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HARDWARE.

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HARDWARE.

J. PAUL SIMPSON, Manager.

SUMATRA TOBACCO,

To be Grown in North Carolina—of Interest to the Farmers.

The following special was printed in the Raleigh Post from Washington a few days ago. It will be of special interest to farmers:

The culture of Sumatra tobacco in North Carolina, the growth of which has yielded net profits of one thousand an acre in other States, was discussed to day by Representative Blackburn with Professor Whitney of the department of agriculture. It was the desire of North Carolina congressman to begin the tests with the growth of Cuban and Sumatra tobacco in his district. He had heard of the efforts of the department of agriculture in experimenting with the growth of these fine tobaccos in the States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, where most remarkable success has been obtained. Mr. Blackburn told Professor Whitney that his district was possibly the finest tobacco producing section in the South and he expressed the hope that experts could be sent there for the purpose of instructing the farmers how to grow this extra quality of tobacco.

Professor Whitney's answer was very favorable, but he is handicapped in his tobacco culture experiments by reason of the fact that congress failed at the last session to make ample provision for this work.

The experiments in the culture of Sumatra tobacco were first begun in Connecticut, then in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Success resulted and now the growth of this tobacco is a well established industry in each of these States. Three experts were sent to each State and many of the farmers netted $1,000 an acre on their crops.

It was the intention of the department to send a party of experts to North Carolina this year to begin experiments with both Cuba and Sumatra tobaccos, but the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation prevented this. However, Professor Whitney sent a lot of Cuban and Sumatra tobacco seed to Professor Kilgore to be experimented with on the test farm of the State agricultural department in Edgecombe county. It is understood that a good crop was grown, and it is Professor Whitney's intention to send an expert to the State to give instructions in curing this crop. Only an expert can cure Sumatra tobacco, for it has to go through a process of fermentation.

Professor Whitney told me that the section beginning in Wake and extending direct to Cravin was possibly the best adapted to the growth of Sumatra tobacco in North Carolina. He frankly stated that upon the result of the experiment at the test farm depended the future culture of Sumatra tobacco in North Carolina. If it is successful next year a party of experts will be sent to the State.

TO MY FRIENDS.

It is with joy I tell you what Kodol did for me. I was troubled with my stomach for several months. Upon being advised to use kodol, I did so, and words cannot tell the good it has done me. A neighbor had dyspepsia so that he had tried most everything. I told him to use Kodol. Words of gratitude have come to me from him because I recommended it.—Geo. W. Fry, Viola, Iowa. Health and strength, of mind and body, depend on the stomach, and normal activity of the digestive organs. Kodol the great reconstructive tonic, cures all stomach and bowel troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia. Kodol digests any good food you eat. Take a dose after meals. S. R. Biggs.

Nothing Doing.

"What is the matter with Bill?"

"Worrying over business affairs."

"I didn't know he had any business."

"That's it; he hasn't." Ex.

GOOD ROADS CIRCULAR No. 3.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Aug. 16, 1902.

The following interesting information is taken from the recent article entitled "Road building with Convict Labor in the Southern States," by Prof. J. A. Holmes, and will be of interest to those interested in the Good Roads amendment in North Carolina:

Portable prisons on wheels are now in use in several localities.

These movable jails appear to solve the problem of preventing the escape of convicts employed at great distances from their prison proper. In exterior appearances they are freight car bodies provided with barred windows, and mounted upon wagon trucks. As the road improvement progresses they are drawn forward by horses and collected in some convenient grove or open field, selected as the temporary prison camp. Morning and evening convicts are marched along the road from and to their quarters. To facilitate their being safely guarded during the night without too great risk and expense, each prisoner, when he goes to bed, has either one foot or one hand manacled loosely to a chain or rod from which he can be easily released the following morning.

Tiers of bunks inside comprise the sleeping quarters. These are easily and cheaply made comfortable. Ample ventilation is afforded in summer and during the cold months there is a stove in each car.

