



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

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills. A Strong Fortification. Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. W. POU, Attorney-at-Law. SMITHFIELD, N. C. Attention to any civil matters entrusted to his care in the courts of Harnett County.

H. L. Godwin, ATTORNEY AT LAW. DUNN, N. C. Office on Lockwood Square. Will practice in the courts of Harnett and adjoining counties and in the Federal Courts.

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

Isaac A. Murchison, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Practices Law in Cumberland, Harnett and anywhere services are wanted.

J. C. CLIFFORD, Attorney at Law, DUNN, N. C. Will practice in all the courts of the State, where services desired.

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, 9 o'clock. Taylor Superintendent. Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. M. Hassel, pastor. Services every first and fifth Sunday morning and night. Sunday school every Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. L. Wade Superintendent. Episcopal 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 7 o'clock. McP. Holiday 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 P. D. Gold, of Wilson, editor of Zion's Landmark, preaches at this church on the fourth Sunday evening in each month at 7 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 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services. An invitation is extended to the visitors. LODGES. Lockwood 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. 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 7 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 Neill McLeod. TOWN OFFICERS. H. L. Godwin, Mayor. Commissioners: E. F. Young, J. J. Dupree, J. H. Pope and G. F. Sneed, Policemen.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE LADIES, FURNISHED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BRAND NEW FASHIONS.

STRAWS THAT INDICATE THE STYLES FOR WINTER.

It is early to say what will or will not be the reigning fashion for winter, but straws that show which way the wind is blowing are furnished by the autumn styles. It seems safe at least to say that the rough-surfaced clothes so much used of late will give place to smooth, satin-finished goods such as poplins and cashmere, with silk for home wear. Black silk will again become a fashionable gown, and gros-grain or pou de soie the choice, although figured and brocaded black silk will be very much worn. Dark, subdued colors will be used for the streets, with no contrasts. Instead, different shades of the same color will tone into one another. All the bright purples and greens have had their day. For home wear all the delicate shades will be used in soft woollens, and made with almost as many puffs, ruffles and laces as the pretty lawns and organdies that will soon be laid aside. The skirts will be all moderately full, and all will be trimmed, some with frills from top to hem, others embroidered about the bottom with braids of various widths. The trimming of evening gowns will be very elaborate. There will be embroideries in diversified colorings and designs, and scroll tracings in jewels down the whole side of the gown. One design of wisterias is done with chenille intermixed with pearls. In other embroideries gold and steel and lacework appear. Pink coral is also interwoven in the dress trimmings and is a novelty of the moment. The floral designs stand out in bold relief, for the petals are piled up one over another. The belted waist has got to share its popularity with the princess redingote and the cuirasse basque. It will be worn, but not exclusively. The narrow belt will be the favorite, but the oval buckle has superseded all other designs. The long-wristed sleeves are still in favor, but they have not so much frilling about the hands; indeed, in such cases, they are quite untrimmed and simply flare over the hands, fitting closely about the wrists. The bolero jacket will not have things all its own way any more for an important rival has made its appearance in the Russian coat, which is in high favor this fall. Capes are to be fashionable winter wraps. Tartans are very much in vogue for these garments. Capes are made double-breasted, with a high turn-over collar, and fuller in the back than those with a hood. The fur capes are to be less full and longer than last season. The seal capes, with their high storm collars, faced with sable, are lined with flowered brocade instead of the customary brown satin lining. Cloth capes lined with fur are to be worn. An imported cape of dark purple cloth lined with gray squirrel skin had the collar and revers embroidered in black and gold and edged with black fox. Some of these capes are edged with a contrasting fur and finished with a deep vandyke collar of guipure lace. Long coats that reach to the bottom of the dress are very elegant and graceful, especially when made of velvet or fine cloth fitting closely in the back and faced with rich fur. One of these coats, of royal blue cloth, is faced and lined with black fox, and another, of biscuit box cloth, is lined with mink. Fancy waists are just as fashionable as ever. Although the entire gown of cloth is becoming more the vogue, anything so useful as the extra waist could easily be put aside suddenly. The very simple square-necked waist in the group is made of plain foulard silk, with two rows of lace insertion car-

ried across the front. The same effect is brought out on the small puffs of the tight sleeves. The little Russian coat bodice is of ecru guipure over golden brown satin. The lace sleeves are unlined, and the revers, with their rounded points, are finished with little frillings of the lace over white satin. A full bow of white lisse is worn with it. The other square-necked bodice with the full



