

For Torpid Liver

"Black-Draught is, in my opinion, the best liver medicine on the market," writes Mrs. E. H. Wallace, of Keokuk, Iowa. She continues: "I had a pain in my chest (the right side) and the very disagreeable and brought on headaches. I was disappointed and knew it was indigestion and inactive liver. I began the use of Black-Draught, night and morning, and it sure is splendid and certainly gives relief."

Theford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

For over seventy years this purely vegetable preparation has been found beneficial by thousands of persons suffering from effects of a torpid, or slow-acting liver, indigestion, biliousness, colic, coated tongue, dizziness, constipation, bitter taste, sleeplessness, lack of energy, pain in back, puffiness under the eyes—any or all of these symptoms often indicate that there is something the matter with your liver. You can't be too careful about the medicine you take. Be sure that the name, "Theford's Black-Draught," is on the package. At all druggists.

Accept Only the Genuine.

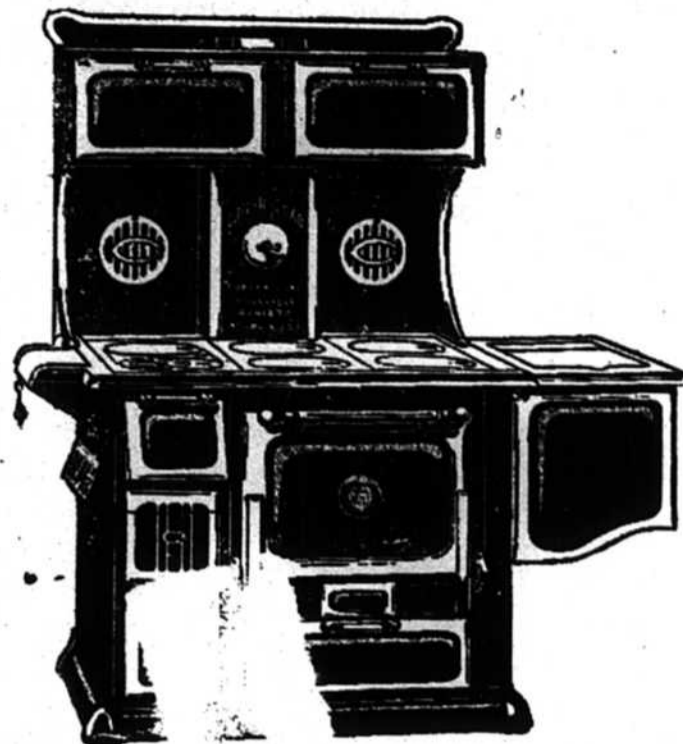
The Range For You!

Malleable -- Eternal -- Copper Clad

Your Choice of Either

\$112.50

THREE of The MOST DEPENDABLE RANGES --- Wood and Oil Cook Stoves Also REDUCED



THE BARNES & HOLLIDAY CO.

DUNN and COATS

FULL SET OF ALUMINUM WARE FREE WITH EACH RANGE

THESE RANGES HAVE BEEN SELLING FOR \$150.00 THE NE WPRICE APPLIES TO CASH PURCHASES ONLY

BION H. BUTLER ON WASHINGTON TRIP

(Continued from Page 1.)
Washington office the hands in the street cars soon after four o'clock and then began the effort to put in the rest of the day until bed time in what the town folks call recreation and rest. In the country at four o'clock the middle of the afternoon has arrived and it is the expectation that a lot of work will be done before the year for recreation arrives, and I wondered why the town folks get away with 24 or 36 or 48 hours' work and are paid a salary of from a thousand to two thousand dollars a year while in the farm the hours are 12 or 16 and the salary whatever the farm happens to earn, but certainly nothing like what is paid to the workers in town.

They came the thought that in this country of a hundred and ten million people about forty millions live on the farms, and all this stuff about recreation and leisure days, and going to the movies and clothes and staying at hotels that charge five dollars a day, and eating in the flippancy of life, applies but slightly to these forty millions. Then I wondered why, and I also thought about the danger that this division of the forty millions from the other large number is destined to involve unless that division is in some way and before long wiped out.

The Farmers Puzzled
Just now the farmer is thinking about this thing too. He is wondering why cotton is selling for ten cents if he can find anybody to buy it at all and why wheat is off to a dollar thirty-

ty and tobacco dragging on the market. He is wondering why the bottom has been knocked out of his occupation completely and why at the same time cotton and rates have been advanced to the highest figure he ever remembers and now machinery is so high instead of buying a big plow he is buying a little old-fashioned plow again because that is the only one that will work with plow prices high and cotton prices low.