One of these portable prisons, which can be disjointed and transported in sections, is in use on the public roads of North Carolina. One of these movable jails can be lengthened to accommodate fifty convicts. Its sides and ends are of boards bolted together in sections. The roof of corrugated iron, is also in sections. Large tents are used in States.

Women prisoners do the cooking and washing of some migratory prison camps. This work is usually done, however, by trusty mail convicts, and in some cases it is performed by hired labor. The younger prisoners are usually assigned to tasks as the carrying of water or the running of errands.

A ball and chain are attached to convicts who show a desire to escape. While these encumbrances make it impossible for a prisoner to run tapidly, they do not seriously hamper his movements during the regular road work.

Critics of the convict system of road building say that it offers to many opportunities for the escape of prisoners; as a matter of fact, however, the annual escapes amount to less than two men out of each hundred. Almost 300 counties representing ten States, employ convict labor upon their roads. This furnishes an army of 4,377 road builders, each of whom costs his State 33⅓ cents a day. Were he left in the county jail he would cost 1½ cents more a day. He is a cheaper article toiling upon the roads than languishing in a cell or jail yard. All told, the cost of convict labor in these States ranges from one-third to one-half that of hired labor employed in the same work.

The Southern States employing convict road builders are Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. In the two Carolinas and Georgia such a perfection of systems is reached that large camps are operated at cost of only 20 to 30 cents per convict per day. Provisions are purchased for the prison camps at wholesale at competative rates; the convicts do their own cooking and washing. Owing to the usually good sanitation of the camps and the benefits of exercise to the prisoners the cost of medical attention is almost nothing.

Another virtue of the system is that the prisoners, after injuring their communities by the commission of their crime, and after adding to its financial burdens by incurring expense for their capture, conviction and punishment, are put in a position to benefit that community. Having served an apprenticeship in the handling of road building machinery the convict leaves prison with a training which enables him to earn a better living than he probably made before.

Only prisoners convicted of misdemeanors can be assigned to work on the public roads of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida and Georgia. The terms of such convicts do not usually exceed one year. In Alabama an able-bodied male prisoner whose terms do not exceed two years, may be sent to the roads. In South Carolina the limit is five years and North Carolina ten.

An experiment is now being made in some Southern counties in the employment of the roads of captured, but unconvicted prisoners, unable to give bail. If the prisoner be acquitted at his trial he is paid for his services. If convicted his period of labor on the roads is deducted from his term.

Many convicts in the Southern States are employed on farms, in factories or in mines, being worked under the lease or contract system, or in some cases under State control.

California convicts quarry and crush stone for use in permanent road building. The cost is half of what it would be with hired labor. Strong stockades surround these quarries, also the convict quarters. The percentage of escapes is no larger than that experienced in jails proper.

There are over 82,000 prisoners in confinement within this country. Seventy-six thousand of these are men, 13,000 white. There are seventy-three thousand inmates of alms houses, 41,000 of whom are men. With such a force every county in every State might develop its highways to the highest degree of perfection.

JUST LOOK AT HER.

Whence came that sprightly step, faultless skin, rich rosy complexion, smiling face. She looks and feels good. Here's her secret. She uses Dr. King's New Life Pill. Result,—all organs active, digestion good, no headaches, no chance for "blues." Try them yourself. Only 25c at any drug store.

Jurors for September Court.

FIRST WEEK—JAMESVILLE TOWNSHIP.

S. J. Perry, John E. Riddick, Wm. A. Stubbs, John A. Ward.

WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP.

Wm. A. Cherry.

GRIFFIN TOWNSHIP.

Simon D. Griffin, Wm. G. Hardison, Geo. R. Hardison.

BEAR GRASS TOWNSHIP.

John W. Bailey, H. R. Jones, Wm. J. Cowing, Wm. D. Peel, L. T. Holiday, James T. Harrison.

ROBERSONVILLE TOWNSHIP.

