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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Will practice in the courts of Harnett and adjoining counties and in the Federal Courts. Prompt attention given to all business.

W. E. Murchison, JONESBORO, N. C. Practices law in Harnett, Moore and other counties, but not for fun. Feb. 20, 1911.

Isaac A. Murchison, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Practices law in Cumberland, Harnett and any where services are wanted.

TOWN DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Church.—Rev. E. C. Sell, Pastor. Services first Sunday night, and fourth Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. G. K. Grantham Superintendent.

Baptist Church.—Rev. L. R. Carroll, pastor. Services every second Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Sunday school every Sunday morning. R. G. Taylor Superintendent.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. M. Hassel, pastor. Services every first and fifth Sunday morning and night. Sunday school every Sunday morning. M. L. Wade Superintendent.

Disciple Church.—Rev. I. W. Rogers, pastor. Services every third Sunday morning and night. Christian Endeavor Society every Tuesday night. Sunday school every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. McE. Holliday Supt.

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

Primitive Baptist.—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. Elder E. D. G. Wilson, editor of Zion's Lighthouse, preaches at this church on the fourth Sunday evening in each month at 7 1/2 o'clock. Everybody is invited to attend these services.

Young Men's Union. Prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock and Friday night at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services. An invitation is extended to the visitors.

LODGES. Lackawanna Lodge, No. 115, I. O. O. F. Lodge Room over J. D. Barnes' store. Regular meeting every Monday night. L. H. Lee, N. G.; C. H. Sexton, V. G.; G. K. Grantham, Secretary. All Odd Fellows are cordially invited to attend.

Palmyra Lodge, No. 117, A. F. & A. M. Hall over Free Will Baptist church. P. P. Jones W. M.; W. A. Johnson, S. W.; E. A. Jones, J. W.; G. 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.

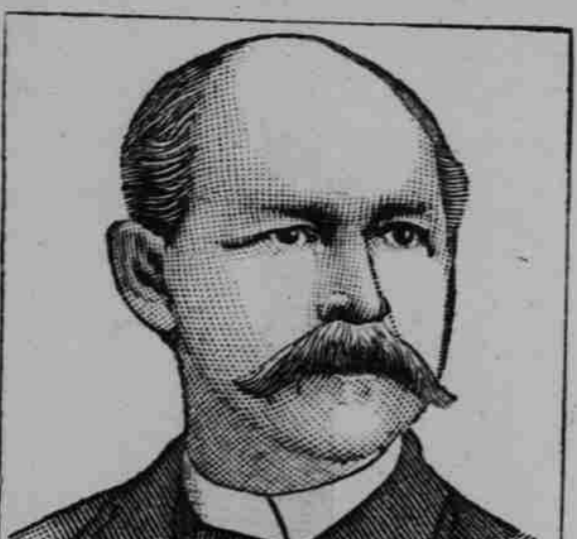
COUNTY OFFICERS. Sheriff, J. H. Pope. Clerk, F. M. McKay. Register of Deeds, J. McK. Byrd. Treasurer, G. D. Spence. Coroner, J. J. Wilson. Surveyor, J. A. O'Kelly. County Examiner, Rev. J. A. Campbell. Commissioners, J. A. Green, Chairman; H. N. Bizzell and Nell McLeod.

TOWN OFFICERS. H. L. Godwin, Mayor. COMMISSIONERS. E. F. Young, J. J. Dupree, J. H. Pope and W. F. Pearson. G. F. Sheard, Policeman.

SEWING MACHINES.

I wish to announce to the people of Dunn and surrounding country that I am selling the Wheeler and Wilson No. 6, and the Standard Sewing Machines, which are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, on reasonable terms. The best machine oil, needles, fixtures and all ways on hand. I also repair machines at moderate cost. Work guaranteed. I have fourteen years experience in the machine business and am thoroughly acquainted with them. My headquarters are at Mr. E. F. Young's store where I will be pleased to show my machines.

Yours to please, J. M. HAYES, Dunn, N. C.



W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe. Stylish, durable, perfect fitting. Endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also \$2.50 and \$2 Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 Boys. We use only the best Calif., Russia Calif. French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes. If dealer cannot supply you, write Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

J. A. MASSENGILL & Co Dunn, N. C.

Wealth of States.

