

DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."
DUNN, N. C. APRIL, 3 1901.

No. 12.

TOWN DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES
First Baptist Church—Rev. A. Forbes Pastor. Services every Sunday night, and fourth Sunday morning and night. Prayers meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. G. K. Grantham Superintendent.
Baptist Church—Rev. C. Barrett, pastor. Services every second Sunday morning and night. Prayers meeting every Thursday night. Sunday school every Sunday morning. J. C. Clifford Superintendent.
Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. Hines pastor. Services every first and fifth Sunday morning and night. Sunday school every Sunday morning. D. H. McLean, Superintendent.

DISCIPLE CHURCH—Rev. A. F. Leighton pastor. Services every third Sunday morning and night. Prayers meeting every Sunday night. Sunday school every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. P. T. Massengill Supt.
FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—Elder R. C. Jackson, pastor. Services every first Sunday morning and night.
PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH—Church on Broad Street. Elder W. G. Turner, Pastor. Regular services on the third Sabbath morning, and Saturday before, in each month at 11 o'clock.

LODGE
Palmyra Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M. Hall over Free Will Baptist Church. F. P. Jones W. M.; W. A. Johnson, S. W.; E. A. Jones, J. W.; J. G. Johnson, Secretary. Regular communications are held on the 3rd Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., and on the 1st Friday at 7 o'clock P. M. in each month. All Masons in good standing are cordially invited to attend these communications.
TOWN OFFICERS.
J. A. Oates, Mayor.

COMMISSIONERS
V. L. Stephens, P. T. Massengill, O. P. Shelton, J. A. Taylor.
COOPER'S OFFICERS
Sheriff, Silas A. Salmon.
Register of Deeds, A. C. Holloway.
Treasurer, L. D. Matthews.
Surveyor, D. P. McDougal.
Comptroller, Dr. J. J. McKay.
County Examiner, Rev. J. R. Plack.
Commissioners: E. F. Young, Chairman; W. A. Smith, T. A. Harrington.

A. B. HAROLD, M. F. HATCHER,
Harold & Hatcher,
—ATTORNEYS AT LAW,—
DUNN, N. C.

Practice wherever service required. Prompt attention to all business. Collections a specialty. Office over DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

Edward W. Pou, F. H. Brooks,
Pou & Brooks,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Claims collected. Estates settled. Practice in Johnston and adjoining counties.

E. S. SMITH, E. J. BARNES,
SMITH & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
DUNN, N. C.

Practice in all the courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted.
Office in the old Post Office Building.

D. H. McLEAN, J. C. CLIFFORD,
McLean & Clifford,
Attorneys-at-Law,
DUNN, N. C.

Office over J. J. Wade's Store.
W. A. STEWART, H. L. GODWIN,
STEWART & GODWIN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
DUNN, N. C.

Will practice in State and Federal Courts but not for fun.
W. E. MURCHISON, JONESBORO, N. C.
Practices Law in Harnett, Moore and other counties, but not for fun.
Feb. 20-ly.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS
BANK, DUNN, N. C.
CAPITAL STOCK \$20,000.
Every accommodation offered to the public.

E. F. YOUNG, President.
V. L. STEPHENS, Cashier.

G. I. Smith, Alfred Wells,
SMITH & WELLS,
DUNN, N. C.

—EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS—
Office in Gregory's Hall.
Books audited, balanced and posted at regular stated intervals. Charges moderate. Accuracy assured.

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. Bess, President.
J. W. POUND, Cashier.

AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.

THE WILY FILIPINO LEADER IN HANDS OF GEN. MACARTHUR.

A Remarkable Tribute to the Daring and Resourcefulness of General Funston, the Hero of the Hour—The News of the Capture Received Everywhere in Official Circles With Intense Gratification—What Will Be Done With the Arch-Head of the Philippine Insurrection?