pleated collar, having two deep points that hang to the waist, is of jetted black net over cerise silk. A jetted band over black finishes the neck. The transparent sleeves are finished at the hands by a jetted lace ruffle. The soft wrinkled belt is of cerise crepe de Chine. The next waist is of pink pou de soie. It is a full blouse trimmed with lace revers and insertions of lace with tucks of silk between. It is fastened across on one side with enamelled buttons. The sleeves are tight fitting with only a small puff at the top and a deep pointed cuff of the lace at the hands. The narrow belt and stock collar are of velvet to match the silk. The bodice with the pointed bolero is tight fitting and has tucked elbow sleeves. The bodice and sleeves are of bright flowered brocade, and the bolero is of plain pou de soie, matching the light ground of the brocade. This jacket is embroidered in silks and sequins, in harmony with the colors in the brocade.—New York Sun.

WOMAN'S NEWEST NEED.

"What do you think I saw a woman do in the lobby of the theatre last night?" said a girl in a blue shirt waist to one in a duck suit as they came down town on a cable car together. "I'm sure I'd hate to try to guess," answered her companion, and every man opposite took care not to rustle his paper when the reply came. "Why, she had on one of these long jewelled chains. One of the very latest out," explained she of the blue shirt waist. "It was such a beauty that my attention was fastened on it so I noticed that she wore what I took to be an empire lognette and a dainty little gold bonbonniere attached to it. Imagine my horror when she deliberately stopped in the face of everybody, pulled a little mirror out of the lognette, opened the bonbon box and took from it a tiny powder puff and looking at herself in the face. Did you ever hear of such a thing?" "Why of course I did," was the reply. I do that myself now. It's the swell thing to do. In these days of empire the women all carried these little mirrors and powder boxes and always touched up a bit before going to the opera. The Empire hand mirror and powder box to be worn on a chateleine are the latest thing out. Any one would know that you were just home from the country. You haven't had time to catch on to all the new fads, have you your poor dear? You should see my mirror and powder box. The mirror is about as big as a silver half dollar and folds into what looks very like a short-handled lognette. It is made of solid gold and embellished with precious gems and enamel,

and the powder box matches it. You can't imagine what a comfortable fashion it is to know that the shine is taken off your face before you go into a theatre, and really I think the men like the fad as well as we do. Of course, all the mirrors and powder boxes aren't so rich and expensive in design. They come made up in steel, silver, and plain gold, or you can get them worth hundreds of dollars. There is no excuse for the poor, the rich, or those with moderate circumstances who are without these necessities, for they are to be had at any and every price. Really, I don't see how we did without them so long, and the leading jewellers say that they find it almost impossible to supply the demand, and—

"Here we are at Goldsmith & Silverware's," interrupted the girl in the blue shirt waist. "Do let's go off and look at some.

Hawaii's Leper Colony.

If the Hawaiian treaty of annexation becomes an accepted fact there will come into the domain of Uncle Sam a little island which possesses a pathetic interest that attaches to no other island in the world, says the Literary Digest. Bishop E. R. Hendrix tells about it in The Independent, and we quote from his description:

"Molokai, as is well known, is the name for the leper colony of Hawaii. The lepers do not occupy all the island, but only a grassy plain, ten miles in length, and varying from one to two miles in width, on the island, and yet separated wholly from the rest of the island and its population by a precipice fully a thousand feet high, which can be scaled at only one point, and here it is securely guarded. Despite their freedom from taxation and rents, their ample supplies of food and clothing, their abundant herds of cattle and horses and their fertile fields which require so little labor, the lepers are virtually life-prisoners, shut in by the ocean on one side and by the impassable mountain on the other. Most of the lepers are natives, but foreigners are found among the colonists, and all who once come to this part of Molokai, save to bring supplies or to inspect, as the Board of Health, twice each year, do so with the expectation of never returning. At a cost of some \$10,000 per month the Hawaiian Government maintains this open-air leper hospital in order to perfectly quarantine and thus finally stamp out leprosy among the Sandwich Islanders. Sheltered from the strong sea wind, this plain of Kalapapa would make an ideal place of residence, alike for its beautiful surroundings and the salubrity of its climate; and here everything is done, compatible with preventing the spread of the disease, to make its unhappy victims contented. But the heartrending wails of those who part with loved ones and friends for the last time as they are about to be conveyed to Molokai tell the motto of the Leper Asylum: 'All hope abandon, ye who enter here.'"

