



# THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

DUNN, N. C. FEBY. 13, 1901.

No. 5.

Vol. 11.

## TOWN DIRECTORY.

**CHURCHES**  
 Methodist Church—Rev. W. A. Forbes Pastor  
 First Sunday night, and fourth Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, G. E. Graham Superintendent.

Baptist Church—Rev. W. C. Barrett, pastor  
 Services every second Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Sunday school every Sunday morning, J. C. Clifford Superintendent.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. W. Hines pastor.  
 Services every first and fifth Sunday morning and night. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, E. H. McLean, Superintendent.

Disciple Church—Rev. A. F. Leighton pastor.  
 Services every third Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, F. T. Massengill, Supt.

Free Will Baptist Church—Elder R. C. Jackson, pastor. Services every first Sunday morning and night.

Primitive Baptist—Church on Broad Street  
 Rev. W. G. Turner, Pastor. "Regular" services every Sunday morning, and Saturday night. In each month at 11 o'clock.

**LODGE**  
 Valley Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M. B. A. W. M. Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 1, G. O. Johnson, Secretary. Regular meetings on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 8 o'clock. A. F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 1, G. O. Johnson, Secretary. Regular meetings on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 8 o'clock.

**TOWN OFFICERS**  
 Mayor, W. H. Duncan.  
 Police, W. H. Duncan.  
 Sheriff, R. A. Salmon.  
 Clerk, Dr. J. H. Withers.  
 Register of Deeds, A. C. Holloway.  
 Treasurer, L. D. Matthews.  
 Surveyor, D. F. McDonald.  
 Coroner, Dr. J. F. McKay.  
 County Examiner, Rev. J. S. Slack.  
 Commissioners: A. F. Young, Chairman; N. A. Smith, T. H. Harrison.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

**A New Divorce Law Creates a Lively Debate Before Adoption.**

Raleigh, N. C., February 7.—The House today passed a new divorce law, repealing all divorce laws passed since the compilation of the Code, and making the section of the Code relative to divorce the sole divorce law of the State. This was the first time that the causes for divorce that have been allowed in laws passed during recent years.

There were two substitutes for Mr. Galtner's bill, Messrs. Craig's and Simms', the House adopting Mr. Simms'.

Mr. McLean read from the Bible the manner of divorce.

Mr. Hayes and Mr. Robinson favored the substitute.

Mr. Craig opposed it and favored a more liberal divorce law.

Mr. Spaulhofer supported Mr. Craig. Mr. Jenkins closed the debate with the most eloquent speech of the session. He is the oldest member of the Legislature, and was in the Legislature forty years ago. He read for a string of divorce law. At the end of his speech the legislators crowded around the old man, many with tears in their eyes, and all with heads bowed.

Mr. Travis introduced a bill in the Senate to incorporate the Halifax and Northampton Development Company. A bill was introduced to prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor in Sampson county.

The Senate decided the election contest of Starni vs. Stringfield, in favor of Stringfield, sitting member.

There was no minority report.

A resolution of the Senate requiring the Board of Agriculture to furnish a statement of receipts and disbursements for the next two years, went over on objection.

House bills introduced—To protect game in Bertie. To adjust freight claims. To amend the law relating to the industry. To prevent tax collectors carrying concealed weapons.

**MONTE CARLO CHESS TOURNAMENT.**

Tuesday's results in the Monte Carlo chess tournament were Schlechter beat Dider, Marco beat Regio, Mason beat H. G. Gumbel, Gumbel beat Blackburne, Mises and Alapin drew. Tschigrin beat Schewe and Winawer and Marshall adjourned their game.

The record to date:

Alapin	..... 1/2	Mason	..... 1/2
Blackburne	..... 1	Mises	..... 1/2
Regio	..... 1/2	Schewe	..... 1/2
Gumbel	..... 1	Tschigrin	..... 1/2
Winawer	..... 1	Winawer	..... 1
Marshall	..... 1/2	Winawer	..... 1

## The G. A. R. is Passing Away.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic are passing away very rapidly. A Philadelphia special to the Chicago Times-Herald says that the members of the order are dying at the rate of 1,000 a month. Ten years ago the Grand Army numbered 400,489 men at roll call. Today the roster shows only 276,662 names, and the list numbers thousands of helpless old men who have attended their last encampment. Adjutant General Robert B. Wallace says that all plans for the perpetuation of the Grand Army have been abandoned. "Some of the veterans may be here twenty years ago," he says. In the department of Pennsylvania we numbered 46,511 in 1890, but today the records show only 28,818 left. The death rate will increase from year to year until finally only a handful of men will be left. The mortality has increased at a slow rate from year to year until it has now reached the rate of about 1,000 a month throughout the country. The total membership is now 276,662. More members of the organization died in Illinois during the past year than ever before in the history of that department, 720 being the number of deaths, being over 3 per cent. of the membership. A number of posts, reduced to below seven members, have been compelled to surrender.