I am not sure about these things but I would be if I did not know that they will adjust themselves presently. For it is positive that if readjustment does not come pretty soon so that the farmer can buy on the same basis of low prices that he gets when he sells, he is going on a slide along with the rest of the buyers that put the price of cotton down, and that at once put the price of cotton down. People refused to buy at the prices, and as the farmer had made the crops he expected the world to buy, and when the world refused to buy the farmer found himself caught with his crop on hand and no takers. He found that if he sold his cotton he had to be handled by a railroad with higher freight rates to the ports, and higher wages to those who handled it, at the ports and everybody along the line from dray man to clerk who kept account of its travels getting high wages out of the bale where the farmer got the short end of the stick.

The farmer found that his apples going to market brought him ten cents, or forty cents, or fifty cents a bushel. But he paid a higher freight rate and he paid a higher rate for barrels to put them in, and the buyers paid at retail a higher rate for them, and so the sales were fewer, and the farmer ultimately refused to gather and ship the apples and in North Carolina thousands of bushels were left to rot on the ground.

Gets Low Prices, Pays High
You in Washington if I asked the price of an apple it was ten cents. So I reached this conclusion: The farmer has no idea they are going up very much again. A sentiment prevails in some sections that the farmer has been selling in wealth during the war. But we in the country know the folly

of such sentiment. He has been getting better returns for his stuff than in the years before the war, but the higher costs of everything took the big end of what he got, just as now the higher costs have been taking it all. And that is what is the matter with the farmer. The high cost of everything that comes his way crushes him. Cotton at ten cents is not a bad price if the things the farmer wants to buy are proportionate. The farmer's price has been smashed flat, but the price of the things he buys has not been reduced.

We are all wrong shipped on the standard of living business and on the curtailing of production. No man ever lived who could tell what standard of living means unless it applies to needless luxuries, idleness and a flippancy existence. The men and women who have accomplished things in this life have not spent much time struggling with the standard of living. One that has lived in the last hundred years was buried the other day on the headwaters of the Delaware river up in New York. He had interested mankind and himself in the simplest things that come to human knowledge and that man was John Burroughs, whose life was the most useful men of the happiest and most useful men about the standard of living, but he got out of life its fullest measure regardless of the standard, and before men get the right standard of living they must first out how to find pleasure in a simple life and short hours of work.

The farmer is working long hours, and getting a small financial return for his work. Hours and prices are comparative. Unless the farmer gets prices on what he buys that are proportionate to what he gets for what he sells he is likely to ask for shorter hours and more recreation after work and when he does that we will all have something to think about. If the farmer wanted to buy high-priced things with low priced products he could not, and that is all there is to that story. Farm prices are down. Other prices have to come down or the farmer will be out of the market. But he can live at home, which others can not, and there is where he has the cinch, and that is what makes him sure of his position.

HANDICAPS

One night I saw a man named Sutton play billiards.

He made runs as high as 75 and accomplished the most intricate "impossible" shots.

Once he made a billiard with all three balls frozen on the rail—and kept his position.

Remarkable as this is, it wouldn't be worth recounting except for one point: Sutton has no hands. He holds a bridge on his knee and shoots with his stumps crossed over the knee and his stumps crossed over the cue.

I don't suppose any of us ever see a handicapped man successfully competing with normal men without giving ourselves a mental kick.

Pope, the great English satirist, was a hopeless invalid, unable to stand erect without the aid of a cruel metal brace.

Cervantes, author of Don Quixote, the book that put an end to false chivalry, and Charles Lamb, almost without a peer as an essayist—both these men stammered, a disheartening handicap.

Stephen A. Douglas, who debated with Lincoln, was a lurchback, as is Steinmetz, the electrical wizard of the General Electric Company. Edison, though almost totally deaf for years, seems to have turned this handicap into an asset in the invention and perfection of the phonograph.

Why should we complain that we don't get an even break?—Type Material.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE FOR TAXES

U. S. Page, tax collector, for the Town of Dunn, Harnett county, N. C. have this the 1st day of April 1921, levied on the following real estate and personal property to satisfy the taxes due and unpaid for the year of 1920 and will sell said real estate to the highest bidder for cash on the 1st Monday in May 1921 at the court house door in the town of Lillington, Harnett County, N. C. at 12 o'clock noon to satisfy said taxes.

- 1920 Real Estate and Personal Property: Mrs. H. C. Avery, 1 lot \$17.70; C. T. Barefoot, 1 lot \$8.18; J. N. Creel, Sr., 1 lot \$15.70; B. C. Denning, 1 lot \$16.66; W. A. and E. E. Gasque, 1 lot \$29.10; Dr. I. F. Hicks, 1 lot \$93.98; E. J. Hudson, 1 lot \$60.92; M. L. Jackson, 1 lot \$49.50; W. T. Jackson, 1 lot \$13.42; W. H. Jernigan, 1 lot \$40.01; V. H. Massengill, 3 lots \$19.10; P. T. Massengill, 3 lots \$135.46; Mrs. P. T. Massengill, 7 lots \$158.30; R. S. McKay, 1 lot \$65.26; A. B. Naylor, 1 lot \$68.62; Laura E. Pope, 2 lots \$31.30; J. H. Pope, 1 lot (stable) \$298.58.