Kansas is worth \$160,891,689. Vermont is worth \$86,806,775. Arkansas is valued at \$86,400,364. The State of Maine is worth \$235,978,716. Oregon is estimated to be worth \$52,522,084. Delaware might be bought for \$59,951,753. South Carolina's wealth is estimated at \$133,560,135. Louisiana, sugar plantations and all, is worth \$160,162,439. Colorado was estimated at the last census at \$74,472,693. Texas has in its enormous territory a wealth of \$220,464,515. California was valued by the assessors of 1890 at 584,678,036. New Jersey's real and personal property is valued at 702,918,361. Alabama, including cotton fields and iron mines, is worth \$122,867,228. Florida has a smaller valuation than most of the Southern States, being estimated at only \$30,938,309. North Carolina, although a large part of its territory is uncultivable land has a valuation of \$157,100,202. Connecticut is enormously rich in comparison to its size, having an assessed valuation of \$327,177,385. Ohio comes very close to Pennsylvania in the matter of wealth, having an assessed value of \$1,534,360,508. Georgia has developed greatly since the war, the estimate now reaches the respectable total of \$254,963,124. Minnesota has developed more rapidly than any other North-western state. Its assessed valuation is \$258,028,697. Missouri ranks high among the Western States; the assessed valuation of real and personal property being \$561,630,771. Rhode Island, in proportion to size and population, is among the richest of our commonwealths, being assessed at \$252,336,673. Massachusetts is one of the richest of the states, having a valuation of real and personal property amounting to \$1,584,756,802. Virginia is not so wealthy as before the war, at least in the estimate of the first families, but still has a valuation of \$318,331,431. In 1850 the total wealth of this country was \$7,136,000,090, about \$308 per capita; in 1860 it had risen to \$16,160,000,000, or about \$514 per head; in 1870 it was \$30,079,000,000, or about \$780 per head; in 1880 it had risen to \$43,642,000,000, or \$870 per head, and in 1890 to \$62,600,000,000, or \$1,000 per head.—Ex.

A female tramp was seen at Raleigh Saturday morning. She said her home was in New York but had recently been living at Salisbury. She gave her age as 16 years, and claimed to have a baby two months old that with its father had got lost from her in the route to Raleigh but she seemed to care nothing about it.

'T WAS ALWAYS SO.

When the pies are in the pantry, And the chickens in the pot, And the house is neat and tidy, Then the company cometh not. But when the pantry shelves are empty, And the picked-up dinner waits, While the lady has the coals, Then they enter at your gates.

When the tablecloth is dirty, Stained with gravy and with squash, The lace curtains at the laundry, And the bed-spreads in the wash,— When you're doing the full cleaning, Rugs and carpets on the line,— Then your husband's dear relations Come to visit or to dine.

So they eat the picked-up dinner, And they decide they cannot stay; They "must do a little shopping," And they quickly haste away.

Then they tell all the relations How their visit was a call; That "Jane is no wife for Reuben; She's no housekeeper at all."

When they're gone you tell the baby, While you wipe your misty eyes, "Baby, when we make a visit We'll not take them by surprise." —Ex.

OHIO IS FILLED WITH DISTRESS.

Canton, O., June 6.—Cries of industrial and commercial distress go up from every county in Ohio. The whole commonwealth is prostrate. In spite of the absolute certainty that the tariff bill will become a law within a few weeks, the times are growing worse instead of better. Everybody sees that the new tariff will help the sugar trust and kindred forms of combined and rapacious corporate wealth, which are already powerful enough to write the laws and dictate to the president, but nobody sees how the agriculture, industry or commerce of Ohio is to be helped. It is impossible to exaggerate the distress in this state. Farms have actually shrunk to half value, and figures show that ever since Mr. McKinley's election values have shrunk not less than 10 per cent. The depression is so terrible that the loan institutions are holding thousands of overdue mortgages, which they do not dare to foreclose, because prices have sunk so low that farming land frequently fails to bring the price of the mortgage at auction. From the figures already in my possession, I am satisfied that the list of assignments, foreclosures and transfers of property for debt since the beginning of this republican year of prosperity in Ohio averages more than half a million dollars for each of the counties, and that the total for the state is more than fifty million dollars. I give in this dispatch the official figures, so far as they are obtainable, for President McKinley's county. But shocking as they may be, they only faintly shadow the real situation. Wages are being cut down in all directions, factories are running only part of the time and usually with reduced forces. Thousands of idle workmen join with the ruined farmers in the cry for the prosperity which was promised. The free silver movement is increasing by leaps and bounds. Everybody knows it. Nobody denies it.—James Creelman in New York Journal.

