

### Ayer's Hair Vigor

**What does it do?**  
It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

**It Prevents and It Cures Baldness**

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it.

Address: DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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I have several styles of Wall Paper on hand which I will sell cheap.

H. H. CONNER, Rich Square, N. C.

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The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of W. J. Lassiter & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Any claims against said firm must be presented at once to either of us for settlement.

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S. M. LASSITER.

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I wish to announce to my friends and patrons generally that my FALL and WINTER line of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Hats, Caps, Ribbons and MILLINERY GOODS in general is now complete, and I can please any in style, quality and price.

I guarantee to give satisfaction and good goods at the very lowest prices. Call and see me before you purchase.

Mrs. W. J. BROWN, Woodland Depot, N. C.

### Cured Sage.

I have a lot of nicely cured sage put up in 5 and 10 cent packages, for sale. This sage was grown and put up by G. H. Barnes of Roxobel to supply the large demand for it. Let me sell you.

MILLS H. CONNER.

### HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

Why the Farmers Find it Difficult to Persuade the Boys to Remain on the Farm.

It is within the recollection of the middle aged that if a parson by prudence and economy, by hard work and self denial, had accumulated a little surplus and was anxious to know how to invest it for a time of need, and sought the advice of his neighbors, the advice which nine out of ten would give would be invest your savings in real estate. Farm lands can't run away, and they are a safe investment which you can fall back on and feel that you will have a home whatever may happen to you in the future. The individual who would now advise his friend to purchase a farm with his savings would be regarded as an ignoramus and letters of guardianship should be applied for without delay for both the advisor and his victim. Land is like self-righteousness; the more you have the worse you are off. You cannot hide it from the tax gatherer. In some of the older states, like Virginia, Massachusetts and Vermont, thousands of farms have been forfeited for nonpayment of taxes. The owners have abandoned them with the improvements and given them up to be reoccupied by the wild beasts who were deprived of their hair.

The "old folks," worn out by hard work, have passed away and the younger ones have gone out in search of some employment that will afford a better living for them and their dependents.

Thousands of men of enterprise and thrift have left the homes and graves of their kindred and located themselves upon the rich alluvial lands of the West. Not being able to employ the fertilizers to keep their farms in proper condition, it is only a question of time when they will surrender them to the occupancy of those who have robbed them of their fertility. It is a crime for a farmer to leave his land in a poorer condition than he found it. The lands in the old states, which were once productive have lost their fertility and are literally worn out, and in many cases the dwellings and barns and fences have gone to decay. Scrub oaks, stunted pines and sedgebrush occupy the once fertile fields. We are squandering our patrimony and robbing posterity of their just dues. Many farms cannot be rented for enough to pay the taxes. They are literally confiscated. We boast of the great wealth of the United States. That which saddens the patriot is the inequitable distribution of the products of labor. The fillers of the soil are the chief contributors to the nation's wealth, and they have but little to show for it.

One sows and another gathers the harvest. It is a noticeable fact that those who contribute the most to swell the volume of human comforts have the largest share. By excessive tax levies unequal in their operation, by financial legislation, by a robber banking system, by combinations and legalized monopolies, the rich are growing richer and the poor more abject. In the meantime mother earth is growing more sparing of her gifts, which impoverishes still more creators of the necessities of life.

The old farmers who have spent their lives in clearing away the forest and providing homes for themselves and their dependents, find it difficult to persuade one of the boys to remain at the homestead to share with his parents in the cultivation of the farm and enjoy the fruits of their labors. He entersprising youth, having an education acquired in the common school is ambitious to get a position that will pay better than following the plow. He would prefer to be a clerk in a store, a conductor on a railroad or any place where he can get more money. Possibly he may aspire to become a lawyer or doctor or preacher, or anything but a farmer. The avenues for employment are almost infinite and constantly multiplying. The land owners are subjected to the payment of an inequitable

and therefore unjust portion of the taxes. Bank stocks, railroad bonds and stocks and other dividend-paying investments constitute much the larger portion of the country, yield more profit and pay a mere trifle to the support of the Government. The accumulation of property in the hands of the few and the decision of the Court that aggregate wealth is exempt from tax levies aggravate the difficulties and embarrassments of the farmer.

The middle class is diminishing in numbers and financial independence. The very poor are gaining recruits from those who have been in better circumstances, and the very rich, who gather in the bonds and stocks, who contribute nothing by industry to enrich the state, are absorbing the wealth of the country. Where the levies for Government support are made upon the consumption the poor, whose necessities are overwhelming, are visited by the tax gatherer while the rich, who have need of nothing, are a privileged class. The Astors and Rockefellers contribute less to pension the dependent soldiers than the driver of their carriages. How long will this condition be tolerated?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### When and Where Does the Day Begin.

As we travel eastward, the day begins earlier; near the equator starlight appears an hour earlier for each one thousand miles going east. When it is sunrise in New York, the people of Europe have had sunlight for many hours, and the Californians are still in their beds dreaming. Evidently the day has a first beginning, and at the eastward. But how far and where? What are the people who see the first light of Monday morning?