White Corporations

- N. A. Bell & Co. \$169.54; Jerome Jackson \$5.30; Walter Jones \$3.22; C. E. Matthews \$4.70; W. D. McNeill \$3.10; Neal McArthur \$3.10; Ed McArthur \$3.10; Tom McLean \$6.70; Sandy McKinnan \$3.10; Ernest Owens \$3.10; Wright Parker \$3.82; Alonzo Taylor \$3.10; Oscar Williams \$3.10; Theodore Walker \$3.10.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Robert A. Jordan and John C. Phillips of Dunn, N. C., under the name of Cash Grocery Co., is this the 13th day of April 1921 dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT A. JORDAN, JOHN C. PHILLIPS. The business will be continued at same stand by John C. Phillips and M. L. Phillips, who assume all liabilities of the old firm. April 15 22 29 May 6.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

Under, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Deed of Trust from Saul Smith, and wife, Alice Smith, to the undersigned Trustee, which said Deed of Trust is registered in Book 125, Page 189, Register of Deeds office of Harnett County, North Carolina. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Harnett County, North Carolina, on Monday May 2nd, 1921 at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property:

- Beginning at the southeastern corner of the Elias Elliot tract and runs N. 80 W. 51.25 chains to a stake, the southwestern corner of said tract; thence at right angles with said line in a southerly direction 5.30 chains to a stake; thence S. 80 E. 58.50 chains to a stake in the Fowler line; thence N. 17.30 W. 5.97 chains to the beginning, containing twenty seven and seven tenths acres. The same being lot number 17 of the division of the lands of E. S. Smith as shown by the map made by Robert Strange as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Harnett County. Place of sale Court House door, Harnett County. Time of sale 12 o'clock noon Monday May 2nd, 1921. Terms—CASH. This 30th day of March 1921. April 1 8 15 22 29.

SEE THE SUITS

in our window for \$12.95 Real Value \$30.00

Goldstein's

Dunn's Best Cash Store

BANK WITH THE State Bank & Trust Co

You will find it to your advantage to do your BANKING BUSINESS HERE—LET US TALK OVER THE SITUATION WITH YOU

STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Dunn, North Carolina

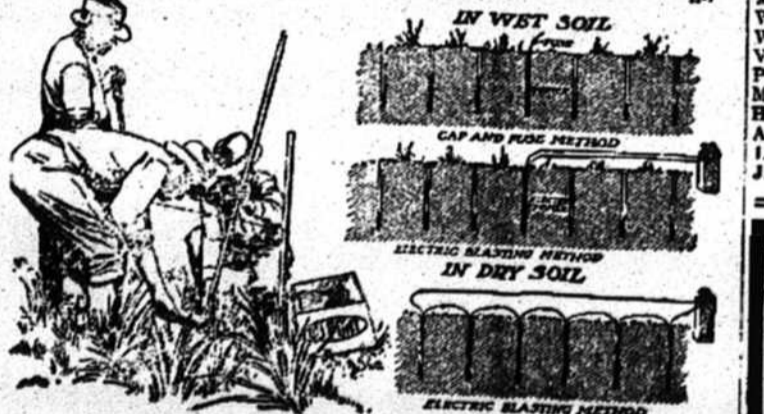
One Carload King Windsor Plastering

Very best material to be had. Recommended by all Plasterers

One Car Load ALFALFA CEMENT for Highway work.

BUTLER BROTHERS

Dunn and Varina



How to Use Dynamite to Make Ditches

ALONG the line of the required ditch, make holes with crow-bar twenty-four to thirty inches deep and eighteen inches apart. (To learn if this spacing is correct, make a "test shot" of 8 to 10 holes.) Into each of these holes put one stick of

50 or 60% NITROGLYCERIN DYNAMITE

If the soil is wet only one cartridge need be primed with blasting cap. This cartridge is placed in the center hole. Attach the ends of electric blasting cap wires to the ways leading to a Du Pont Blasting Machine. The detonation of this one cartridge explodes the whole line of dynamite. If preferred, a blasting cap and fuse can be used on the center cartridge instead of an electric cap and blasting machine. If soil is dry, use an electric blasting cap in each cartridge, connected together and to a blasting machine.

Write for a copy of our "Farmers Handbook of Explosives," giving complete instructions and loading methods for ditching, stumping and tree-planting. Your dealer can supply you with Du Pont Explosives and Blasting Accessories.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Robson-Prichard Building, Huntington, W. Va.