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Office in the Court House, General Practice in all State Courts.

Graphite Made by Electricity.

One of the new industries projected for Niagara Falls is that for the manufacture of stove polish. This project is backed by people interested in the Acheson process of graphitizing coke.

Stove polish is used in every home in the country. As a commercial article it stands high in importance. For instance, from the Pittsburgh centre 120 tons of manufactured stove polish are disposed of by the wholesale grocers in a year.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling.

One of the most novel cases of larceny we have heard of comes from a farmer who reports that the seeds were stolen from his cabbage plant bed a few days ago.

A Great Work Accomplished.

JAMES H. POU ON THE LEGISLATURE.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer gives the following resume of the work of the legislature as given by Mr. James H. Pou, which will be of interest to all our readers:

"The Legislature which adjourned yesterday until June of next year accomplished a colossal task. It had to undo four years of harsh, not to say vicious, legislation, and it had to take steps to avoid, if possible, a recurrence of such legislation. The people believed last summer when they were nominating its members that they were getting a better class of men than usually come to the Legislature, and the work done shows they made no mistake in their selections. The laws when printed will show more satisfactory work than by any former Legislature. It was remarkable in three respects—it was the soberest body of law-makers ever here; not a member was seen drunk during entire session. It was the most serious Legislature on record. Until its work was done nothing that approached levity was seen in its proceedings. Lastly, it was the most laborious Legislature and it accomplished more than was ever before done in 60 days. In that time it removed every particle of the fusion structure which was movable and reorganized the State. It fulfilled its pledges for white supremacy by removing all possibility of negro domination from the threatened counties and this was done by bills for each county, and not by general laws. By the proposed constitutional amendment it enables the people to make white supremacy permanent if they desire to do so. It has reorganized the various institutions and departments and put them in the hands of men who have the confidence of the State. Besides the mere political work of the Legislature, it has passed a great number of wise laws. It has established a department of Insurance and has codified all the insurance laws of the State and has amplified these laws until now in this class of legislation North Carolina is abreast of the most progressive States and protection against the vast loss from dishonest and insolvent insurance companies is assured. The probate laws of the State have been carefully collated and can hereafter be found in one chapter. This is a great improvement over the present confused condition. The same improvement is made as to laws regarding mechanics' liens. Now these are carefully collated. The same course has been pursued with regard to the law of negotiable instruments, the new law, likewise in one chapter, being admirably drawn and bringing North Carolina into line with the commercial States. The same has been done as to the insanity laws; the railroad commission act is enlarged and in far more efficient form; the separate car law, fair to the people and the railroads, and without abolishing second-class rates; the State Guard is provided for and for the first time the bill was supported by all parties. The new election law is a great work and there is what has all the while been needed, that is a separate law for elections in towns, cities, counties and townships. The Agricultural Department is reorganized and all laws relating to it codified and it is given power to establish an immigration bureau and elect a commissioner therefor. The school law is very complete. The township is the unit, but the old system of a committee for each school district is re-established. The school authorities are permitted to apportion the funds so as to give each race schools of the same length of term, but they are permitted to take into consideration the fact that negro teachers can be employed at much less than white teachers and thus they do away with the waste of giving negro teachers

higher salaries than necessary and in this way the white people will not suffer the injustice of having so large a proportion of money given to negro schools and to a great extent wasted. It is probable that the adoption of this section of the school law was the inducement not to adopt the amendment to the constitution proposed in the Stubbs educational bill, which really meant negro money only for negro schools, which had a favorable committee report and many strong supporters in the Legislature. The revenue law is probably the best ever enacted. It was the policy of the framers of the law to allow no piece of property to escape taxation but not to tax a single piece twice. A number of vexatious taxes were abolished, such as the inheritance tax and the merchant's purchase tax. The rate upon property and poll remains practically what it has heretofore been, yet notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 annually to the penitentiary to put it on its feet again and made liberal appropriations to all the institutions which needed them and reduced no annual appropriation to any institution the Legislature was enabled to appropriate \$100,000 to the common schools of the State, in addition to the usual taxes levied for their support, and schools this year in most counties ought to be open full four months, for the first time in the history of the State. In providing for the future educational qualification for suffrage, the State has already begun to improve its educational facilities to meet that requirement. The Legislature authorized a bond issue of \$110,000 to pay for the deficiency made by the fusionist management of the penitentiary, and it has authorized the issue of \$95,000 in bonds for the purchase of certain leased farms which the State has already greatly improved. The interest charge on these bonds falls upon the penitentiary and not the State and is only about half the rental of the land. These are a few of the important subjects treated by the Legislature within 60 days. It is predicted that when the laws are printed the people will be astonished at the excellence of the work of this Legislature and I will not be surprised if it goes down into history as at once the wisest and most conservative the State has ever had. In the election of officers its wisdom was again manifest. For railroad commissions it elected an able lawyer, a competent business man and an excellent farmer, representing the three sections of the State—its commercial metropolis, its great agricultural left and the trans-montane region, as yet so undeveloped. For insurance commissioner it elected a thorough business and expert insurance man. Its choice of Commissioner of Agriculture and of Labor Commissioner are excellent, the Labor Commissioner being the most popular man in the State with organized labor. As Democrats, the people may rejoice at the work of the Legislature; as citizens they may rejoice even more, at what appears to be the beginning of an era of good feeling and of great prosperity."