Manila, March 28.—Aguinaldo, who was captured by General Funston and taken to the United States gunboat Vicksburg, was brought ashore at 3:10 p. m. to-day and taken before General MacArthur at the Malacanang palace. He talked freely, but seemed ignorant concerning recent events. He appeared to be in good health and was cheerful. He was lunched with the officers of General MacArthur's staff and was then escorted to the Andra street jail. Aguinaldo's capture was attended with considerable difficulty, an insurgent major being killed at the time of the event. Twenty rifles and a number of important papers were captured along with him.

Washington, March 28.—The news of General Aguinaldo's capture by General Funston was received everywhere in official circles with intense gratification, but perhaps nowhere did it create more excitement than at the White House. The first official news to reach the Executive Mansion was General MacArthur's dispatch announcing the capture, which came about midnight last night. This morning the President also saw Admiral Remey's cablegram and the press report of the capture. The cablegram from General MacArthur reads: "General Funston has just returned from an expedition to Palanan, province of Isabela, where he captured Aguinaldo, who is now in my possession at Malacanang. Particulars in regard to the capture of Aguinaldo will be given in a separate dispatch. The most important statement of Aguinaldo is that he has no intention of leaving the Philippines. He hopes for speedy cessation of hostilities throughout the archipelago as a consequence of this stroke. As a result of the capture of Aguinaldo, it is probable that the Philippine insurrection will be brought to a speedy end. General MacArthur says that all credit must be given to General Funston for the capture of Aguinaldo, and recommends that he be made a Brigadier-General in the regular army. "Admiral Remey's cablegram was as follows: "Cavite, March 28.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: The Vicksburg, with General Funston and eighty-three Macabebes aboard on an expedition to capture Aguinaldo. The ship returned to Cavite at 10 o'clock, and the three staff officers captured were delivered to the custody of General MacArthur.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.
The President naturally is very much gratified that the capture of the insurrection has at last been taken. It has been the opinion of the military authorities for a long time that Aguinaldo was combined to keep the rebellion in the Philippines alive, and every energy was directed to his capture. It is rather a remarkable tribute to the daring and resourcefulness of General Funston that he should have made the attempt so long before the authorities here as the officer who might accomplish it. It was the intention of General Funston to return to the United States, but by direction of the War Department he was detained in the Philippines in the hope that just such a capture would be made as should give him the opportunity to test his prowess. Both the President and War Department were fully aware of the result of the expedition as it was being anxiously awaited for several days.

Several interesting and, indeed, vital questions are raised by Aguinaldo's capture. If the insurrection now collapses, as it is hoped it will, it may not be necessary to enter the Philippines. The insurgent provided for in the Army Reorganization bill. There also is the question of the disposition to be made of the insurgent. It is suggested that the insurgent be sent to a place of confinement, but it is also suggested that he be sent to a place of confinement, but it is also suggested that he be sent to a place of confinement. There also is the question of the disposition to be made of the insurgent. It is suggested that the insurgent be sent to a place of confinement, but it is also suggested that he be sent to a place of confinement. There also is the question of the disposition to be made of the insurgent. It is suggested that the insurgent be sent to a place of confinement, but it is also suggested that he be sent to a place of confinement.

THE EFFECT OF AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.
In Cabinet circles General Funston's exploit was referred to in laudatory terms and the probable effect of the capture of Aguinaldo on the insurrection in the Philippines was generally discussed. Secretary Long expressed the prevailing sentiment. He naturally was much gratified at the official confirmation of Aguinaldo's capture, and of the assistance that the navy had been able to render in the capture of the insurgent. The Secretary said he presumed that Aguinaldo would be held as a prisoner of war.