Fell From the Moon.

In a catalogue of Mexican aerolites M. Castillo, the astronomer, tells of one of these "air stones," which exploded before it reached the surface, scattering fragments over an area of forty-five square miles. Measurements and estimates place the combined weight of these fragments of stones at not less than three thousand tons. At one spot two immense flat plates of the aerolite were discovered lying close together, the two weighing about eighty tons. M. Castillo says that such stones fall from the moon.

—You have no idea what F. P. Jones has unless you examine his stock, and his prices cannot be questioned.

A Little Girl's Self-Sacrificing Deed.

She lived in Placer county, not far from where the pretty town of Auburn now stands, for it happened many years ago, in the early '60's, and I expect that but few now residing there have any recollections of the affair. The family, consisting of father, a miner, her mother and little brother, dwelt in a small shanty erected under cover of a convenient ledge. The shanty was a miserable structure of two rooms, but it held what many a grander dwelling failed to contain, a loving household. The mother lay sick with a fever, and Carmen, then a girl of twelve, performed the drudgery of the house. Her little brother, a curly-headed romp, of five, was Carmen's great responsibility. The father was away from early morning until late at night at his work, and so the little hands of twelve found plenty to do. In common with the custom of miners, the father kept a store of giant powder in the house, which in the present case was contained in a sack placed in an old wooden box that stood at the foot of the bed where lay the sick mother. The upper part of the shanty, under the sloping board roof, was utilized as a storage place for old dung.

One night the father was absent in the mine. By some means the shanty took fire, probably from the cracked and defective adobe chimney. Carmen awoke to find that the roof was afire and sparks dropping down. Springing up she loudly cried to awaken her mother and Tommy, but the little boy became frightened and hid his head beneath the covers of his bed. Carmen sprang to lift him from the bed, when she saw shower of sparks falling on the powder box. Recognizing the awful danger, she attempted to leave the child for a moment and carry out the powder, but in her excitement she caught her foot in the overhanging bed-clothes and fell to the floor, breaking her thigh bone. Unable to arise, the brave girl crawled to the box of powder and, drawing herself up, covered the box with her body. The mother had by this time succeeded in getting out of bed and getting outside the now furiously burning shanty, and managed to take with her her little boy.

The cries of Carmen: "Oh, take Tommy out, won't you?" turned for a time the mother's thought from her daughter's danger. The fire had aroused some of the neighbors who speedily ran to the burning shanty and lent what aid they could. Carmen was discovered and removed. Her rescuers found her almost buried beneath a mass of burning cinders, her back frightfully burned. Tender hands bore her to a neighboring shanty, where all that could be done to alleviate her sufferings was eagerly bestowed. But human aid came too late. The brave little spirit lingered until the following day and then departed for a brighter land. It was not known until after she had recovered consciousness, a short time before she died, that she had broken her leg. Her last words were: "Kiss me, Tommy, dear; I've saved you, and I'm so happy."—San Francisco Call.

English Baked Ham.

Soak a medium sized ham in tepid water for 12 hours. Trim off all the rusty pieces and make a dough of flour and water. Roll this out rather thickly and envelope the ham entirely in it. Place in a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for four hours. When done, carefully remove the crust and skin, rub the ham all over with yolk of egg and sprinkle with very fine bread raspings, or, if preferred it can be glazed in the usual way. Baked ham is a very delicious dish and considered by many to be very superior to boiled.

Subscribe for this paper.

UTILITY OF METALIC CONDUCTORS.