Workings Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by McKay Bros. & Skinner.

Capt. R. O. Dickerson, a freight conductor on the Southern Railroad between Selma and Norfolk, was found dead on top of a box car soon after leaving Wilson last Thursday night. It is supposed that he died of heart failure. His home was at Selma. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

Monkeys Pick Cotton.

Great Discovery Made by a Mississippi Planter.

In the January number of the Cotton Planters' Journal, a most interesting article entitled "Monkeys as Cotton Pickers," by Tom G. Lane, gives an account of a successful experiment with the animals by a Mississippi cotton planter:

Two years ago at the Vicksburg fair, in the fall of 1896, as Prof. S. M. Tracey and Mr. W. W. Mangum were watching some trained monkeys perform their various tricks, Prof. Tracey said to Mr. Mangum: "As sure as you are alive, Mangum, those monkeys can be taught to pick cotton better and more cheaply than our negroes do, and perpetual fame will be the part of the man who first tries the experiment."

At first Mr. Mangum was inclined to laugh at the idea, but the more he thought over the matter, and the more he watched the monkeys at their various tricks, the more he became convinced that there was something in it, and the next day as he left the professor at the Carroll hotel, he said:

"Well, professor, I have been thinking over your suggestion of teaching monkeys to pick cotton, and I am determined to try the thing and see if it will work. They have been taught to do much more difficult things than that, and I am almost sure they can be taught to pick cotton. We can't rely on the niggers much longer, and next fall I am going to buy me a dozen monkeys and see what can be done."

The next fall, that is in September of 1897, Mr. Mangum hunted up the owner and trainer of ten trained monkeys in New York City, and made arrangements both to buy the monkeys, and to get the services of their trainer, who understood the business, and assured Mr. Mangum that it would be the simplest thing imaginable to teach the monkeys to pick cotton.

These were placed upon one of Mr. Mangum's Mississippi plantations about the middle of September of that year, and the training began. The monkeys belonged to the race known to scientists as Sphagalis Vulgaris, and the males weigh about 110 pounds and the females about 90 pounds each. Bags were made for each monkey, which would hold about 25 pounds of seed cotton, and a bag placed over the shoulder of each. It is surprising how rapidly the trainer taught the monkeys to pick the cotton. Baskets to hold the cotton were placed at the end of the rows, and one man, over and above the trainer, was necessary to take the cotton out of the sacks, and put it in the baskets. The females proved much better pickers than the males, for they not only picked cleaner cotton, but they would also pick more of it in a day. In less than a month after the monkeys were started at the work, they could pick on an average of 150 pounds a day. They picked in weather in which negroes would not pick, and picked cleaner cotton. The cost of picking was much less, and in every way they made much better pickers than the average negro.

The first experiment, although on a small scale, proved to Mr. Mangum that monkeys could be used with great success as cotton pickers, so in June, of 1898, he made an order for three hundred monkeys of the same breed on an exporter of monkeys from Africa, with the understanding that most of them were to be females. About the first of September of this year the new batch of monkeys arrived and the services of the old trainer were engaged to train the new lot.

But this was not such an easy matter as was first thought, for many of the new monkeys were still wild. But the trainer thoroughly understood his business, having served for a long time under

Barnum as trainer of monkeys. Finally, with the aid of ten old monkeys, great deal of punishment and rewarding, the new gang were pretty well trained by the middle of October.