"What will be done with him?" Mr. Long was asked. "It is a little early to say," replied the Secretary, "and then, after a pause, he added, smilingly, 'I should say that he should be spanked with a whiplash.' It was suggested to the Secretary that, as a prisoner of war, who has rebelled against the authority of the United States, it might be incumbent on the military procedure with Aguinaldo by those rigorous steps usual to warfare. But Mr. Long shook his head, and remarked that that was the way we were in the habit of doing things. He was more inclined to his first view, that the noted prisoner should be "well spanked." This idea as to the treatment to be accorded Aguinaldo seems to be the one most generally accepted among officials, and while the suggestion of "spanking" is used in a figurative sense, there is no suggestion in any quarter that he will meet with the rigorous punishment at times administered to the arch-head of the insurrection.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE FAMOUS PRISONER.
Particularly in the War Department did the capture of Aguinaldo cause discussion among the officials. As to the disposition to be made of the famous prisoner that on March 24th the Secretary pressed the opinion that he would prove troublesome. Secretary Root said he remembered the capture of Jefferson Davis, also the arrest of William Treadwell, both of which embarrassed the authorities. The Secretary desired further advice from General MacArthur before discussing the matter in great detail. He would say little or nothing about the disposition of Aguinaldo, further than that he probably would be treated the same as other high insurgent officers who have been taken by the Americans in the prosecution of the war.

Norman Married Numerous Wives.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES CASE INVOLVING MARRIAGE LAWS.

Under the heading of "An Act to amend Section 1043 of the Code of North Carolina," Senator Aycock has had made a part of the statute law of the State a strong anti-gambling act. As amended by Senator Aycock, section 1043 now reads: "If any keeper of an ordinary, or house of entertainments, or of a house wherein liquors are retailed shall knowingly suffer any game, at which money or property or anything of value is bet, whether the same be in stake or not, to be played in any such house, or on any part of the premises occupied therewith, or shall furnish the persons so betting, 'either on said premises or elsewhere,' with drink or other things for their comfort or subsistence during the time of play, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than 'five hundred' dollars and imprisoned not 'less' than 'six months.'"

The changes made by Senator Aycock are indicated by quotation marks. He inserted between "betting" and "with" the words "in parenthesis; changed 'ten dollars' to 'five hundred' dollars, and the term of imprisonment from 'not more than thirty days' to 'not less than six months.'"

But this is not all. The Aycock bill adds to the section the following: "Any person who shall be convicted under this section shall upon such conviction forfeit his license to do any of the business mentioned in said section, and shall be forever debarred from doing any of the said business in this State, and the court shall embody in its judgment, that such person has forfeited his said license and no Board of County Commissioners or Board of Town Commissioners or Board of Aldermen shall hereafter have power or authority to grant to such convicted person or his agent a license to do any of the business mentioned herein."

And here is another addition which makes detection of such acts possible. "It shall be the duty of every police officer of the cities, towns and villages of this State to make diligent inquiry, and to exercise constant watchfulness to discover whether any of the offenses enumerated in said section are being committed, and to report once a week under oath to the mayor or other chief officer of his city, town or village whether such offenses are being committed, and all the facts within his knowledge, or of which he has information relating thereto, and if any such police officer shall know or have information that any such offenses are being committed, and shall fail or neglect to report the same to such mayor or chief officer together with all the information known to him, as to the person or persons committing the same, the time and place of the commission thereto he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall forfeit his office. And it shall be the duty of the mayor or such chief officer to require the said report herein provided for, and to require that the same shall be verified by the oath of said policeman, and if it appears upon such reports that any of the said offenses have been committed, it shall be the duty of such mayor or chief officer to issue his warrant for the arrest of the offenders. Any such mayor or chief officer or any of the said cities, towns or villages who shall fail or neglect to require the reports herein mentioned, or shall fail or neglect to require of such police officer to verify the same upon oath, or who shall refuse or neglect upon its appearing from such reports that there is probable cause to believe that any of the said offenses have been committed to issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The sisters of Amanda Clark contended that the alleged Florida marriage was void and that the marriage to Anna Hancock was valid. There was no evidence of the marriage in Florida, while it could be shown that the marriage to Anna Hancock was legally performed. They claimed therefore that Norman was not lawfully married to Amanda Clark, intimating that he was guilty of bigamy.

