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DR. COOK TELLS OF HIS JOURNEY TO THE POLE.

A Copenhagen cable gives the following interesting details of Dr. Cook's journey to the pole, as related by himself:

The most detailed account of his polar journey as yet given by Dr. Cook was given from him by a large body of newspaper correspondents when we met this evening. At the request of the correspondents the explorer consented to answer all questions. First he was asked whether or not the first account of his discovery of the pole could be accepted as entirely his own work. He replied in the affirmative, except for the obvious errors in transmission. He then explained the doubt about the 30,000 square miles discovered, saying that he meant he was able to see fifteen miles on each side during his journey to the pole, and that, therefore, his hitherto unknown territory of 30,000 square miles was now discovered.

His Observations. Dr. Cook proceeded to show that he was fully competent to take all the observations, saying that on previous exploring expeditions he had done every observation work, and that usually was divided among the members of the party. "This time," he continued, "we had started out to reach the pole, and everything else was of secondary consideration. It was not possible to carry certain scientific instruments, but it was possible to study the deep sea or take soundings. We carried all necessary simple instruments for astronomical observations, and we were very lucky to obtain observations virtually every day. The positions noted must have been nearly correct. "We had three chronometers. All were carefully controlled by each other from time to time. The watch, however, got out of order. "We had all the modern instruments which other explorers have had, including thermometers, barometers, and sextants of the latest models. It is possible that our observations were better than those of earlier days, but I do not assert that I am perfectly familiar with making astronomical observations, especially in the polar regions. I think that all explorers will be satisfied with my data.

No Motive to Invent Story. "Why should I invent and invent observations?" he exclaimed. "I did not do this thing for anything save sport, and because I take a real interest in the problem. It would not do me any good to invent these things. Only witnesses I had were two Eskimos, certainly, but in all polar expeditions observations have been made by one man. I regard the Eskimo as much more intelligent in finding poles than the white man in the Arctic. These people as a rule are not absolutely ignorant. They know that the earth is round. They have a name for the pole, which they call the 'Big Nail.' They appreciate the work of explorers when participating therein. "I think Rasmussen has obtained some information regarding the Eskimos from the Eskimos, who have learned it from the white men. Rasmussen was there much later, and his information will be published shortly, possibly tomorrow. "Concerning the ice around the pole so far as I could see, it was slightly more active than at one or two degrees south. It drifted somewhat more to the south and east. Its general character is not very different from that of other places. We stayed around the pole for two days making observations, but we do not claim to have put my finger on the exact spot. I do not claim to have put my foot on it, but personally I think we have been at the spot. When observations have been figured out again, it is possible that there will be found slight errors and differences, but I am certain that a gunshot fired from where we were would have passed over the pole.

Planted Stars and Stripes. "We planted the Stars and Stripes at what we believed to be the pole, but we did not leave the flag with a staff. Instead, I placed a small silk flag in a cylinder with my card and the record of my journey with the data. "The drift ice may carry the flag away, but to me that is a matter of indifference. I should have been very glad to have found the flag. "I am quite prepared to place my observations before any geographical society in the world. I think there is no doubt about my obtaining authoritative recognition. I have already received telegrams from the geographical societies of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and other countries, which congratulate me, while Amundsen, Nordenskiöld, Cagni and Leconte have acknowledged my work. I offer my observations to science the same as other men have done, and I accept the responsibility. "As to the temperature at the pole, it was minus 83. I took about 400 photographs, one of which shows the American flag flying. These as yet have not been developed.

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but we would eat bear or fox if the other was not obtainable. Everything made good when the ship started. We brought ten dogs back with us, the others having been eaten by their companions. We used the hako, traps and bows and arrows to catch game. It took two months to learn how to trap a moose. One of the men shot an elder duck with arrows. "Dr. Cook concluded his observations with a reference to the kind way he had been treated by the King, who was greatly interested in his adventures. He stated that he was going to New York as soon as possible. He will remain here for a few days, and then will proceed to Brussels, where he is a member of the Polar Club. He assured his hearers that he did not want to go to the pole again, either north or south.

"WHEN IS A MAN DRUNK?" We observe from the newspaper headings that a discussion of the above question is in progress. Provoked by the restoration of students at the University by the Trustees after they had been dismissed for drunkenness by the Faculty, the late Dr. Charles Phillips (of blessed memory) exclaimed, one day, in disgust, that no student at the University could thereafter be convicted of drunkenness who "could hold on to the grass in a ten-acre field."

