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SEWING MACHINES.

I wish to announce to the people of Dunn and surrounding country that I am selling the Wheeler and Wilson No. 15 and the Standard Sewing Machines, which are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, on reasonable terms.
The best machine oil, needles, fixtures &c., 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.

What Woman Owes to Society.

Woman stands as the sacred guardian of future homes and our nation's prosperity, and to her must we look for true reforms. To her standard must society come. Let her be sure to place it high and keep it pure, and make it apply impartially to all people. Let her keep out those whom she knows fall short of her standard, and never condone in the stronger sex what she condemns in the weaker. Let her think not to elevate society by hiding or condoning the evils which surround her on every side, but only by shutting out those whom she found it impossible to raise to her standard. Then future generations will arise who will bless her for their heritage, instead of cursing her for their misery. Dwight L. Moody in June Ladies' Home Journal.

TWILIGHT BRIDGE.

I know a little fairy bridge that spans a tiny stream,
And there the sky is ever clear, for life is like a dream
As the silvery stream goes rippling, running onward to the sea,
While the little birds are singing in an ecstasy of glee.
The path on one side the tiny stream is bright and busy day,
And Night, a forest dark and drear, lies just across the way;
But the fairy bridge called Twilight, clasping hands between the two,
Is the brightest, dearest spot on earth a mortal heart e'er knew.
For when the day has passed away I meet my sweetheart there,
While in the rippling stream beneath I throw away my care,
And just the falling shadows and the sunset glow above
Watch over the little Twilight bridge and witness to our love.
—EDITH LIVINGSTON GRARY.

EDUCATION.

Are you interested in education? This is a question worth asking since it touches on one of the most important factors in personal and national improvement and welfare. It is not necessary to pause here to demonstrate the truth of such a statement. One has only to glance round our globe by the help of newspapers and reports to see where wealth, culture, and power are found. They are not with the people who have an inferior educational system. This is the age in which it has been most fully demonstrated that mind is stronger than muscle, and even in war the nation best educated has the advantage. It has been noted by many that Germany defeated France in the seventies, by her Universities. Germany had a better educational system and that produced better men so she made a better fight than France. For the same reason Japan got the bulge on China a few years ago. Now if education means so much in the doughty business of war, what must it mean in the arts of peace? If education can produce men of the right stuff for a successful campaign, it must be able to do much more in developing the right kind of men for business and politics. The greatest business men and the greatest statesmen are great scholars, and there would be more business in the country and a better state of things in the political world if education was more complete and general.

We have but little room to carry on as elaborate discussion of this as we could wish. We must get to business. Are you interested in education? That means, are you ready to do something to help the cause of education here in your own locality? We do not care for that interest which would like to see better things, but waits contentedly for some one else to bring them about. If you are interested in education, now is a good time to let your interest get at work. Schools have lately closed, and in about ten weeks will be open again. It is in the breathing spell that you should study, plan, and work to improve the schools for next term. This is a year of special interest on account of important changes in the school laws. Have you read the draft of the new law? If not you should do so at once, for in a country where government is for the people, by the people, there will be some sorry blunders made if the people do not give some attention to their function in government, or the formation and execution of laws. Study the new law, and see how it will affect you. Do so with the purpose of getting a better law if this one is not suitable. Let us not be drones knocked about by selfish and ignorant politicians. Let us look to our own and our children's best interests. Study the law, study the needs of your locality. When interest is fully roused something will be done.—Rowland Times.

The new tile floor recently put in the State Treasurer Worth's office in the capitol cost about \$400.

** President McKinley has named Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to be minister to Spain, to succeed Hannis Taylor, the Democratic incumbent.

** It is stated that Ohio will possibly go democratic this year and in that event John R. McLean, owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer and a free silver democrat, will be elected United States Senator to succeed Mark Hanna.

** A firm at Richmond, Va., has been awarded the contract to supply the United States Navy with 150,000 pounds of plug tobacco at 32 cents per pound. It seems from this that the navy is an army of chewers as well as guardians of our coasts and shipping.

** Wool is said to be five cents per pound higher this year than last. Still there is no tariff on raw wool and woolen goods have never been cheaper than they were last winter. Still the Dingley bill will put a tariff on raw wool and the price of wool will go down and woolen goods up. Is this of benefit to the wool grower?