It is the sun which brings the day; where does he first bring Monday? If we could travel with him, we might find out. Let us suppose the case. We will take an early start; at sunrise on Sunday morning, with the sun just at the point of peeping over the horizon behind us; we travel westward. As we go, the people give us a Sunday greeting, we bring Sunday with us to Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Salt Lake, San Francisco. At San Francisco our faithful chronometer informs us that we have been on the tramp about five hours. But we started on Sunday morning and it is Sunday morning still. We go on, still on Sunday morning. Will this Sunday morning ever end? The quiet Pacific knows but very little of Sunday, or any other day, and our question scarcely receives an echo for reply.

When we get to Yokohama in Japan or Shanghai in China, we search for some Yankee, wide-awake in the early morning, and we are told for the first time that Monday has come. Everywhere now we bring Monday, and in twenty-four hours by the chronometer after starting, we are in New York again, and find the merchants taking down their shutters, and the Monday newspapers telling us what had happened during our absence—Scientific American.

### Pointing Out His Career

An old Dutchman had a beautiful boy, of whom he was very proud, and he decided to find out the bent of his mind. He adopt a novel method by which to test him. He slipped into the little fellow's room one morning and placed on his table a Bible, a bottle of whisky and a silver dollar.

"Now," says he, "when dot boy comes in, ef he dakes dot dollar, he's goin' to be a beesniz man; ef he dakes dot Bible he's goin' to be a preacher; ef he dakes dot whisky he's not goin'—he's goin' to be a drunk art," and he hid behind the door to see which his son would choose.

In came the boy, whistling. He ran up to the table and picked up the dollar and put it in his pocket; he picked up the Bible and put it under his arm, then he snatched up the bottle of whisky and took two or three drinks, and went out smacking his lips. The old Dutchman poked his head out from behind the door and exclaimed:

"Mine gracious—he's going to be a politician." Boston Traveler.

### The Religious Believers of America.

We copy elsewhere a summary of the statistics of the churches and various independent religious bodies, as gathered with great and commendable industry by the Independent. They show that 27,714,523 religious believers are directly affiliated with these organizations at the present time, and that their increase during 1898 was 862,000 or something over three in a hundred. It is not a rapid growth, but it is progress.

Of the total membership toward one-third, or 8,395,178, is Roman Catholic. The Protestant religious denominations coming next in magnitude are the Methodists, with 5,898,094, and the Baptists, with 4,364,527, or together 10,262,521. More than two-third of the religious believers of this country, therefore, are included in these three churches. The dominant religious forces here, so far as numbers go, are the Roman Catholics, and, on the side of Protestantism, the Baptists and Methodists. They represent the great mass of American religious sentiment and conviction. Immigration has been the main source from which has been recruited the vast strength of the Roman Church. The two leading denominations of Protestantism, derived the impulse which sent them to the front from the wide-sweeping religious revivals of the earlier history of this country.

The remaining third of the religious membership and varying belief of idiosyncrasy is distributed among 45 distinct denominational families, which are subdivided into 88 separate branches oftentimes with the lines of division so marked as to make them substantially distinct communions. Of these families the greatest is the Presbyterian, divided into 12 bodies, with a total membership of 1,542,401. Next come the Lutherans 20 bodies, with an aggregate membership of 1,526,552, and the Disciples of Christ, or, as they have been called the Campbellites, follow with 1,085,615. These three denominations like the Baptists and Methodists, belong to what is known broadly as the "evangelical" family, but they have a membership which in the aggregate, is less than that of the Baptists alone. Next come the Protestant Episcopalians with 689,347 members, and the Congregationalists, with 625,864. The Reformed, with 370,277, agree with the Presbyterians in their Calvinistic doctrine. The United Brethren, with 285,940, are "evangelical" also; and in that broad family of old fashioned faith, therefore, are to be included all the Protestant denominations of any considerable strength in this country.

The Unitarians, representing the liberal school, muster only the insignificant number of 75,000 in the whole Union; the Universalists only 48,856. The first have suffered by losses from both their extreme factions, because of their far advanced liberalism going over to agnosticism and their conservatives to the Episcopal church, in Boston, more especially. The Universalists are losing their reason for distinct existence because of the tendency of orthodoxy to ignore the doctrines of hell.

The remaining societies are many in number, but none of them is notably strong or particularly deserving if comment so far as Christianity goes. We see that the Christian Scientists are put down as 70,000. The Spirituists once made loud boasts of their pre-eminence, but in this table they are reduced by their own records to 45,080. The membership of Jewish synagogues, 1,200,000 is only guessed at. Dr. A. S. Isaacs, who writes on the subject saying that it is impossible to give more than approximate figures, and his total of the membership includes his estimate of the whole Jewish population, of whom 400,000 are in New York.