"It is stated that the first leper island was a lawyer who had been active in securing the regulation which required the removal of lepers in order to prevent the spread of the disease. No sooner did the unmistakable evidence of the dread disease first appear than he insisted on setting the example of patriotism in voluntarily surrendering himself to be removed to Molokai, although some years might have passed before his condition would have been known to the public. The disease had made considerable inroads among the lower classes, and nothing but this heroic remedy promised to suppress it effectually."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

For sale by N. B. Hood, Dunn, N. C.

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, Drug-gist, Dunn, N. C.

Hungary's Royal Bones Stolen.

BODIES SPARED BY THE TURKS SOLD BY A DISHONEST SEXTON.

Extraordinary discoveries have been made in Hungary with regard to the spoliation of the graves of the ancient kings. In 1869 the archaeologist, Koloman Henzelmann, searched for the graves of these long dead rulers, which had been disturbed and partly destroyed by the Turks during their dominion there in the Bishop of Stuhlweissenburg's garden. Stuhlweissenburg is the old coronation city. He found a number of stone coffins, and was able from the inscriptions to ascertain that they were those of the old kings. He gave them to the care of the city authorities, after copying the inscriptions and fastening tickets with them into each skull. The mayor seems to have put all the grisly treasures pell mell into five large packing cases and to have thrown the sarcophagi away. In 1872 the present mayor of Stuhlweissenburg learned that there were bones in the loft on the town hall. What was to be done with them? He examined the skulls and found what they were. He addressed himself to the Chapter of Stuhlweissenburg, and the packing cases were nailed up and placed in the vaults of the cathedral, and one of the deans was made responsible for them. He never seems to have trouble about them, however, and a drunken sexton became the real caretaker.

In 1893 the professor of archaeology, Torok, received permission to take the bones to Budapest for his anthropological studies. It was then found that the seals had been torn from the boxes and they had been opened. Several skulls were missing, and packing case No. 5 had been quite emptied. When the sexton was questioned, he said that his predecessor had told him that a student of medicine named Tuzkay had received permission from the dean to take some of the skeletons for his medical studies, and that he had made a liberal use of the permission. This slander applies to a respected doctor in Budapest, who has already proved that he is quite innocent. Dean Johann Kardey declares that the remains of King Mathias and Louis the Great are buried in a separate vault, and were not touched by the Turks.

The Kings to whom the bones and skulls belonged which are now in such a deplorable condition, or altogether missing, are St. Emerich, the son of St. Stephen, first King of Hungary, Kings Stephen, Koloman, Bela, Geiza II., Ladislav II., Stephen V., Bela II., Ladislav III., and several other Princes of the Arpad line. There were also of the line of Anjou Queen Mary, wife of Robert Charles, her son, and her husband, Kings Albert, Ulysses, Louis II., and John Zpolya, whose corpse Achmed Pasha had flung out of the vault in 1643.—London Daily News.

To Whom it May Concern: I have been in the drug business for twelve years, and during that time, have sold nearly all the cough medicines manufactured; and from my personal knowledge of such remedies, I say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other on the market.—W. M. Terray, Elkton, Ky. For sale by N. B. Hood, Dunn, N. C.

THE BOYS WE NEED.

Here's to the boy, who's not afraid, To do his share of work; Who never is by toll dismayed, And never tries to shirk. The boy whose heart is brave to meet All lions in the way; Who's not discouraged by defeat, But tries another day. The boy who always means to do The very best he can; Who always keeps the right in view, And aims to be a man.

Such boys as those will grow to be The men whose hands will guide The future of our land, and we Shall speak their names with pride.

All honor to the boy who is A man at heart, I say; Whose legend on his shield is this: "Right always wins the day." —Golden Days.

Origin of Table Utensils.

The use of the fork dates back only to the seventeenth century. The old Greeks, although their civilization was very much advanced, ate with their fingers, as gracefully as possible. Plutarch mentions the rules to be followed when eating with the fingers, and this is one of the most interesting passages in his description of antique customs. In the Middle Ages people still ate with their fingers. It is true enough that ablutions took place before and after a meal, but still, that custom was anything but clean. Each of the guests at a dinner was first offered a basin and a pitcher of water, and it was bad form to help one's self to any of the viands before having carefully washed hands and face.