** In this world we know not how to appreciate that which we have until we have lost it. It is stated that Charles Broadway Rouss, the great Racket Merchant of New York City, who has nearly lost his sight, says he will give his whole fortune, about \$7,000,000, to have it restored. No doubt there are some oculists that would almost be willing to lose their sight for that amount of money. Charles Broadway has no doubt learned by experience that riches do not always produce health and happiness.

* The other day in Ohio four young ladies were caught in a thunder storm while out walking and three were struck by a thunder bolt and killed, the fourth was severely shocked. The three killed had corsets on the other did not, and the idea is advanced that the steel stays of the corsets attracted the electricity and caused their death. Young ladies should take warning and not wear corsets in a thunder storm if they wear them at all. A non-conductive corset stay would probably make the inventor a handsome return.

** The powers have about completed the arrangement of the dispute between Greece and Turkey and stop hostilities. The arbitrating board gives Turkey one town in Greece and Greece will have to pay an indemnity. Such action of the powers is a disgrace to civilization. Greece was fighting for the Christian religion and to protect the Christians from the massacres of the heathen Turks. Greece may have made a mistake in commencing the war but after she was into it the powers should have helped her to protect the believers in the Christian religion. As it is the Turks will soon again be massacring the Christians in Armenia.

** The treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States was sent by President McKinley to the Senate for confirmation last Wednesday. There is some opposition among the Republican Senators to accepting the treaty and it will hardly be confirmed at this session of Congress. The Japanese government and the deposed Queen Liliuokalani have entered protests against the confirmation of the treaty. We think that our government should be slow to recognize the treaty for it justly belongs to the deposed Queen and native Hawaiians and not to the handful of foreigners, mostly Americans, who have charge of the government and are anxious to be annexed to this country for protection.

The Passing of Bryan

We note in a few Southern cuckoo newspapers certain outbursts of flabby jubilation over what the editors are pleased to call "the passing of Bryan." Some of these editors still retain the Federal offices to which Mr. Cleveland appointed them four years ago. Others are patiently waiting for the Cleveland millennium four years hence. Bryan is their bugaboo, and his "passing" is the vision which irradiates their fatuous sleep.
Has there been a "passing of Bryan?" Does Mr. Bryan stand lower today in the esteem and confidence, the affection of the Democratic masses than he did on the day before the election last November? Defeated candidate though he be, has he lost the smallest fraction of his influence over those who followed him through the brilliant and dramatic campaign of 1896? We look in vain for any evidence to such effect. Nowhere in the whole political prospect do we find the slightest indication that his star has waned. We see Mr. Cleveland retire to private life after twelve years of leadership, eight of which he spent as President of the United States, and save the little band of feathered ones who roost and twitter in the Reform Club of New York, we detect no symptom of sorrow or regret in the ranks of the Democracy. But Bryan, the standard-bearer of a few months, the defeated chieftain, with no record of domination to commend him, with no background of successful leadership and no atmosphere of official power and prominence—Bryan is in the mouths of all Democrats; his counsel is solicited in every State; his views and wishes are consulted hourly; the whole scheme of Democratic action for the future revolves about him. Defeat at the polls seems to have only endeared and strengthened him. He arouses enthusiasm as surely and as powerfully as he did eight months ago. He is, in all genuine respects, more truly the head of the Democracy than he ever was before.

Nothing in the career of this extraordinary young man is as astounding as his present relation to and influence over the party organized of which, last July, he was made the candidate and representative. When, at the Chicago convention, he first sprang into prominence; when, elevated in an instant to dazzling altitudes and environed with the inexplicable magic of popular enthusiasm, he seemed almost a demigod; even then he was a less wonderful product of political evolution than he is today. The sudden fervor of a party gathering, the mysterious magnetism that transforms men to devotees, are not uncommon things in our experience.

But the man who passes through the disenchanting process of a campaign, who endures the scrutiny and the contact of hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens, and who, most trying test of all, encounters defeat eventually—the man who emerges from all these trials with his dignity unimpaired and his influence intact—this man is not to be dismissed with a quotation or eliminated by an epigram.
Has there been a "passing of Bryan?" Not yet, dear little William J. Bryan is a larger, a more imperious, and a more forceful quantity in the Democratic equation of the present than Mr. Cleveland and all his personal followers put together. We do not endeavor to explain it. We simply recognize the tremendous, overshadowing facts.—Washington Post.

