

# THE CENTRAL TIMES.

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor.

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

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## DIRECTORY.

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

### Churches.

**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.

ELD. BURNICK WOOD, Pastor.

**DISCIPLES**.—Services 3rd Sunday in each month, morning and night. Sunday School at 4 p. m., every Sunday. Prayer Meeting every Thursday night.

REV. J. HARPER, Pastor.

C. W. B. M. meet every Monday night after the 2nd and 5th day in each month.

**BAPTIST**.—Services every 2nd Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., E. G. Taylor, Supt. 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. A. A. HASSELL, Pastor.

**FREE-WILL BAPTIST**.—Services on 4th Sunday at 11 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Erasmus Lee, Superintendent.

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## DR. J. C. GOODWIN,

### DENTAL SURGEON.

Graduate of Vanderbilt University, Dental Department.

Offers his services to the public.

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## W. E. MURCHISON,

### ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will practice in all the surrounding counties.

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Practice confined to the disease of Cancer.

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A pamphlet on Cancer, its Treatment and Cure, will be mailed to any address free of charge.

### A NEW LAW FIRM.

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

Collections and general practice solicited.

D. H. McLean, of Lillington, N. C. J. A. Farmer, of Dunn, N. C. May-11-93.

## Progressive Institute,

### Dunn, N. C.

Fall term for 1893 begins, September 6th. Faithful service. Expenses moderate.

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D. B. Parker Principal.

Aug. 24th, 1893.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The disposition of a number of Senators to change the rules of debate so long in vogue is well known. In view of the apparent impossibility of ever reaching a vote on the repeal bill during the extra session, it was a freely expressed opinion, having all the outward appearance of a set determination, on the part of several prominent Senators that the time had come for abandoning the antiquated traditions and alleged obligations of Senatorial courtesy for some heroic and summary process of forcing the previous question and heading off debate when it had passed deliberative limits. But it can hardly be said that the cloture idea has ever been really relished by a majority of the Senate. It is regarded as in some sacred sense inconsistent with the dignity as well as the precedents of the Senate.

The Senate, as a legislative body, should however be taken for whatever it has come to be, not for what it has been in years gone by, and should be governed accordingly. Yet, so far as can be learned, the spurt that took place in this direction last fall seems to have quieted down for the time being, notwithstanding a reasonable possibility that circumstances may recur before the session is over to demand the most vigorous and efficacious methods of expediting legislation. There is the tariff bill, for instance, and it is by no means certain that this measure is to have in the Senate the same smooth and rapid sailing that is confidently predicted of it in the House. The proposition for a change of the rules of the Senate should not be lightly dismissed. The danger line of unlimited debate has not yet been crossed.

Congress is now safely started on its long session, and much speculation is being indulged in as to the probable length of the trip. Senator Voorhees looks for a long session, and there are other prominent Congressmen who think this Congress will be in Washington until late in September. The fact that the approaching summer brings with it the campaigns for the Congressional election may hasten legislation. Speaker Crisp has been quoted as saying that he expected to see the Wilson tariff bill sent to the Senate by the 1st of February. If this is done and the Senate committee is expeditious in its work the bill could be laid before the Senate by the 1st of March. The time when the law is to take effect has been extended to the 1st of June, and if all the calculations of the leaders of the party in both houses are out of joint the bill should become a law within one month before that date is reached.

The prospects for any financial legislation at this session do not appear bright. Mr. Voorhees proposes to press his silver bill, and believes it will pass the Senate. In the House, however, it will lack the support of Bland and other radical silver men, who say will not accept anything short of the free coinage of silver. The banking and currency committee is greatly divided on the questions before it, and the House is in almost as bad a condition as to the same matters. It is not by any means an assured thing that the bill which Mr. Spjinger proposes, to enlarge the national bank currency, will be accepted by the committee. The advocates of national banks think they see a bond issue in the very near future, which will solve the question of a basis for national bank currency

for the time being.

A good many worse things might happen to this country than the reduction of the treasury balance. If money has to be borrowed Uncle Sam will not be obliged to go to the ten percenters for it. If he merely intimates his desire for loan it will be eagerly offered him almost at his own terms. So the reduction of the treasury surplus does not mean calamity by any means. It may afford evidence of mistake in legislation; it may suggest to financiers some changes in our financial system; but it cannot be taken as evidence of the inability of the government or people to pay their debts. The country is rich, despite the falling off in the treasury accounts and despite the prevailing industrial depression.

There is a great revival of interest in Gov. McKinley among the politicians in Congress. However opinions may differ among republicans as to McKinley's chances for receiving the nomination for nomination for President it almost a universal opinion among democrats that their next fight is going to be with the tariff and McKinley. A member of McKinley's official household tells me that McKinley has aged considerably within the past year or two, and that his hair is beginning to turn gray. Lines of care have appeared in his face, and he is altogether a more thoughtful and graver man than he was two years ago.

The Post Office Department has given notice to the country that the Columbian stamps must go—that is they must all be sold before new stamps of normal size will be issued in their place.

It will undoubtedly require a strong administration tug to pull the unfortunate Hornblower on the Senatorial rocks.

Now Congress should hang up a "busy day" sign and mean it.

Mr. J. A. Harrell, proprietor of the well known printing house of Weldon, N. C. died of heart failure at his home at Henderson, on the 3rd of January. He was a prominent candidate for Government printer and was endorsed by a host of public and private citizens.

It will be seen from the following statement that the home market theory has been exploded in Pennsylvania, the greatest Protection State in the Union and in 1890 the aggregate value of farm products of this State was \$8,432,128 less than the value of farm products of 1880.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of N. C. met in Wilmington last week and elected the following for the ensuing year:

Gen. John W. Cotton, of Tarboro, Grand Master.