Goldsmiths finally invented forks, but at first they were objects of luxury, and were used only at times when they might just as well have been done without. The first mention of forks is made in a document dated 1300, which says that Pierre Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II, possessed three "furchestes" (forks) for eating pears, cheese and sandwiches. It was more than three hundred years later before forks were used for fish and meat.

About the second decade of the seventeenth century a picture of the Royal Prince of France shows that he carried a case containing a knife, a spoon and what looks very much like a fork.

Glasses and drinking cups were first made of wood or tin. In the fifteenth century Venice manufactured the wonderful glassware, which replaced on the table of the "Seigneurs" the heavy oaken or metal cups formerly used. Egg cups were not known previous to the fifteenth century, and even in the sixteenth century they were rather scarce and had no distinct name. They were described as "an article in which to place and hold an egg," or "a silver thing to place an egg in."

Salt cellars also date from the fifteenth century. Goldsmiths excelled in making artistic salt-cellars, and the one modeled for King Francis I of France by Benvenuto Cellini was a wonderful work of art. People in general did not know the use of salt cellars, and even among wealthy families it was the custom to break a piece of bread and to place the salt for each individual upon the bread.—Ex.

2-Cent Stamps to Be Green.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, after consultation with the President, have decided to change the color of the two-cent postage stamps from carmine to green of the shade now used on government notes.

The ten-cent postage stamp which is now printed in green, will be changed to some other color, possibly carmine.

The government will save about \$10,000 a year by printing the two-cent stamps in green, as ink of that color is less costly than carmine.—Washington Dispatch.

CASTORIA For sale by N. B. Hood, Dunn, N. C.

Pilosophy.

Of making many pills there is no end. Every pill-maker says: "Try my pill," as if he were offering you bon bons! The wise man finds a good pill and sticks to it. Also, the wise man who has once tried them never forsakes Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A Good Enough Platform.

The newspapers and politicians are beginning to think of and talk about the next campaign, and the proper course pursued to get rid of the present official set, so far as the election next year will do it. More than twenty years ago, when the administration of our public affairs was very bad, but no worse than now, if indeed so bad the Democrats of Watauga county, in convention assembled, passed short resolutions, only two of them, which were copied with approbation by the Democratic papers of the State, and often referred to during the memorable campaign of 1876. We have thought of them often in the condition that we have been placed in by the defeat of the Democratic party. If there is one thing in the future that is certain, and that is reasonable, well-informed and candid men are bound to admit, it is that the Democratic party is the only party to which the people of this State can look for good government. There are good men in other parties, but good men, capable men, do not control the other parties, and the fusion of the other parties has given us more incompetent men in public place and office than the State and its counties ever had before. But to the Watauga resolutions. They were in substance, if not in exact language, as follows:

Resolved, 1, That we are opposed to the set now in.

Resolved, 2, That we favor anybody who can beat them. That is about our condition now. We will not charge corruption in the administration of our public affairs, both State, and of counties in the State, but it is notorious that incompetency, and extravagance and blundering carelessness are to be found in more places than ever before known in our State. We do not charge corruption, out of great charity, for there are certainly evidences to warrant the charge. Whatever may be determined on as the campaign policy of the Democratic party, if it is at all wisely adopted, we have faith in the honesty and good sense of the people that leads us to believe that they will defeat the present bungling administration of our public affairs.—Burlington News.

Snow Storm Off Hatteras.

While the people in this city were suffering last Thursday from the extreme heat the crew of the steamer Ethelred, which reached this port last evening, were almost frozen by cold weather. The Ethelred pounded her way successfully along the coast from Jamaica without any great change in the climatic conditions until off Cape Hatteras, then the vessel was struck by a cold "wave," which almost froze the crew, and compelled each one of them who was on duty to don mits and heavy top coats.

The mercury in the thermometer dropped 59 degrees in three hours. When the winds had subsided considerably, the coldest kind of sleet fell until the deck of the vessel was dangerous to tread upon. The sleet was followed by a fierce snow storm, which continued for fifteen minutes.—Philadelphia Times, 13th.

Malaria produces Weakness, General Debility, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Constipation. Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, removes the cause which produces these troubles. Try it and you will be delighted. 50 cents. To get the genuine ask for Grove's.—Sold and guaranteed by Hood & Grantham.

CASTORIA For sale by N. B. Hood, Dunn, N. C.