sweltering in the pit.

Financial oratory is not in demand and the only persons who appear to be thoroughly ignorant of this fact are the members of congress who are preparing long-winded speeches and making an effort to induce a perspiring country to listen to them.

The ratio between congressional talk and congressional action is just about forty-five to one.

Crimson or Annual Clover Seed for Distribution.

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station has now on hand a small crop of Crimson Clover seed in the chaff, which will be sent to every farmer who will make application to the Station and pay freight charge on the seed. Ten pounds will be sent, which is sufficient to sow one-fifth of an acre.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*) is known under a variety of common names—Annual, German, Scarlet, and Italian. This clover is easily grown, and should come into quite general use. It is an annual crop and consequently must be reseeded for each crop, which makes it important to grow seed at home. Seed may be sown from July to October, but the land should always be well prepared for it, or, if not, it should be well shaded, as under a growth of cow-pea vines, or in a corn or cotton crop, when the seed should be sown when the crop is laid by. Grown in this way it may be of great service in enriching and holding the land from washing. Its growth is made in the cool wet part of the year, and it is ready to be made into hay at a season when planters are waiting for cotton to vegetate for first working. This is often

a dry time, and the hay can be quickly and easily cured. It may often be best to sow this clover with oats, rye, or barley, and cut all for hay in April or May.

This clover will thrive on land in moderate condition, but, like some other forage plants, will pay best where given a rich soil. The composition of crimson clover hay shows it to be highly nutritious food. It is so rich that for any use it may be well fed with some such fodder as straw, meadow hay, or cotton seed hulls. When fed for production of milk, the addition of corn, or corn of oats, will tend to add to the good qualities of the product.—Address F. E. Emory, Agriculturist, Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

BUTLER NAMES THE MAN.

It has been two or three weeks since the Express took down the article from its editorial page requesting the editor of the Goldsboro Caucasian to name the man of this community whom he had charged with having been guilty of committing fraud at the election on the 8th of last November. He has at last named the man. Why did Mr. Butler delay so long? He sees the Express every week, for it goes to him as an exchange. He says:

"We would be amused at this if we were not always touched with sympathy for a boy who makes himself ridiculous. We are sorry that the editor has suffered agonizing suspense for three weeks till he could bear it no longer and so delivers this heated and agitated brain of the crushing (?) editorial. Now young man stand up and let us cool your brain and relieve your suspense. We are informed by some of the best people in Moore County that the description which we gave fits the man by the name of Capt. A. M. Wicker, an elder in the Presbyterian church."

Now, of course we would feel hurt at this severe (?) criticism but for the fact that it emanates from the brain of a man is held in perfect contempt by the good people of North Carolina. If desiring to see justice done make us appear ridiculous we are perfectly willing to accept the term, though it be from Marion Butler. We are sorry that we have failed to amuse Mr. Butler, but the day is not far distant when he will have the opportunity of amusing others, but as to his getting their sympathy is another question. We are very glad that Mr. Butler has seen fit to relieve us of this agonizing suspense. Yes sir we stand up and listen to you gladly.

Now as to the charge. Butler has charged through the columns of his paper, the Goldsboro Caucasian a man of this community with having used fraud at the election last November. Now all will admit that this is a serious charge and if could be substantiated it would bring into disrepute a man who has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Capt. A. M. Wicker is well and favorably known throughout this entire section and the writer has always heard him spoken of in the very highest terms. He is a man who has always attended to his business and let other people attend to theirs. He is a quiet, unassuming farmer and has always endeavored to do what he thought was right. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church and has always been a faithful and upright officer.

Since seeing Capt. Wicker's name connected with charge the Express

has interviewed him. After reading the article over he expressed himself as very much surprised that such a charge should have been preferred against him and is pained to know that there are people in Moore county who are guilty of trying to injure him in this manner.

Butler says he received his information from some of the best people of Moore county. It will be known later whether they are some of the best people of the county or not, as Butler will have them to point out.

Butler and his crowd have tackled the wrong man to wreak vengeance against for their defeat at the polls last fall. This conspiracy may yet serve as a boomerang to those who have planned it.

Butler has attempted a game of bluff but will learn later that he has made a serious mistake in the selection of his man.

Butler is a dangerous fellow and is capable of doing much mischief by prowling around over the State and appealing to prejudices of his followers. Pull the mask from his face and let people see what manner of man he is.—Sanford Express.

Pay Your Little Bills.

A most effective way to relieve financial stringency is to keep money circulation by the payment of "little bills." To "pay as you go" is always best, but some persons are occasionally compelled by circumstances to ask for credit. It is wise to pay bills at short intervals for many reasons. The creditor may have a great number of small bills outstanding and may be seriously embarrassed by their non-payment. The longer a bill remains unpaid the harder it is pay. To the man in receipt of an income which is no more than his necessary expenses require it may be easy to pay a small bill, but if he allows it to go unpaid other bills may be added to it and the aggregate will be a serious burden.

A fails to pay what he owes to B, and the latter is thereby unable to pay the debt he owes to C, and so on. By prompt payments a small sum of money can be made to cancel a large sum of indebtedness. A ten-dollar bill, by passing from hand and hand probably often pays debts amounting to a hundred dollars inside a week. The most frequent excuse heard for the non-payment of bills by persons who are asked to make payments is they can collect no money. In most instances this excuse is probably an honest one, and a little reflection will convince any man of the wisdom of thus keeping money in circulation. The first of July, being the beginning of a new half year was a good time to balance books and start fresh.—Baltimore Sun.

On account of the financial stringency the members of the religious denominations of Ashland, Kan., have agreed to sit in one church listen to one minister and drop their mites into one box. This will add six clergymen to the great army of unemployed. Other drought-stricken communities will adopt the same plan.—New York World.

LAND FOR SALE.

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