The supreme court in sustaining the contention of the sisters ruled that while the law presumes a marriage from cohabitation and repute, such presumptive marriage will not prevail over a subsequent marriage which actually took place. It was held that when the actual marriage to Anna Hancock came into contest with the presumptive marriage to the Florida woman, the actual marriage prevailed over the presumptive marriage. Therefore it was held that Norman was not lawfully married to Amanda Clark, and he cannot claim her property.

The supreme court sustains the finding of the superior court of Gwinnett county, and it is stated, that the title to considerable property there is involved in this decision.

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How the Case Came Up.

The suit before the supreme court was brought by Mrs. Martha A. Goode and Miss Ora O. Clark, sisters of Amanda O. Clark, to recover from Norman some land in Gwinnett county which belonged to Amanda Clark when she was alive.

Norman contended that his marriage to the woman in Florida in 1866 was good, and that therefore his marriage to Anna Hancock, in Harris county, was void. Consequently he claimed he had the right to marry Amanda A. Clark, and therefore that he was her sole heir.

The sisters of Amanda Clark contended that the alleged Florida marriage was void and that the marriage to Anna Hancock was valid. There was no evidence of the marriage in Florida, while it could be shown that the marriage to Anna Hancock was legally performed. They claimed therefore that Norman was not lawfully married to Amanda Clark, intimating that he was guilty of bigamy.

The supreme court in sustaining the contention of the sisters ruled that while the law presumes a marriage from cohabitation and repute, such presumptive marriage will not prevail over a subsequent marriage which actually took place. It was held that when the actual marriage to Anna Hancock came into contest with the presumptive marriage to the Florida woman, the actual marriage prevailed over the presumptive marriage. Therefore it was held that Norman was not lawfully married to Amanda Clark, and he cannot claim her property.

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The Jefferson Hotel Burned.

Richmond, Va., March 30.—The Jefferson hotel, one of the most imposing buildings in Richmond, was practically swept out of existence by fire early today. All that remains of the magnificent structure, which was built and furnished at a cost of one million dollars, are two clock towers and part of the fronting on Franklin street.

The fire was discovered near midnight high up in the Main street portion of the building, but was not considered serious. The hotel apparatus was brought into play, but the hose burst. The flames spread rapidly and the porters were sent through the building to awaken the guests, many of whom had to be dragged out of bed. There was a general rush toward the Franklin street part.

The department worked hard and hurriedly, but under the greatest difficulty, owing to the height of the building. In the Franklin street section were a number of valuable pictures and Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson. The statue was saved minus the head and the pictures were gotten out; as also was much drapery and furniture. All guests got out safely.

Mr. Richards, a traveling man of Danville, Va., was the only guest hurt. He fell down a flight of stairs and broke his leg.

A boy named Robertson is missing. It is feared he was caught in the burning building. Several firemen were more or less injured, but none seriously. The insurance on the building is about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and it is not yet known whether the hotel will be rebuilt.

The Jefferson was opened six years ago, and is rated as one of the finest hostleries in the South. It occupied fully a half block and was regarded as practically fire proof.

The fire originated in the linen room, supposedly from a defective electric wire. The majority of the guests lost their baggage.

Strikes a Rich Find.
"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by C. L. Wilson.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Dr. J. F. McKay & Co., has this day been dissolved and Jno. A. Rodgers & Co., have bought the entire stock of drugs, furniture and fixtures, also the good will of all its patrons. The debts of the firm will be paid by Jno. A. Rodgers & Co., and all debts due the firm will be collected by Jno. A. Rodgers & Co.
Dr. J. A. McKay,
Jno. A. Rodgers,
Lillington, N. C., Feb. 26, 1901

The above firm will be run under the supervision of Dr. J. F. McKay and will do their utmost to please, and ask a continuance of patronage.

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.

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Owe No Man Anything.