The utility of properly constructed metallic conductors for securing protection against injury by lightning has been so fully demonstrated by the experience of mankind since the original discovery of Franklin, that it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that any but the most ignorant entertain doubts about the subject. The most eminent scientific men of the age, Edison, Sir Humphry Davy, Arago, Faraday, Harris, Brewster, Lardner, Bache, Johnson, Henry and others, who have devoted themselves to the investigation of the phenomena of thunder storms and the action of conductors, have without exception given positive testimony in favor of the use of lightning rods.

Below a few of these most celebrated modern scientists' opinions will be found. M. Arago, president of the French Academy of Science, says:

"We deduce from facts alone without borrowing anything from theory, simple, uniform and rational rules for protecting buildings from the effects of lightning, which, when properly observed, reduce to insignificance the danger to be apprehended from thunder storms."

Prof. Joseph Penry, Secretary Smithsonian Institute, Washington, says:

"In a house properly provided with lightning rods, however many discharges may fall on it, we are well assured, from full experience and established principles, no damage can ensue to the occupants within."

Prof. Johnson in his work on natural philosophy, states:

"Conductors attached to buildings do really protect them from injury by lightning, as has been abundantly proved by actual experience thro' us and of times."

Sir W. Snow Harris, F. R. S., who investigated the subject in the interest of the British Navy (which ships were protected after his design) and who afterward designed the lightning conductor for the new houses of Parliament which were erected thereon at a cost of £2,814, or \$11,500, says:

"A judicious application of pointed conductors, both on land and sea, is not only desirable but in general is absolutely essential to the preservation of buildings and ships from the ravages of lightning."

The following is from the pen of Prof. Merriam, of Brooklyn Heights, N. Y.:

"I am in favor of lightning rods generally, as the best protection of life and property. This favorable opinion is the result of observations that have extended over more than half a century of time, and over a large extent of geographical surface. Our record of lightning phenomenon is, without doubt the most minute and extensive on the globe, extending in all climates and to the remote districts of the earth."

These records furnish the most abundant evidence of the protection proper metallic conductors afford against lightning. The facts we have cannot but be convincing to intelligent observing persons. No death by lightning have ever been known on steamboats, in a railway car, in an iron building or iron vessel. No death by lightning in a ship or building properly furnished with a system of good lightning conductors.

It may seem to many unnecessary to use such quotations as the above to strengthen the proof of the efficiency of lightning rods, in this enlightened age, but it must be borne in mind that the masses have not access to that class of information that sheds much light on this subject. Hence, there is more skepticism on it than is generally supposed notwithstanding the general use of lightning rods. Thousands would provide protection who do not, if they were as positively certain that lightning rods will protect as they are that water will run

through pipes. And all who have thoroughly investigated this subject know this to be true. But the masses have not the facilities for demonstrating these facts.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

ITS CAPACITY, COST AND PROPORTIONS—CONVICTS—FARMS.

The following history of the State penitentiary is clipped from the Charlotte Observer, it being by its Raleigh correspondent:

There is no problem in North Carolina greater than the penitentiary; that is its maintenance without cost to the State. The incubus is the central prison—with the life-time prisoners, the dregs of the State's criminal class, the aged prisoners, the sick and the incurables. The problem grows greater annually and less than 125 convicts are the prime cause. There are 80 "life" criminals, and of these only 60 can do heavy work.

The penitentiary maintains five farms; three on the Roanoke, one in Anson and one at Castle Hayne. Only four in the broad sense can be termed farms, and all are on leased land. There are today 153 convicts in the penitentiary, itself, 36 at Castle Hayne, 153 at the Anson farm, 655 on the farms on Roanoke river. The total is 997. Of these 60 are women.

The penitentiary was established by the Legislature in 1868. Before that the modes of punishment were death, the jail, the whipping-post and the branding iron. It was proposed that the location of the prison should be in Chatham county, on Deep river. But Raleigh was finally selected after landsharks and carpet-baggers had made some money out of the State in the matter of land for the site in Chatham.

The penitentiary as first built here was primitive. Two long houses were built of logs as quarters. These were low and were like a set of houses facing each other with a roof covering all and the corridor between.

In each of the rooms there were 10 or 12 convicts. The stockade was of pine poles or small logs. Part of the original penitentiary yet remains and is used for horse stables.