## HE LIKES TO MARRY.

**PATTERSON WOULD MARRY THIRTY-ONE GIRLS.**

He Courted His Mother-in-law. He Has One Wife at Present.

New York, Feb. 6.—Robert J. Patterson of Brooklyn, is now presenting Justice Matrice of the Supreme Court, the problem of whether to grant Patterson's wife a divorce or to appoint a commission to inquire into the husband's sanity.

Patterson has, perhaps, the most astounding courting record in the world. He is a married man and a father, but nevertheless it is charged that he has wooed thirty-one women, including his wife's mother and sisters.

The story of Patterson's married life is interesting in that the singular developments seem to have dated from the time of his marriage. Previous to that young Patterson was an ideal lover, confining his passion to the woman he was about to wed. In an instant all was changed.

With the clergyman's pronouncement that he and Miss Katie Holden were one the flood-gates of Patterson's love burst forth. The ink had scarcely grown dry on the marriage certificates ere he began paying his addresses to the wife's bridesmaids and to the maid of honor. They took his advances in jest and gently brushed him aside, and so Patterson besought new fields.

Mrs. Patterson possesses several pretty sisters. These seemed now to exercise a new and potent charm for Patterson. He wooed them singly and collectively, and urged them to marry him, one and all. The maidens of the Holden family were unable to view it in that light. They bade him begone.

**COURTED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.**

But he wouldn't. There was Mrs. Holden, his wife's mother. Into her unwilling ear he poured a tale of love—not the sort of love a man feels for his mother-in-law, but real love, with a fly-with-me attachment. Mrs. Holden did not ask him to show his flying machine. Instead she went straightway to her daughter and told her of the extraordinary duplicity, as she thought it, of the young husband.

Then young Patterson became indifferent to his wife's relatives. He went abroad for his conquests, and at one time had seventeen courtships on the list at one time. One night he came home and proudly announced to Mrs. Patterson that twelve women had accepted him that very day.

Mrs. Patterson thought it was carrying the matter too far. To her expostulations Patterson replied that she should not let her jealousy interfere with a good thing.

Write a good, legible hand. Spell all the words he knows how to use. Speak and write good English. Write a good social letter. Write a good business letter. Add a column of figures rapidly. Make out an ordinary account. Deduct 16 2/3 per cent. from the face of it. Receipt it when paid. Write an ordinary receipt. Write an advertisement for the paper. Write a notice or report of public meeting. Write an ordinary promissory note. Reckon the interest or discount on it for days, months or years. Draw an ordinary bank check. Take it to the proper place in a bank to get the cash. Tell the number of yards of carpet required for your parlor. Make neat and correct entries in the day book and the ledger. Measure the pile of lumber in your shed. Tell the number of bushels of wheat in your largest bin, and its value at current rates. Tell something about the great authors and statesmen of the present day. If he can do all this and more, it is likely he has sufficient education to enable him to make his own way in the world.

## New Congressional Districts.

One of the most important matters that will come before the present General Assembly, and certainly one that will create much interest and discussion will be a redistricting of the State for the election of Congressmen.

Already leaders of both House and Senate, as well as a large number of would-be candidates, are at work hewing out ten districts, each doing the work according to his own ideas of what is best for his party or most advantageous to his own political interests. Some of these plans are fantastic and shoe-stringing; others lay the State, off almost by rule and square. Then there are some happy mediums between these two extremes.

The first bill providing for a redistricting of the State was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Arrington.

It is as follows:

An act to apportion to several congressional districts.

The general Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That for the purpose of selecting representatives in the Congress of the United States, the State of North Carolina shall be divided into ten districts as follows:

1st. Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell and Washington.

2nd. Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Martin, Pitt, Wayne and Wilson.

3rd. Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Craven, Duplin, Jones, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender and Sampson.

4th. Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Nash, Vance, Wake and Warren.

5th. Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Guilford, Orange, Person and Rockingham.

6th. Anson, Cumberland, Harnett, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, and Scotland.

7th. Cabarrus, Davie, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly and Union.

8th. Alleghany, Ashe, Forsyth, Mitchell, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Watauga, Yadkin and Yancey.

9th. Alexander, Catawba, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln and Rutherford.

10th. Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Madison, Polk, Swain, Macon and Transylvania.

It is claimed by some who have examined this bill and who are acquainted with the political condition of the State that it makes two districts that may be Republican.

One of the brightest members of the House and likewise one of the best politicians in the State, has also formulated a bill for a redistricting of the State.