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' CONVENTION AT RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 28. A couple of months ago we called attention to the fact that the annual Convention of the Farmers' National Congress would be held in North Carolina, this year. This is a great compliment to our State, and it is due to the circumstance that Colonel Benahan Cameron, a distinguished citizen of North Carolina is President of the Congress.

Saturday's Raleigh News and Observer contains the following information concerning this highly interesting event: Yesterday Col. Benahan Cameron, the president, and Dr. George M. Whitaker, the secretary of the Farmers' National Congress, were here and had a conference regarding the great annual meeting which is to be held in Raleigh, November 28 to 30. Dr. Whitaker is in charge of that part of the work of the division, and of the bureau of animal industry of the United States Agricultural Department which conducts investigations of milk sold on the markets.

This will be the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Congress, and the fifth held in the South. Usually thirty States are represented, and the number of delegates registered is around 750, but at the last year's session there were over 1,100 at Madison, Wisconsin, and the average at the last three meetings has been over a thousand. Many wives and daughters attend the meetings. Last year's meeting, held at J. Hill, the not a railway president of the west, were among the speakers. The largest attendance is confidently looked for at the meeting at Raleigh. The governors of many States have appointed delegates, and large delegations will come on special cars from the great Western States and even from the far northwest, and it is said that so many delegates will come from Oklahoma that a special train will be necessary to transport them. President Cameron is notified of the appointment of delegates and their coming from Montana, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Georgia, Ohio, Alabama, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Minnesota, Texas, Nevada and New Mexico. He had letters from the vice-presidents residing in those States, telling him to look out for a strong delegation. President Cameron says Governors from five States will be here. Governor Kitchin is to make a speech of welcome. Among the speakers may be named E. A. Aldrich, P. Vinton, D. H. Hill, Hon. Walter Clark, William A. Graham, Joseph Hyde Pratt, W. F. Massey, John H. Small, Dr. S. A. Knapp, Gilbert Pearson and Clarence H. Poe. Of course, there are many others yet the most important thing is not the speeches, but the conferences and the resolutions adopted. United States Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is expected.

The session of the Congress will be held in Pullen Auditorium at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which is admirably located for this purpose and the entire working staffs here of this college, and of the United States and other State departments of agriculture on duty here will be available. President Hill of the college, in co-operation very fully in the plan of the meeting, and is to deliver one of the former addresses. While here the delegates from the West and North will get an opportunity to see the growth, handling, picking of cotton in all its forms, and can also see the experiment farms and many other things of which there will be quite a great deal of interest. The complete program of speakers, subjects, etc., will be announced later. President Cameron and Secretary Whitaker are taking up with the railway questions of transportation and the Big Four Railway advises them that it will operate a special train from Chicago to handle delegates. From some points the delegations are large enough to fill a Pullman car which will leave for Raleigh, and one county in Wisconsin will thus fill a car.

"CLEAN PAPER MONEY." The United States is the only country in the world where dirty paper money is used. In fact, none but a bone-ridden people, like those of America since 1865, would tolerate such a currency. The old State bank notes, while not specially clean, served the good purpose of supplying the home-going young country to subside the wilderness. Now that we have a national and centralized currency, of, by and for the millionaires, we should adopt the better customs of the old world nations, which use metal currency, or new bank notes that rarely pass more than a few hands.

The Atlanta Journal speaks thus of Secretary MacVeagh's commendable new move in respect to this subject: Clean Paper Money. The new secretary of the treasury, Mr. MacVeagh, is winning glowing opinions from all sorts of people because of the steps he has taken to keep clean currency in circulation. Bacteriologists and other scientists have been telling us for years that paper money which had been handled by various kinds of people and stuffed

away in all sorts of crannies, from open-work hose to a snuck mattress, accumulated enough germs in the course of a few years to start a first-class epidemic, and vigorous demands have gone up from all over the country for clean money.

Though the demand has been universal it is certain that the South has the greatest need. It is a matter of common knowledge that this kind of currency gravitates toward the south as if by some innate law of its being, while anyone who refuses it is up against the alternative of being loaded down with a weight of silver beyond the limit of a legal tender. These demands, in spite of their unanimity, have gone practically unheeded, but the new secretary of the treasury was scarcely warm in his office when he gave instructions to his subordinates to devise some means, if possible, by which currency might at least be cleaned before it was started out again on its rounds of germ-accumulation.