January 6, 1870, the penitentiary was opened and forty convicts were placed in it. The first one was Charles Lewis, sentenced from Johnston county, for four years for robbery. The oldest prisoner now within the walls is Andy Wincoff, who was received June 18, 1877, for life. The total number of convicts received is 11,990.

The penitentiary building is of brick and granite, all made or quarried on the premises. In fact the granite for the foundation came from under the building. That from the immense wall came from the quarry within the stockade. First and last, the cost of construction approximates \$275,000. The main building has a front of 750 feet. It is a great shell, enclosing the east wing "cell blocks," which are simply masses of brick and cement in which are the cells, rising four tiers high, like burrows in a mountain. The west wing has no cell blocks, but is a vast open space, availing for manufacturing or other purposes.

In former years the Legislature used to appropriate \$125,000 annually for the penitentiary. During the past four years it cost the State only \$74,000 for the entire period. This was the excess over earnings. Last year there was no expense. This year there is a contingent appropriation of \$25,000, of which the new superintendent says not a dollar will be needed if there is no damaging freshet in the Roanoke. Last year a freshet swept away about 1,000 acres of corn there. He says the best farm in the State is the "Caledonia," there, which is offered at \$9 per acre for its 7,000 acres. The State has an option at that figure.

WHENCE? WHITHER?

Whence did they come who trod this earth before us— Now vanished like cloud-shadows in the mere.

And whither went? O answer, pale stars o'er us! Where are the drifting snows of yester-year?

Whence comes the tide that frets the far-off sea-shore, Where go the joys to which our sad heart clings?

Whence came the love that sweetened life? And ye more— Where are the blossoms of the long dead Spring?

Whence comes this veiled sad-eyed maiden, Whin Sorrow over wintry meadows lone— And whither went, to what far distant Aiden?

Bright Pleasure who walked with us Just ago? Whence? Whither? We cry aloud, our question answer misses; We only know we hold while yet we may.

Our little crag between the vast abysses Of Life's To-morrow and Death's Yesterday.

But when our fainting spirit falls and falls From scaling heights no human foot has trod, We hold to this one thing that nothing alters— He who from age to ages is our God, And when with work our path forever ended.

We launch out on the boundless Silent Sea— Perchance we find life's Whence and Whither bleaded In the great ocean of Eternity.

—HEENE NORMAN MCKAY.

STATE NEWS.

ITEMS OF NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

The colored teachers' association is in session at Raleigh this week at Shaw University.

The Salisbury Sun tells of an old negro woman in that town that carried a lot of eggs in her bosom until they hatched and now she is raising the chicks.

Two negro children were placed in the penitentiary last week—a boy and a girl, brother and sister—for the murder of their father. The girl is 16 years of age and the boy 15.

The earthquake of last week so frightened the fish in the French Broad river, says the Asheville Gazette, that they jumped out of the water on the bank and several were caught by some men who were at the river at the time.

The State Medical Society met in annual session at Morehead City last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Frances Duffy, New Bern; vice presidents, Drs. C. E. Register, Charlotte; J. B. H. Knight, Williamston; A. T. Cotten, Morrisville, and F. H. Russell, of Wilmington; secretary Dr. R. D. Jewett, Wilmington; treasurer, Dr. M. P. Peary, Mason; Charlotte was selected as the place of the next meeting.

Wilmington escaped the storm yesterday, or the rain and hail of it, at least. The thunder and lightning was severe off and on all the afternoon and part of the night; there was but little rain. Passengers coming in over the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad reported that the storm was violent between Mount Olive and Warsaw. At Ocean View the ground was strewn with hail stones, some of them as large as guinea eggs. There was a heavy wind also, but no damage.—Wilmington Star of Sunday.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger writes that paper on June 9th: "Sheriff Smith brought two convicts to the penitentiary from Richmond county. He says he has during his sixteen years as sheriff brought 450 to the penitentiary.—What is known as the "maple louse" has been discovered here on the premises of a physician. The tree on which its unwelcome presence was discovered came from the west. It is a dangerous pest. This is its first reported appearance in North Carolina."