"It is," he explained, "just my idea of how the ten districts could be formed so as to make them as Democratic, and at the same time about equal in population."

The formation of his proposed districts is as follows:

First District—Take out Carteret county and leave it otherwise as it is now.

Second district—Take out of the present district the counties of Wayne, Greene and Lenoir and add to it Vance and Granville.

Third district—To be composed of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Carteret, Onslow, Craven, Jones, Duplin, Pender and Sampson.

Fourth district—To be composed of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Moore.

Fifth district—The present fourth district with Vance county taken out.

Sixth district—The present fifth district with Vance county taken out.

Seventh district—To be composed of Richmond, Scotland, Montgomery, Stanly, Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Yadkin and Surry.

Eighth district—To be composed of Anson, Union, Cabarrus, Iredell, Alexander, Wilkes, Caldwell, Watauga, Ashe and Alleghany.

Ninth district—To be composed of Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Burke, Mitchell, Yancey and Madison.

Tenth district—The present

## SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

**A STRONG AND PERSISTENT FIGHT AGAINST THE MEASURE.**

Senator Hale Sounds a Note of Warning as to the Extravagance of This Session of Congress, and Says Instead of a Billion Dollar Congress It Will be a Billion Dollar Session.

Washington, February 7.—The Senate had both day and night sessions today. The Pension Appropriation bill, appropriating \$144,600,000, was passed after a few minutes' consideration. The Ship Subsidy bill was then taken up and Mr. McLaughlin, Democrat, announced his intention to support the bill, and Mr. Morgan, Democrat, opposed it in vigorous language.

Mr. McLaughlin, of South Carolina, presented the certificate of re-election of Hon. B. R. Tillman as a United States Senator.

The bill to pay travel allowances on discharge for the volunteer army to officers and enlisted men of the Eleventh Cavalry and Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh regiments of infantry, who entered the military service of the United States in the Philippines, was passed. The House also passed the bill.

The Senate also passed the following bills: Establishing a first order light near Elizabeth City, Va., and the erection of a public building at Charlottesville, Va., and making an appropriation of \$100,000 therefor. The Pension Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

The Ship Subsidy bill was then taken up.

Mr. McLaughlin, of South Carolina, in support of the bill, basing his advocacy of the measure upon the theory that its passage would benefit the cotton-growing interest of the Southern States. He cited the action of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association at Charlotte, N. C., in urging legislation of the character proposed in the pending bill. He contended also that anything that would benefit the cotton shipping would benefit not only the cotton interest, but all other agricultural interests. The resolution adopted at Charlotte, he said, typified the sentiment of the entire South and presaged a return of the old prestige and prosperity of that section.

Mr. McLaughlin referred to the effect of the civil war upon the South, and said the time had come to put aside the animosities aroused by that struggle and to take up the interests that were characteristic of the old South.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, opposed the bill on the ground that it would do what it professed to do in aiding American shipping.

Mr. McLaughlin said that he himself felt that the bill gives too much to high-speded American shipping and he hoped it would be amended.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, asked Mr. Allison for an estimate of the total appropriation for the ship subsidy bill. Mr. Allison said he thought a fair estimate would be \$700,000,000.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, thought the tide was rising rapidly. "We are getting into a very current of expenditures," said he.

"Yes," said Mr. Hale, "the tide is gaining rapidly, and before we know it we will have a billion dollar session instead of billion dollar Congress, considering which we heard so much talk a few years ago."

Mr. Hale went on to say that the military budget of the United States, including the expenses of the army and the navy and the payment on account of pensions, would amount to \$400,000,000, "nearly twice as much," he said, "as is paid by any European country."

Mr. Morgan then spoke for five hours. Mr. Morgan urged that the ship subsidy bill be committed to the committee to be recast in order that its constitutional and other imperfections might be corrected. He said it was now being considered not on its merits, but as a party measure.

"A measure cannot become a party measure," suggested Mr. Allison, of Iowa, "unless we know what it is. As it stands before us now it is merely the measure of the party and it is subject to such amendment and changes as the Senate may determine."

Mr. Morgan expressed the opinion that the American shipyards now, without any assistance, were the best in the world.

"Do you not think," asked Mr. Hale, "that if our naval ships built in our yards were put to the test of actual conflict they would prove themselves to be the best ever constructed?"

"They have proved that," replied Mr. Morgan.

Referring to the competition likely to arise between the United States and foreign nations when this Government should vote a subsidy to American ships, Mr. Morgan said that it would result in a commercial conflict between the United States and Great Britain, in which the financial batteries of the two countries would be arrayed against each other. He was inclined to think the United States might be worried in such a contest because of its inferiority in the matter of sea power of Great Britain.