The treasury officials have succeeded beyond the treasury's expectations, for they have found a way to clean and purifying paper money which not only removes the grease, dirt and germs, but actually imparts new strength to the texture of the paper and gives it a new lease on life. It is not even claimed that the bills will look like new. They will be outward evidence of having cleaned obligations on their previous journeys, but they will at least be clean and look clean.

The love of money is very strong, of course, but the love of clean money is stronger. The New York dealer, with a store near the subway, made a fortune by appealing to this love of clean money. His first task in the morning was to secure a large supply of crisp, new dollar bills, and these he gave out in change to every person entitled to change, however small the purchase throughout the day. People who were not particularly anxious for a smoke would go to his place and make a purchase simply to get their dirty money changed into crisp, clean dollar bills, and thus drive a thriving trade. National banks with an outstanding circulation keep a redemption fund on deposit with the United States treasury to meet the expense of exchanging worn out bills for new ones, and more frequent shipment of soiled bills might improve the situation still further. A more general patronage of the banks would also help. But at any rate it is gratifying to know that the government itself will do its part in its respect of health and cleanliness by cleaning all the currency it can get its hands on.

Fifty million dollars' worth of toys have been imported into the United States in the last decade, and 5 million dollars' worth of toys are imported annually. The high water mark was reached in 1908 when the value of toys imported was 7 1/2 million dollars, dropping to about 5 million in 1909. Despite the fact that the manufacturers of the United States have increased their investments of capital in toy making from less than 1 million dollars in 1880 to 4 1/2 million in 1905, and increased the value of their exports from 1 1/2 million dollars in 1880 to 5 1/2 million in 1905, the importations of this class of merchandise have grown steadily meantime. To be sure, the figures of the fiscal year 1908 slightly exceed those of 1908, the record year, but this is a part of the general reduction in imports of manufactures which characterizes the record of the fiscal year 1909, and can not be looked upon as a permanent depression in this class of imports. Since the monthly figures in the closing part of the year 1909 showed larger totals than the corresponding months of 1908, this indicating a revival in the imports of toys.

The toy importations into the United States as shown by the reports of the Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Commerce and Labor, have as already indicated, aggregated in round terms 50 million dollars in the last decade. Under the general title "toys" the Bureau of Statistics reports imports valued at \$4,589,997 in the fiscal year 1909, \$7,326,423 in the fiscal year 1908, \$8,993,561 in 1907, and \$5,887,853 in 1906. In 1904 the total value in round terms 5 million dollars' worth. In 1902 the value of toys imported was \$4,440,000, and in 1901 \$4,240,000, and in 1900 about 3 million dollars' worth, making the aggregate for the decade approximately 50 million dollars value. Meantime toy manufacturers in the United States apparently amounted to about an equal number, or an average of about 5 million dollars a year since the census record shows the product of 1905 at \$5,577,692, and that of 1906 at \$4,024,999. This would indicate that the toys supplied to the people of the United States during the last decade have aggregated about 50 million dollars, stated in the valuations of the Importers and the home manufacturers, and not in the prices at which sold to consumers. Of this approximately 50 million dollars' worth of home production, however, there was exported during the decade about 5 million dollars' worth. This trade in toys, both as to imports and exports, is largely a development of the last decade. The total value of toys imported in 1899, a decade ago, was but 2 1/2 million dollars; in 1906 it, as already indicated, reached approximately 5 million dollars, then slowly but steadily increasing, passing the 4 million dollar mark in 1902, the 5 million dollar mark in 1906, the 7 million dollar mark in 1907, and the 8 million dollar mark in 1908, but dropping in 1909, the year of general depression in importations of manufactures, to a little less than 5 million, but with an upward movement again in the closing months of the year. In June, 1909, for example, the value of toys imported was \$2,142,270, against \$2,470 in the corresponding month of the preceding year, indicating that the record for the fiscal year 1910 will probably exceed that of 1909 and may equal that of the high record year 1908. Meantime the exportations of toys, which amounted to but a quarter of a million dollars in 1906, passed the \$200,000 line in 1904, the half million dollar line in 1905, nearly touched the three-quarters million dollar line in 1906, and passed the million dollar line in 1908, the total for that year being \$1,598,157.