Under this head the able editor of the Concord Standard has a very timely article, from which we quote the following: "While the divorce bill was being discussed in the House, we believe, a few days ago, one member professed adherence to the Bible idea. A fellow member said he also had great respect for Bible regulations and that he finds an injunction. 'Owe no man anything,' and wished to know if the speaker would favor the abolition of the homestead clause in our constitution. This is the first intimation we have noted that a legislator is thinking of such a movement. We are doubtless not ripe for action yet, but the horde of non-debt-payers over the land admonishes every thinking man that it is time to cultivate and ripen the public mind for the movement."

It is a burning shame that we take up a negro for stealing a little article but bestow the honors due gentility on men and women who go on enjoying all the comforts, conveniences even the luxuries that they can get from honest people who are struggling with all their might to make that part of their earnings which they can collect stretch out to cover their expenses, so that they owe no one and have always a clear conscience.

We know of a number of instances where persons of the weaker sex, having others dependent on them, are driven almost out of business and into despair, from losses and delay, by persons that would scorn to be called anything but high-toned people. It is too hard! We absolutely need education toward a revival of common honesty worse than any else save the Christian religion. We can spend our thousands, our millions for education along intellectual lines, but it is all a travesty, a snare, an incubus, a delusion, a menace to educate our youth, save on the foundation of honesty—debt paying honesty. Shame, shame, shame, that men and women will take the labors of others without paying in satisfactory time and way, indifferent to the amount of privation, anxiety and absolute distress they force upon others by their indifference to principles of right between man and man. If anxiety and exposure leads to premature death the charge of murder may well be laid at the door of many a one who dresses in regulation style to float in society at the expense of others.

Get the Best Shrubs for Lawn.
In selecting shrubs for the lawn, quality should be considered first of all. There cannot be many used on small grounds, therefore those selected should be the best. Let me say right here that it is a serious mistake to scatter shrubs over the surface of a lawn. To do so detracts from its dignity. A lawn, as a lawn, should be given a chance to assert itself, and stands on its own merits. If it is broken up by shrubbery it loses its individuality, and is no longer a lawn in the best sense of the word. Shrubs should therefore be kept to the rear of it, or to each side, and the lawn be left perfectly clear. Shrubs planted in this manner give to the open space of green a sort of framework or setting which enhances its beauty.—April Ladies' Home Journal.

All that is needed to grow waterlilies is a tub, sunlight from six to eight hours a day, some rich garden soil and a little water. The easiest way to grow them is from seed, and the prettiest varieties are the African, or Anzibar; they are purple, blue and red. To sow them take a common bowl and half fill with finely sifted soil packed down, level and hard. On the surface scatter the seed evenly and cover with not over a quarter of an inch of fine sand; then very gently fill the bowl with water so as not to disturb nor wash away the sand. Place where the water will be kept at a temperature of about eighty degrees. In two weeks they will be ready for transplanting.—Selected.

Water Lilies Easily Grown.
All that is needed to grow waterlilies is a tub, sunlight from six to eight hours a day, some rich garden soil and a little water. The easiest way to grow them is from seed, and the prettiest varieties are the African, or Anzibar; they are purple, blue and red. To sow them take a common bowl and half fill with finely sifted soil packed down, level and hard. On the surface scatter the seed evenly and cover with not over a quarter of an inch of fine sand; then very gently fill the bowl with water so as not to disturb nor wash away the sand. Place where the water will be kept at a temperature of about eighty degrees. In two weeks they will be ready for transplanting.—Selected.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen to introduce the "hot" seller on earth. Dr. White's Electric Comb, patented 1899. Agents are coining money. Cures all forms of scalp ailments, headaches, etc., yet costs the same as an ordinary comb. Send 50c in stamps for sample. D. N. Rose, Gen. Mgr., Decatur, Ill.

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If these women had the time to rest which their husbands spend in dram-shops and dissipation; and if they had the money to spend which their husbands squander on liquor and tobacco, they would brighten their homes with comfort and sunshine, rear their children in respectability, and cause life's desert to rejoice and blossom like the garden of the Lord.—Selected.

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