Mr. Morgan pleaded for the restoration of the Clay amendment of the subsidy bill, authorizing negotiations for a right of way for the Nicaragua canal. Much of the opposition to the bill, he indicated a purpose not to oppose it if the Nicaragua amendment was added and provision made that Congress should be authorized to repeal the shipping act at any time.

At 5:30 a recess was taken till 8 p. m.

When the Senate reconvened at 8 o'clock the galleries were crowded.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, immediately suggested the absence of a quorum. Thirty-six Senators responded to their names—not a quorum.

Mr. Jones instantly moved that the senate adjourn, but withdrew the motion when Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, demanded that the absentees be called. The presence of only forty Senators—four less than a quorum—was demanded by the call.

## Good Dyspepsia Cure

**Digests what you eat.**

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Stomach Troubles, Sickness, Headache, Gastric Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Filio-Sol and Large size contains 24 times as much as the small size. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

For sale by Hood & Grantham, Dunn, N. C.

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## MERCHANTS AND FARMERS

**BANK, DUNN, N. C.**

CAPITAL STOCK \$20,000.

Every accommodation offered to the public.

E. F. YOUNG, President.  
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E. S. SMITH, E. J. BARNES,  
**SMITH & BARNES,**  
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Practice in all the courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted.

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**McLean & Clifford,**  
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Office over J. J. Wade's Store.

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**STEWART & GODWIN,**  
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Will practice in State and Federal Courts but not for fun.

W. E. MURCHISON, JONESBORO N. C.  
 Practices Law in Harnett, Moore & other counties, but not for fun.

Feb. 20-ly.

## THE BANK OF DUNN.

We offer unsurpassed advantages, and loan money on easy terms. We will extend every accommodation consistent with conservative banking.

L. J. BEST, President.  
 J. W. PURDIE, Cashier.

## HOTOGRAHS

**BEST WORK GUARANTEED.**

I make a specialty of nice work. Parties visiting Dunn can call at my residence and have their work made in the latest and most pleasing style. Call and see samples, and get prices.

J. D. KEEN,  
 DUNN, N. C.  
 Gallery up stairs over J. W. Gregory's store.

## UNDERTAKER

Coffins, Caskets, Ladies' and Gents' Robes and Burial goods. All kinds, colors and sizes, ranging in price from \$2 to \$60. We also have a nice hearse furnished at moderate prices on short notice.

R. G. TAYLOR.

## Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by C. L. Wilson. Trial bottles free.

## Rural Free Delivery.

The report of the Postmaster General shows how rapidly rural free delivery in this country is coming up to the standard established fifty years ago in England and nearly seventy-five years ago in France. It is of long standing too, in Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and other European countries. It is only three years old in this country, but it is extending each year so rapidly that the United States will soon be abreast of the most advanced countries in this respect.

On July 1, 1899, there were but 391 rural free delivery routes in the country; on November 1, 1900, the number had risen to 2551, serving 1,801,524 people. A route averages about twenty-five miles in distance, serving about 100 families. A carrier on such a route is paid \$500 a year, he or she furnishing the conveyance and making deliveries and collections each day of the week except Sunday.

There are 2158 petitions pending, and the Postmaster General estimates that at the end of next June the service will be extended to 3,500,000 persons. In the cities and towns 31,009,000 people are now served by free delivery, and the Postmaster General thinks 21,000,000 more can in the long run be reached by free delivery. This will increase the cost of the entire postal service by about \$14,000,000, but the increased cost will be far below the value of the new service to the people. The appropriation for this year is \$1,750,000, and the Postmaster General asks for \$3,500,000 to cover the cost of rural free delivery in the next fiscal year.

Rural free delivery is welcomed in all parts of the country. It is an unmixing blessing on the farms and in the small towns. It leads to good roads. It promotes intelligence. It makes better citizens. It enhances the value of farms. It keeps the boys away from the towns. It is needed in every community, but every community that desires it must first look to its roads. The carrier must have roads that he can traverse in all kinds of weather. Goldsboro Argus.

## A DASTARDLY PLOT REVEALED.

Rome, February 7.—The Fanfulla has been arrested at Avellino, having papers revealing a plot against the Duke of the Aosta.

**AGAIN FLOATED.**

New York, February 7.—The Mallory Line steamship San Marcos, which sank by the stern in the East river last evening, was pumped out during the night and today was dry docked. The hole punctured in the hull yesterday while on her way from the Morgan Iron Works to her dock was said to be very small.

## A REVOLUTION LEADER CAPTURED.

San Juan de Puerto Rico, February 7.—President Castro of Venezuela has cabled to the Venezuelan consul here that General Julian Acosta, the revolution leader, has been captured and that peace prevails.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

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