Germany in 1908, the high-record year, was 614 million dollars, out of a total of 7 1/2 million imported in that year. The largest value of toys imported from any other country in that year was France, \$180,472; Austria-Hungary, \$119,418; Japan, \$117,720; Belgium, \$81,551; and the United Kingdom, \$57,767.

The growth of the production of toys in the United States has, despite this large importation and despite the activity in manufacturing in other countries, been rapid in recent years, the value of the manufactures classed by the Census as "toys and games" being reported at 1 1/2 million dollars in 1880, 3 1/2 million in 1890, 4 million in 1900 and 5 1/2 million in 1905, the amount of capital employed increasing from a little less than 1 million in 1880 to nearly 5 million in 1905, the number of factories from 104 in 1880 to 151 in 1905, the number of persons employed from a little over 2,000 in 1880 to more than 4,000 in 1905, and the wages paid to the employees from one-half million dollars in 1880 to more than 1 1/2 million in 1905. The growth of toy making in the United States has been chiefly in those which could be manufactured by machinery, especially those of wood and metal.

American toys are, it would seem, especially popular among those of English birth or ancestry, since of the three-fourths of a million dollars' worth of toys exported in 1908, \$231,000 worth went to the United Kingdom, \$113,000 worth to Canada, and \$70,000 worth to Australia and New Zealand, making more than half the total exports of toys to the United Kingdom and her two principal colonies. Canada and British Australia. The next largest exportations were to Germany, \$56,000 worth; to Cuba, \$45,000 worth; to the Philippine Islands, \$38,000 worth; to France, \$24,000 worth; and to Japan \$19,000 worth.

MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUTO-HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION. In This City Yesterday. From Friday's Daily. Quite a number of the officers and directors of the Auto-Highway Association were in Fayetteville yesterday in response to a call for their meeting by President Rose. Some of the gentlemen came by train and others in their automobiles. The meeting took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Secretary Black read a number of letters from prominent citizens along the line between Weldon and Bennettsville, accepting their appointments as vice-presidents and members of the executive committee. Their letters indicated much interest in the highway matter and of good roads generally. A telephone message was received from President Leonard Tufts, of Pinehurst, expressing his great disappointment at not being able to be present at this meeting; he stated that he had been confident of being able to come, up to a late hour the evening before. He expressed himself as being anxious to come to Fayetteville in his automobile, and hoped to be able to do so on an early date.

On motion of Dr. McMillan, of Red Springs, the following resolutions were passed: "Resolved, that the president be requested to write Mr. Tufts expressing the regret for his absence at this meeting, and requesting him to appoint some early date when it will be convenient for him to come to Fayetteville, when it will be the great pleasure of the officers of this association to meet with him." President Rose announced the following additional appointments for vice-presidents: Mr. B. B. Adams, of Four Oaks, N. C.; Mr. Turner Bailey, of Kenly, N. C.; H. C. He added that the post office of Vice-President Mr. Ed. Edgerton was erroneously stated to be Kenly, when it should have been Selma, N. C.

On motion, Secretary Black was directed to notify these gentlemen. President Rose read a letter from Dr. Franklin S. Clark, giving some account of persons he had met who were in charge of the auto-highway movement in New York. He stated that he would stop in Richmond on his way home to get in touch with the highway movement through Virginia. Dr. Clark expects to reach Fayetteville the middle of this month.

On motion of Mr. Grantham, of Smithfield, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to write to each of the vice-presidents of the association, request each to secure from his territory \$5.00 to \$25.00, sending the same to the Treasurer by the 15th. Inst., this fund to be used for the purpose of promoting the work of the Association." After a general discussion of details and matters connected with the whole subject, on motion of Mr. Godwin, of Dunn, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President, as soon as arrangements were made with President Tufts, fixing the time for the next meeting.

GOOD ROADS. Correspondence of the Observer. Articles recently written on the subject all assume that public roads are properly located, and that phrase has not been discussed. With responsibility divided between local majorities and county commissioners' corrupt influences have prevailed in some cases. If roads are public property, why should local residents have the right, with county commissioners' approval, to change them from their proper location for private benefit? Two cases are in evidence between my home and shipping depot. All responsibility for roads should be entirely with county commissioners, and no rule of courtesy to allow one commissioner to decide for a township. Let the term "good roads" mean something. The first thing in good roads is to have them properly located. A Red Springs editor recently discovered that the roads he traveled to Fayetteville had such sharp angles it was necessary to stop his vehicle to

make safe turns. The present law permits mismanagement without a remedy. All agree that good roads are among the most important present concerns. They should afford comfort and facility—not to say convenience to those who use them. Crooks may roads more than all else. I can, if I choose, at my own expense, repair a road if otherwise satisfactory. But there are Emus to reckon with, and their prejudices are impossible to overcome. Respectfully, J. S. BRIBBE.