J. L. Everett, W. L. Everett, Abner Everett, W. T. Grimes, W. C. Powell, W. A. James.

POPLAR POINT TOWNSHIP.

J. R. Legget, J. A. Pierce.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

P. H. Davenport.

GOOSE NEST TOWNSHIP.

S. W. Casper, Alex Haislip.

WILLIAMSTON TOWNSHIP.

John D. Biggs, Jr., H. D. Cowing, W. C. Kirby' Jos. L. Roberson, W. R. White, Wm. M. Williams, S. N. Yarrell.

CROSS ROADS TOWNSHIP.

Augustus Clark, Cornelius James, Jos. B. Leggett, Jr., Mc. G. Wynn.

SECOND WEEK.

Jamesville—C. J. Askew.

Williams—R. B. Roberson.

Griffins—Geo. W. Griffin.

Williamston—Henry D. Cook, A. F. Taylor, W. J. Whitaker, K. M. G. White.

Cross Roads—John B. Burroughs, J. H. D. Peel.

Robersonville—Henry T. Brown, J. H. Whitfield.

Poplar Point—W. T. Ambrose, Redding Knox.

Hamilton—Julius H. Purvis, E. L. Perkins, Harry Waldo.

Goose Nest—B. F. Hyman, J. C. Ross.

IT NEEDS A TONIC.

There are times when your liver needs a tonic. Don't give purgatives that gripe and weaken. DeWitt's Little Early Risers expel all poison from the system and act as tonic to the liver. W. Scott, 531 Highland Ave., Milton, Pa., says: "I have carried DeWitt's Little Early Risers with me for several years and would not be without them." Small and easy to take. Purely vegetable. They never gripe or distress. S. R. Biggs.

Solving a Problem.

In a speech in London the other day the orator told an admirable story of the advice given by an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman respectfully to a gentleman whose servant was constantly breaking articles in the household. The Englishman in his blunt, honest way said to the employer, "Oh, get rid of him—dismiss him." The Scotchman's advice was, "Stop the money out of his wages" "But," said the master, "he breaks more than his wages amounts to." "Then," said the Irishman, "raise his wages."

HATTERS ALL RECORD.

Twice in hospital, F. A. Gulledge, Verbena, Ala., paid a vast sum to doctors to cure a severe case of piles, causing 24 tumors. When all failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve soon cured him. Subdues Inflamation, conquers Aches, kills Pains. Best salve in the world. 25c at any drug store.

Couldn't Miss It.

Miss Hoyle—Yes, he kissed me when we went through that dark tunnel. I don't see how he managed to find my mouth.

Miss Doyle—That was probably the first thing he struck.—N. Y. Press.

SKEWARKEE LODGE No. 90 A. F. & A. M., meets in regular communication in the hall every second and fourth Tuesday nights at 7:30. W. H. Harrell W.M. S. S. Brown, S. W., H. D. Taylor, J. W., S. R. Biggs, Sec., C. D. Christopher, Treas., Mc. G. Taylor, S. D., H. M. Burras, J. D., T. C. Cook and A. P. Taylor, Stewards, R. W. Cleary, Tiler.

IS YELLOW POISON

In your Blood? Physicians call it Malarial Germ. It can be seen changing red blood yellow under microscope. It works day and night. First, it turns your complexion yellow. Chilly, aching sensations creep down your backbone. You feel weak and worthless.

ROBERTS' CHILL TONIC

will stop the trouble now. It enters the blood at once and drives out the yellow poison. If neglected and when Chills, Fevers, Night-Sweats and general break-down come later on, Roberts' Tonic will cure you then—but why wait? Prevent future sickness. The manufacturers know all about this yellow poison and have perfected Roberts' Tonic to drive it out, nourish your system, restore appetite, purify the Blood, prevent and cure Chills, Fevers and Malaria. It has cured thousands—It will cure you, or your money back. This is fair. Try it. Price, 25 cents.

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Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. Is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it. First dose relieves. A diet unnecessary.

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