I have watched this experiment with greater interest than I have watched any new thing in years. I have kept in constant correspondence with Mr. Mangum about this matter, and about the middle of November I visited his plantation near Smedes to see the monkeys at their work. I must admit that it was a glorious sight to see, and one, that did my heart great good. The rows were filled with monkeys, each one with her little cotton sack around her neck, picking away quietly and orderly, and without any rush or confusion. When they got their sacks full they would run to the end of the row, where a man was stationed to empty them into the cotton basket, when they would hurry back to their work. The monkeys seemed actually to enjoy picking.

That night I stayed all night with Mr. Mangum, and we had a long talk about this matter. I asked him to give me the plain facts about the case, so I could give them in the Cotton Planters' Journal to the cotton growers of the South. Mr. Mangum said in substance:

"I consider the day that Prof. Tracey suggested to me the training of monkeys as cotton pickers, as the most fortunate day the South has seen in many years. It means more to the South than a cotton picking machine, for the monkeys are a success as pickers, while the machines have been failures. The monkeys are in every way superior to negroes as cotton pickers. In the first place the cost of it is only about one-third. Then they are more careful than negroes, and pick a cleaner grade of cotton. Even in this rainy fall, when all other cotton was of low grade, that picked by the monkeys was all middling and sold for at least one-half cent more than that picked by the negroes. Then they will pick in weather in which you can't get a negro in the field. In fact, I believe that it is the greatest discovery that has been made for the cotton planter since Whitney invented the cotton gin. People laughed at me at first when I tried this thing, as they always do when a man tries anything new, but now that it has proved a success, all my neighbors are wild about it. The negroes have made repeated threats to kill the monkeys but as yet they have not done so, and I apprehend no great danger in this direction."

In closing Mr. Mangum said: "You may say to the cotton planters of the South that it is a grand success, and that next June I shall make a large importation of monkeys from Africa, and that I would like to have other planters join me. My address is Smedes, Miss., and I would be pleased to correspond with anyone interested in this matter."

I believe that Mr. Mangum is a greater benefactor to the cotton planter than Eli Whitney. I have just given him an order to import me 200 monkeys next summer, and feel sure that we will soon be independent of the negro so far as cotton picking is concerned.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on McKay Bros. & Skinner, Druggists, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by McKay Bros. & Skinner, Druggists.

STATE NEWS.

ITEMS OF NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

The Revolution Cotton Mill, near Greensboro, has been incorporated by the Secretary of State. The capital stock is \$300,000.

The Sampson Tobacco Warehouse Company, of Clinton, with a capital stock of \$10,000, has been granted a charter by the Secretary of State.

An unknown young white man was struck and killed by a train on the Southern railroad near Raleigh Saturday morning.

President McKinley has re-appointed Judge Thomas C. Fuller, of Raleigh, an associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims.

"Uncle" John Sharpe, of Sharpsburg, has a 12-months old hog that takes the persimmon. He will weigh between 800 and 850 pounds.—Rocky Mount Argonaut.

Mr. Will Sigman who was so severely shot while returning from Newton on Tuesday of the first week of court, died Monday morning, March 6th. The large artery of his arm was laid bare. This broke Monday morning and he soon died from the loss of blood.—Newton Enterprise.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

Ask your physician this question, "What is the one great remedy for consumption?" He will answer, "Cod-liver oil." Nine out of ten will answer the same way.

Yet when persons have consumption they loathe all fatty foods, yet fat is necessary for their recovery and they cannot take plain cod-liver oil. The plain oil disturbs the stomach and takes away the appetite. The disagreeable fishy odor and taste make it almost unendurable. What is to be done? This question was answered when we first made

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Although that was nearly twenty-five years ago, yet it stands alone today the one great remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

The bad taste and odor have been taken away, the oil itself has been partly digested, and the most sensitive stomach objects to it rarely. Not one in ten can take and digest the plain oil. Nine out of ten can take SCOTT'S EMULSION and digest it. That's why it cures so many cases of early consumption. Even in advanced cases it brings comfort and greatly prolongs life.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

In St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, London, there has been recently erected at an expense of \$10,000 a handsome new electric organ. The total length of wire used in the organ, including the magnets, is 64,500 miles. The action is so rapid that it would "repeat," if necessary, upwards of 60 times per second. An additional row of keys is provided for governing the stops. These "stop keys," as they are termed, take the place of the usual draw stop-handles.

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