TO-DAY'S NEWS FROM HOPE MILLS. Interesting Items. Hope Mills, N. C., Sept. 6.—Mr. K. B. Newton, who for some time has been sick with fever, is improving, and we are glad to report. Rev. W. O. Johnson closed a meeting at Green Springs Sunday with a large number of accessions to the church. A supper will be given at the Masonic Hall Saturday night, Sept. 11th, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church. Mr. D. C. Rogers and family, who have been visiting in Moore and Lee counties, have returned, and they report a pleasant trip. Rev. F. T. Britt closed his meeting at No. 2 Sunday, which was a success, seventeen candidates having been baptized Sunday morning.

Miss Lacy Johnson, stenographer for the Hope Mills Manufacturing Co., has returned from Edinwa, where she has been visiting Miss Ruthie Tyson. Mr. N. L. Broughton, of Raleigh, N. C., District Deputy, Modern Woodman of America, has been in Hope Mills the last few days organizing a Camp of the Modern Woodman of America. He secured the required number to institute a Camp here. We wish to congratulate Mr. Broughton on his good work as he secured a membership consisting of the business men of the town. The banquet given by the Odd Fellows Thursday night was a great success. The banquet given at the Masonic Hall Thursday night by the Odd Fellows, with Mr. David Gaster as toastmaster, was a great success. The speakers for the occasion were Grand Secretary B. R. Woodell, of Raleigh, and Messrs. C. R. Wakeland and John Oehr, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Hollingsworth, of Fayetteville.

Sheriff N. A. Watson and Deputy Sheriff J. C. Culbreth passed through Hope Mills late Sunday afternoon and proceeded in a westerly direction. It was presumed that they were in quest of a moonshiner's still—and perhaps a moonshiner himself—and the surprise proved to be correct for in a few hours they returned, bringing with them a fifteen-gallon copper still, which apparently had been in operation on Saturday. No low-bush light was found. Sheriffs Watson and Culbreth believe the law is made to enforce and they go about their business in a way that brings results. This is the 30th prize. The trophy that has such a unique history, however, is the one that has the earnings of being once owned and managed by Robert Burns, and which is now on exhibition at the museum at Raleigh.

SUPERIOR COURT ADJOURNS. A Number of Cases Continued. From Saturday's Daily. (The Superior Court adjourned late yesterday evening for the term. A number of cases were continued. In the case of B. C. Hall, charged with injury to property, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Henry Simpson, disposing of mortgage property, not guilty. In the case of John Matthews, sentenced to 12 months on the roads for retailing, Judge Lyon, at the defendant's request, changed the sentence to 12 months in the State's prison. Lidia McAlister, assault with deadly weapon, guilty, judgment stricken out. Grand Jury Report. The Grand Jury adjourned here yesterday afternoon, after making the following report: State of North Carolina, Cumberland County—Term of Criminal Court, Convening Aug. 30th, 1909. To His Honor, C. C. Lyon, Judge presiding: The Grand Jury passed on 82 bills of indictment, finding 59 true bills and 23 not true bills.

The Grand Jury, as a body, visited the jail, and found everything in an excellent condition. We also visit the Court House and offices and find all in perfect condition. A committee visited the County Home, and found every department in a most excellent condition. Our committee wishes to call special attention to the manner in which Miss Leslie takes special care of the inmates in the jail department. There are now 15 inmates at the Home at the present time, and all seemed to be perfectly content. Our committee recommends that two of the rooms at the Home be whitewashed. This committee visited the convict camp at Haymount, and found everything perfectly satisfactory. The Grand Jury made three recommendations in regard to roads and we recommend that if the roads in the county are not attended to properly that the next Grand Jury make recommendations against all road supervisors. We also recommend that a ladies toilet be installed in the Court House. F. F. HALL, Foreman. C. W. THOMPSON, Secretary. Miss Annie Evans has returned from Montreal.