Francis M. Moye, of Moyeton, Deputy Grand Master.

Richard J. Noble, of Smithfield, Senior Grand Warden.

Walter E. Moore, of Webster, Junior Grand Warden.

Wm. Simpson, of Raleigh, Grand Treasurer.

Wm. H. Bain, of Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

Mr. G. Rosenthal, of Raleigh, was elected Director for the Oxford Orphan Asylum for the term of five years.

On motion, the Grand Lodge appropriated \$3,500 for the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

It looks now as if the Corbett-Mitchell fight will fall through. The Methodist conference of Florida has passed resolutions endorsing the action of Gov. Mitchell to prevent the fight.

It is very probable that we are to have an income tax. A majority of the Democrats of the Ways and Means committee have decided to report the bill favorably. We are heartily in favor of this policy because it is fair, because it is a tax which those who have to pay it can afford to pay, because it will compel the very rich to pay their due share towards sustaining the Government which protects their accumulations. The rate agreed upon by the committee is 2 per cent on individual incomes over \$4,000 and on net incomes of corporations.

### CHEERFULNESS NEEDED.

What is needed more than anything else is a restoration of cheerfulness. The country was never more prosperous than it is today. Food was never more plentiful, never cheaper. Clothing can be bought for less money than ever before. Rents are not high. Money is plentiful. There is abundance of money in all the large cities of the country and it can be borrowed without trouble. Men who are known to be honest have good credit. Merchants and manufacturers are imploring small dealers to make special efforts to do business. Yet the times are full and it is necessary to establish soup houses in all the cities. Men cannot find work. There is a dullness which cannot be explained upon any of the theories which ordinarily apply. The political economist is at fault this time. His finely spun theories do not fit the case the whole fault lies in the people who are complaining of the dullness and stagnation of trade. They do not go ahead with the intention of doing business. Endeavor is at a discount, and thousands who ordinarily are actively engaged in pushing their fortunes now think that it is better to wait while good investments go by them and the people should wake up and go to work. They should throw off the lethargy which has benumbed their faculties. They should declare that business ought to be good and that it is good. They will thus make it all that can be desired.—Buffalo Enquirer.

### A LOATHSOME SPOT.

One of the innumerable curious sights of India is the Nuggar tank of Kurachi. In former times the crocodiles which inhabit it roamed the neighborhood at their will, seeking whom they might devour, but so great were their depredations that the authorities were forced to build a wall around their haunts. This is a swamp caused by hot springs, the medicinal virtues of which have been known from early times, and are attributed to the sanctity of a Mohammedan whose tomb is close by, and to whom the crocodiles are sacred. The tank, as it is called, is about 150 yards by about half that distance in breadth. In this space one observer counted ever 200 reptiles, from eight to fifteen feet long, and smaller ones innumerable. They are so tame, in a sense, that it is necessary to poke them with a stick before they will move. Buffaloes are always standing in the water, and are not attacked, but any animal is instantly seized. "The whole appearance of the place," says one writer, "with its green slimy, stagnant, and so many of these huge, uncouth monsters moving sluggishly about, is disgusting in the extreme, and it will long be remembered by me as the most loathsome spot ever beheld."—Chamber's Journal.

### STORY OF A WHITE ROSE.

Olive Schreiner's Pretty Tale of Woman's Kindness.

Oliver Schreiner has written a new tale for women to smile and cry over as they have over her other books. It is called "The Woman's Rose," and is the story of two women, rivals in a settlement principally composed of men. All the men had sworn by one woman until the other and younger one arrived. Then they transferred their allegiance, and the majority pronounced the newcomer the prettier. The girls hated one another or thought they did. But when one was leaving the settlement there was to be a ball, and—but let Ralph Iron tell her story.

"When I arrived and went to the waiting room to take off my mantle, I found the girl there already. She was dressed in pure white, with her great white arms and shoulders showing and her bright hair glistening in the candlelight, and the white rose fastened at her breast. She looked like a queen.

"I said 'good evening,' and turned away quickly to the glass to arrange my old black scarf across my old black dress. Then I felt a hand touch my hair. 'Stand still,' she said. I looked in the glass. She had taken the white rose from her breast and was fastening it in my hair. 'How nice dark hair is; it sets off flowers so.' She stepped back and looked at me. 'It looks much better there.' . . . Then they came in and swept us away to dance. . . . I never saw her again. Years afterward I heard that she had married and gone to America; it may or may not be so; but the rose—the rose is in the box still. When my faith in woman grows dim, and it seems that for the want of love and magnanimity she can play no part in any future heaven, then the scent of that small withered thing comes back. Spring cannot fail us."

### A MUCH-MARRIED WOMAN.

There is a woman now living near New Hill, who can truly be said to be much-married and much divorced too, as for that matter. She has been married three times in almost as many years and divorced twice. All these happy husbands are still living two of them near New Hill, and the third in Arkansas, whither he and his young bride went to spend their honeymoon and get divorce. The divorce, however, has not yet been granted though they have been separated some six months.

A few weeks ago she came to this State to visit her relatives and is now living with her grand-father, who is a near neighbor to her two former husbands. Though one of them has married since being divorced both of them are to be paying marked attention to this festive woman of many husbands, and there is a possibility that her ambition to figure in divorce suits may again be gratified. She has children by all three of the men.—North Car.

### THE TAX ON PATENTS.

Since the establishment of the U. S. Patent Office over 500,000 patents have been granted to inventors, out of which the government has made over and above all expenses, the munificent sum of \$4,000,000 or just \$8 on each patent granted. In spite of this showing the examiners are underpaid, and crowded into bad quarters.—Inventive Age.