A man and wife named Franklin were placed in the penitentiary last week from Caldwell county having been convicted of murder by poison, the victim being the first husband of Mrs. Franklin. They each get 10 years.

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

The New Law in Regard to paying Taxes.

The last Legislature actually provided that a part of each man's estate should be forfeited to the State by his death, and it went further and made it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months for any person owing property or poll taxes not to pay the same before the first term of the Superior or Criminal Court convening in the county each year after the first Monday in September. It does not stop here. If one should fail to pay his or her taxes by the first court and should be indicted and punished as aforesaid at that term and should fail to pay the taxes until another term of the court rolls around, the act makes him or her indictable at each term until he pays it. Probably the last named section strikes a snag in the organic law providing that no man shall be twice vexed or punished for the same offence, yet the solicitor might reply that the Legislature intended to make it a continuing offence for every day's failure.

This might as well be known in the State at once. As all taxes are due September 1st, and as there is required by the constitution to be at least one Superior Court in each county between September and Christmas, it seems that all the citizens of the State who don't pay their taxes before Christmas will spend their Christmas in jail. If therefore, the citizen fails to pay his taxes the State takes his liberty; and if he dies in jail it forfeits (a part of) his property to the State.—Ex.

Negro and Wild Cat Fight.

The following interesting account of a negro and wild cat fight is taken from the Tampa Florida Exchange.
"The negro stepped into the enclosure wearing brown canvas overalls and jumper. The cat was furious with rage and when Sam was within ten feet leaped directly for his throat. The negro was expecting this and jumped quickly to one side, but struck the cat with his fist as it went past him.
In a second the cat came back with a rush, and this time fastened its claws in Sam's right thigh, tearing the canvas trousers and bringing the blood. Sam caught the cat by the throat, but he let go with a howl of agony as a strip of flesh was torn from his arm by the claws of the hind foot of the cat.
With a spring quick as lightning the cat was on the man's shoulder clawing his face and chewing his right ear. Then the negro got angry and tried to tear the enraged cat from his shoulder and neck. In the struggle Sam fell and the cat jumped from him. The crowd cheered and urged Sam to go on with the fight.
He was half blinded by blood but he made another dash for the cat, and, after a short chase was stooped to pick up the animal when the wildcat leaped directly on his head and began clawing and biting. Sam struggled in vain to pull the wildcat from his head, and at last lowered his head and made for the fence to crush the cat by butting. This didn't work as the cat crawled upon his back, tearing his canvas jumper and bringing the blood every scratch.
Sam caught the cat by the throat and fell to the ground. The cat's claws were at work, and Sam's arms, breast and thighs were badly scratched and clawed, but still Sam held on. He succeeded finally in getting one knee on the cat's head and in spite of the struggle of the victim, held him down until life was extinct.
Sam staggered to his feet, but just as the crowd gave a great cheer he fell to the ground in a faint from loss of blood and the terrible strain to which he had been subjected. He was given the \$200, but says he never wants to fight a wild cat again.—From a Tampa, Fla Exchange.

Our Flag's Birthday.

The birthday of the American flag was celebrated in many parts of the United States on last Monday. Previous to June 14, 1777, the colonies had no flag save, of different regiments of soldiers saw fit to select. On January 2, 1776, says a leading exchange, Washington hoisted the first striped flag at his headquarters in Cambridge, Mass., and the event was heralded by a salute of thirteen guns for the thirteen colonies. This flag had thirteen stripes of white and red with the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field in the corner. It is possible that Washington copied the design of the banner from one which had been presented to a Philadelphia troop of horse six months before, as the two were identical. But one hundred and twenty years ago, the 14th of June, the crosses of England were taken from the flag and thirteen stars on a blue field substituted. General Washington was chairman of the committee who reported this change to the continental congress in session at Philadelphia. It was resolved, "That the flag of the thirteen United States be stripes alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." It has been suggested that the constellation referred to was "Lyra," symbolic of harmony, and that this was the origin of the stars. The stripes are said to have been suggested by the flag of several other nations. The first flag was made by Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, to whom the design was taken. The first military service rendered by the new emblem is said to have been at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., in 1777. The fort being besieged, a flag was manufactured from a red petticoat, a white shirt and a piece of the military coat of one of the officers.—Atlanta Constitution.

A War Incident.