REVOLUTIONS OF RESPECT. Whereas, God, infinite, Eternal and Unchangeable, has seen fit, in the exercise of His all-wise providence, to summon from his earthly labors, our esteemed and honored brother, William H. Pope, Esq., now therefore, be it Resolved: First: That the legal fraternity of Cumberland county has not a faithful and true member, one against whose record no man has been able to cast either criticism or censure. Second: That our community and State at large has lost one of its truest and noblest citizens, a gentleman, a scholar, and an honest man. Third: That we extend to his bereaved kindred our heartfelt sympathies. Fourth: That a copy of these resolutions be presented and read in open court at the August term, and that same be inscribed upon the court minutes, and that a copy be sent to each of the city papers, with a request for publication.

H. L. COOK, I. A. MURCHISON, E. R. MACKETHAN, Committee. RAEFORD NEWS. Raeford, N. C., Sept. 4.—The fifteenth annual session of Raeford Institute opened August 30th, with a gratifying enrollment. Prof. and Mrs. H. M. Wooden are in command, assisted by Misses Raynor Irene and Whisnant. Mr. Boddiford was kept away by illness, but a substitute will be secured at once. Miss Susie Dickson entertained a number of her friends at a most enjoyable "porch party." The out-of-town guests were Misses Louise, Margaret and Lillian Alderman, Flora McNeill, Meta Buchanan, of Laurinburg, and Miss Beulah Henry, of Wakeala, N. C. Delicious refreshments, consisting of fruits and ice-cream, were served. Mr. Albert Dickson has returned from Ashe county, where he spent the summer teaching, and will leave shortly to teach English in Brownsville, Texas.

On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 1st, at 5 o'clock, Rev. J. W. Bradley and Miss Bettie Lents were joined in holy wedlock in the presence of a large congregation, Rev. J. H. Underwood performing the ceremony. The church was tastefully decorated with ferns and cut-flowers. The members of the Young Woman's Missionary Society were guests of honor. Miss Beulah Ivey, accompanied by the organist, Miss Iva Poole, sang "I Love You," with rare skill. Then the ushers, Messrs. Julian Lantz, Will Wombles, Fred Crump, and B. F. Lents, passed up the aisles, followed by dainty flower girls Margaret Moore and Thelma Johnson. The bride, becomingly attired in a handsome tailor-made traveling suit of gray cloth with hat, and gloves to match, and carrying a bouquet of brides roses and ferns, entered with her sister and maid of honor, Miss Nannie Lents, and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. A. S. Bradley. The bridal party went out to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and were accompanied to the depot by hosts of friends and showers of rice.

Mr. Bradley, as pastor of the Methodist Church has endeared himself to all denominations by his piety and progressiveness. Mrs. Bradley has won hosts of friends by her social charms and her very efficient services as organist in the Methodist church. Dr. and Mrs. Francis Just arrived yesterday from Aberdeen, and will occupy the McRae house recently purchased by Dr. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sexton are expected in a few days from their honeymoon trip to Niagara. Miss Daisy Reid, formerly of the Raeford Faculty, is visiting Mrs. John Moore. Miss Nannie Lantz leaves today to teach in the graded school at Fort Meyers, Florida. Dr. A. P. Dickson was called to Clinton by the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Manchester Killett. Mr. Shirley Procter, of Denver, N. C., spent a few days here on his way to Holbrook, where he will teach this year. Miss Wooten, supervisor of music in the Durham Graded Schools, is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wooten, for a day or two.

NEWS FROM GARLAND. Garland, N. C., Sept. 6.—Mr. George Long, who was bitten by a spider last week, is much better we are glad to learn. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan Cromartie of Gainesville, Fla., who have been visiting here, have gone to White Oak to visit Mrs. Alex Council. Mrs. Nell Cromartie and daughter Miss Mary, who have been visiting here, have left for Fayetteville to visit Mrs. J. O. Hollingsworth, thence to their home in Texas. Misses Ellen and Annie Vic Parker of Newport News, Va., who have been visiting relatives here have returned home. The following young ladies and gentlemen have left for these different schools: Miss Gertrude Cromartie, Oxford Seminary; Messrs. Wm. H. Sloan, Colin Lee Lamb, Davidson; D. D. Sloan, Chapel Hill; James Johnson, A. & M.; Robert Murphy of Tomahawk, A. & M.