The great majority of the American people, therefore, are Protestants, and generally of the form known as evangelical; while something less than one-third of the whole number of believers are Roman Catholics.—New York Sun.

### ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### BERTIE COUNTY.

#### The Commissioners to Reduce Expenses of County Affairs—Chm Spruill States his Position

The expenses of managing the public affairs of Bertie, like most other Counties, have not been reduced to correspond with the reduction in the earnings of those who pay the bills, brought about by the low prices of the products of the County.

Recently there have appeared in the Windsor Ledger communications from Ex Representative A. S. Rascoe and others pointing out where expenses can and ought to be reduced.

This has brought fourth from Chairman Spruill, of the Board of Commissioners, a communication in which he outlines the policy he will pursue, which will doubtless be adopted by the Board.

In the Windsor Ledger of last week he writes as follows, which our Northampton readers would do well to consider:

I see in your last issue a communication from the Hon. A. S. Rascoe setting forth some of the needed reforms which meet with my hearty approval. In regard to the jailer I will say that I was not aware of the fact that it required any notice be given him as to the compensation he should receive. It is far beyond our expectation to allow him more than seven dollars and a half a month. And in my opinion six dollars is a plenty. I know of a number of school teachers only paying five and six dollars a month who get three meals a day and as good as the land affords, with good furnished rooms and water and wood fires, etc. If this can be done, say at six dollars a month, it strikes me it would be a plenty to allow the jailer who gives the prisoners only two meals a day. And in my opinion there are numbers of people in the town of Windsor who would contract to do it for that amount and who are in a position to feed the prisoners as they should be. Aside from this the jailer gets extra fees which amounts to considerable in the run of a year.

As to computing and copying the tax list I would say that, in my judgment, two hundred dollars is sufficient to allow for this work. I learn that it takes as much time to correct the list taken work, or very near as much, as it does to do the balance of the work. I shall move no list taken be allowed any compensation whatever in the future until his work is correctly done and in proper shape. I am opposed to paying twice for the same work, and especially at a fancy price.

As to extra fees allowed the officers of the court I would say I shall for one object to allow any more than the law provides. In regard to general fees of the officers of the county, my opinion is, we should ask our representative to insist that they reduce them one-half of what they now are; at least most of them, and a great many of them should be reduced three-fourths. These fees were established by law way back in days of prosperity when the products of the farmer were worth three or four times as much as they are today—and perhaps a great deal more. Each individual should bear his just proportion of the burden. And all fees and salaries should be reduced on a plane with 5 cent centon.

I agree with my friend, Mr Rascoe in every particular. There will never a time in the history of this county when the stricken economy was more needed in every department than today. We will be glad to hear suggestions from the people of the county, pointing out to us in every particular where retrenchments can be made to the benefit of the masses. I stand ready for one, and am sure my associates are

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### Bright Prospects for the "New Year."

Listen and you will hear a few startling prices. \$1.25 umbrellas at 95c. 4 qt. galvanized oil cans 1/2 window shades 1 1/2 to 25c. gent's \$2.00 shoes for \$1.50. Ladies shoes cheap accordingly in color; hamp carpet 13c. yd. table oil cloth 15c. yd. table knives and forks 39c. to \$2.25; teaspoon: 3 to 4c. Japanese bowls and pitchers 35c. slop pails (Japanese) 30c. school crayon 8c. per box; ladies fine all wool vests \$1.80 pair; men's odd wool pants \$1.00 pair; ladies \$1.50 trimmed hats 90c. cheap; 75c; laces from 1 to 15c. yard; towel grass 5 to 10c. yard; 4 wool worsted 10c; all wool fancy worsted 25 to 45c yard; beautiful brocade black 50c; gents \$1.25 hats for 85c. A few more boys suits at cost; also headquarters for bargains in ladies caps and underwear, notions of every description, tinware, druggist sundries and lots of things before advertised; but to cap the climax a pack envelope and a quire of paper for only 4 cents.

Thanking the public for past favors and soliciting your future patronage,

I am Yours Truly,  
**MATTIE R. COPELAND, Prop.**  
New York Racquet Store,  
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Handmade Harness at about the price you have to pay for machine made.

Agent for Wrenn's Buggies.

### Hides!

I am in the market for Hides—Green or Dry—for which I pay the highest market price. If you have any for sale—one or a dozen—and it is not convenient for you to come to my place of business write me a card and I will make you an offer.

M. H. CONNER,  
at Depot, Rich Square, N. C.

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MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

15 CENTS AS GOOD FOR AS 50 CENTS WANTED. PRICE 50 CENTS

GALATIA, ILL., NOV. 2, 1898

Galatia, Ill., Nov. 2, 1898. I have been using your Groves' Chill Tonic for some time and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good. I have been suffering from a cold and a headache and I have been unable to get any sleep. I have been using your Groves' Chill Tonic and I feel much better. I have been using your Groves' Chill Tonic and I feel much better. I have been using your Groves' Chill Tonic and I feel much better.