Amongst the brave soldiers produced by the late war there was none braver or more gallant than Major A. H. Belo, a Salem man, and now the editor and owner of The Galveston and Dallas News. In the same command to which Major Belo belonged there was a tall, magnificent young captain with the eye of an eagle and flowing hair that gave the true Leonine appearance to the massive head. He was Captain Cousins, and his coolness and bravery in battle was proverbial in the army. For some reason or other Captain Cousins considered himself badly treated by Major Belo, and in his fiery and impetuous manner remarked to the major that his rank alone protected him. Major Belo unbuckled his sword and laying it aside informed the captain that he asked not that of rank which he could not do for himself. A meeting was instantly arranged and the combatants faced each other at a few paces with army rifles. At the first fire Major Belo was uninjured while his bullet grazed Capt. Cousins' neck drawing the blood. While the guns were being reloaded a long rolling fire was heard on the right. It was an attack on the Confederate lines. Captain Cousins listened for a moment and an angelic smile wreathed his face and a twinkle of humor came into his eye as he turned to his antagonist and said: "Major don't you think there are enough Yankees to shoot without practicing on each other?" Major Belo grasped his hand and it is unnecessary to say that ended the duel. The two men became fast friends and that friendship endures to this day. After the war Captain Cousins married a rich widow and now has a large printing establishment, just out of Richmond, while Major Belo went to Texas and has grown rich and famous as the editor and owner of the greatest paper in the Lone Star State.—Winston Journal.

Orange Phosphate is no bad drink—cold as ice at Hood & Grantham's.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.
The intense itching and smarting, incident to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.
For sale by N. B. Hood, Druggist, Dunn, N. C.

The Duty on Cotton.

Mr. Perry M. De Leon, of Atlanta, who has been engaged in the cotton business for many years, takes exception to the statements of ex-Governor Evans, of South Carolina, in regard to the cotton tax. Mr. De Leon has studied the question closely, and is regarded as an authority in his section. Last night, in speaking of the matter to a reporter of The Post, he said:
"I notice in your column an interview with John Gary Evans ex-governor of South Carolina in which he scouts the idea of the cotton planter; and denies that Egyptian cotton comes in competition with any grades of American cotton. The Hon. John may know a good deal more of dispensaries which seem to be the alpha and omega of modern South Carolina statesmanship of the reform school, but he evidently knows nothing of the subject he discussed. Egyptian cotton has invaded our markets since my connection with the cotton business, hence I sought information from recognized authorities.
"In 1896 we raised about 33,000,000 pounds of sea island cotton and imported 55,000,000 pounds of Egyptian. The president of the New York cotton exchange, Hon. Gustavus C. Hopkins, writes me; 'Egyptian cotton certainly does compete with our long staple.' Again he says; 'Although a free trader, I do not see why, if the north is to have protection on her wool and other articles, the south should not have it on her cotton and rice.' A prominent merchant, whose firm was the first importer on any scale of Egyptian cotton, tells me every pound of Egyptian cotton displaces so much of our sea island cotton and the extra staple cotton of the Yazoo Delta and Brazos bottoms. It does not effect our ordinary uplands. Yet the Hon. John Gary Evans and Senator Chilton, of Texas, tell us it does not compete with any variety of our cottons.
"The country will hardly accept their testimony on the subject of cotton in preference to the authorities I quote. My own state, Georgia, raises two-thirds of the sea island crop, and our senators did a wise and patriotic thing when they ignored parties and voted for a tax on cotton. Having the approval of their constituents as they do, they will scarcely care for the criticisms of Mr. Evans. His remarks were evidently aimed at Senator McLaurin, whom he desires to succeed.—From The Washington Post.

** The London Globe thinks that the British government should be consulted before Hawaii is annexed to the United States and intimates that the islands justly belong to be annexed to that government. It also says that Japan's navy is far superior to that of the United States and that our navy is not able to protect the islands. The Globe and other foreign papers may talk about our inability to do and maintain, but they should remember that when we were only a handful compared to what now we are, that we made demands with arms and maintained them to England's chagrin. The United States is not anxious for war but when she takes a position she will not be frightened from it by the slurs and threats of a foreign press or government.

Who can think of some simple thing to wash, try JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO. Patent Antiseptic, Washington, D. C. for their 50c price offer and save list of one thousand investments wanted.