The following young ladies left last week to teach in their respective schools: Miss Julia Cromartie in the Graded school at Gainesville, Fla.; Miss Flora Cromartie, White Oak Academy; Miss Alice McCullers of McCullers have left for these different schools: Mrs. Robert Slone of Wilmington is visiting Mrs. Wm. Sloan. Mrs. Irvin Robeson of Elizabeth Town is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. F. Parker. The Garland Public School opened today with a fair attendance. Miss Nellie Robinson, of Clinton, is Principal, Misses Mamie Turlington of Clinton and Emma Brown of Lisbon are the assistants. Mr. Angus Cromartie has returned from Hendersonville where he attended the State's meeting of the County

Superintendents of Public Instruction. Harnett Court in Session. The Harnett county Superior Court convened in Lillington yesterday, with Judge Allen presiding. The first case set on the civil docket, which will be taken up Wednesday, is H. C. McNeill, administrator of the late W. A. Stewart, vs. the Atlantic Railway Company for the killing of Mr. Stewart at Broad street crossing in Dunn on the night of February 20th. The suit is brought for the recovery of seventy-five thousand dollars. The attorneys appearing for the administrator are Godwin & Townsend and R. L. Godwin. The railroad will be represented by Geo. M. Rose and J. C. Offord.

Pink Pain Tablets.—Dr. Shoop's stop Headach, womanly pains, any pain, anywhere, in 20 minutes sure. Formula on the 25c. box. Ask your druggist or doctor about this formula—it's fine. B. E. Sedberry's Son. WOOD'S SEEDS. Best qualities obtainable. Winter or Hairy Vetch makes not only one of the largest yielding and best winter feed and forage crops you can grow, but is also one of the best of soil-improvers, adding more nitrogen to the soil than any other winter crop. Wood's Descriptive Fall Catalogue gives full information about this valuable crop; also about all other Farm & Garden Seeds for Fall planting. Catalogue mailed free on request. Write for it. T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—One hundred young men not under sixteen years of age who desire to be something more than ordinary "hands"—who want to earn more than wages generally paid to "hands"—to come to the Agricultural & Mechanical College for the Colored Race and there prepare themselves to be skilled mechanics, intelligent farmers, well qualified teachers. Graduates earning from \$30 to \$150 per month. Board, Lodging and Tuition \$7 per month. Fall term begins September 1, 1909. For free tuition or for catalog, write President Dudley A. M. College, Greensboro, N. C. H. W. LILLY, President; JOHN O. ELLINGTON, V-Pres. and Cashier. JOHN H. HIGHTOWER, Asst. Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$60,000 (Opposite Hotel LaFayette.)

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, commencing September 15th will have posted daily in the lobby of the Bank complete reports of the Cotton Market with all fluctuations in price during the day. This is for the benefit of the farmers and others interested in the sale and purchase of cotton. It will place the farmer in position to intelligently dispose of his cotton, and keep him in touch with the price at all times of the day. The public is invited to call at any time to inspect these reports. The farmer can not dispose of his products to advantage unless thoroughly posted as to the course of the market. It is hoped, therefore, that he will constantly avail himself of this opportunity. JNO. O. ELLINGTON, Vice-President and Cashier.

Singer Talks Better to be Sure Beforehand Than to be Sorry Afterwards

How many, many times women have been heard to say "I wish I had bought a Singer!" Some of them own bargain-store machines which were represented to be "as good as the best, and cheaper." A little use soon uncovered their weaknesses—the loss or break of a part left them utterly useless and a waste of money. The only way to avoid the tricks of irresponsible "dealers" is to buy a Singer direct from the maker. Then you know beyond any doubt that you are getting the best sewing machine made for the lowest price at which a reliable machine can be sold. And you will have no reason to be sorry afterward. Wherever you are there's a Singer Store near by to promptly supply parts, make repairs, give expert assistance. Be sure beforehand—get a Singer.

Sold only by Singer Sewing Machine Company HAY STREET.

BIG WHEAT YIELDS Wheat requires a fertilizer that contains ammonia in different forms, some slow, some active, to provide gradual and continual food to the plant from start to maturity. There is one fertilizer that does this—one that is Nature's own provision for wheat crop—one which contains ingredients that the chemists have never been able to put into fertilizer. It is genuine old Peruvian Guano Old farmers of Virginia and the Carolina recall the splendid crops grown with Peruvian Guano years ago. No fertilizer discovered has ever equaled it for producing enormous yields. Your land probably needs just such a soil improver. Order one or two tons and compare the results with those from any commercial fertilizer. Write for prices, and full information. Agencies still open in some localities. Peruvian Guano Corporation, Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

