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THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

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Just a Cough

Not worth paying attention to, you say. Perhaps you have had it for weeks.

It's annoying because you have a constant desire to cough. It annoys you also because you remember that weak lungs is a family failing.

At first it is a slight cough.
At last it is a hemorrhage.
At first it is easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your little hacking cough.

There is no doubt about the cure now. Doubt comes from neglect.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption. It cures Consumption also if taken in time.

Keep one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs if you cough.

Shall we send you a book on this subject, free?

Our Medical Department.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Wall Paper

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

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

Job Printing.

J. H. Parker & Co., Woodland, N. C., are now prepared to do your Job Printing at low rates.

Molasses I have a lot of very fine home made Molasses for sale cheap. Give it a trial and you will be pleased.

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

Horses and Mules.

If you want a good Horse or Mule it would be well to examine our stock before buying. We try to please our customers

EDWARDS & BEALE
Pendleton, N C

BREEZY FLY FAN.

Put one over your table to avoid the tendancy to use ugly words when the flies are crawling over your food. One dollar each of G. W Grimes, Murfreesboro, N. C.

J. W. Beaton & Son.

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217 County Street.

SPECIALTIES. Hams, Eggs, Chickens, Lambs, and all kinds of Stock.

PORTSMOUTH. - - VIRGINIA.

Reference—People's Bank.

To poutry Raise rs.

Keep your poultry healthy and make them profitable by feeding them Rust's Egg Producer and Ground Oyster Shells, for sale by

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

New And Cheap Groceries

We do not claim to keep the largest stock but we do claim to meet all competition in goods in our line which includes most everything kept in a first class grocery store. We sell Meat, Flour, Pure Lard, Sugar, Coffee at a small margin of profit. When in need of anything in the grocery line, if you want a little to go a long way, call on

T. P. BAUGHAM & BRO.,
Rich Square, N. C.

Millet Seed.

I have just received a choice lot of Southern grown German Millet seed Southern grown Millet is far superior, both in quality and yield of product, to Western or Northern grown seed. They cost little mor to the merchant but I sell them at price you have to pay for Western seed. When I order I give positive instructions for Southern grown and will have no other.

MILLS H. CONNER

THE SOUTH

To Be The Site of The World's Largest Cotten Industry—Immense Profits

A few days ago the South's leading newspaper the Atanta Constitution, in a leading editorial discussed "The Cotton Industry in the South" which is of so much interest at this time that we copy it in full.

Says the Constitution:

Slowly—and not so slowly—either when all the facts are taken into consideratton—the south is fulfilling the predictions of those who have promised that this section should be the site of the world's largest cotton industry In hard times as well as good times the movement to, and the growth of the cotton mills in the south have kept up. Indeed, it seems that during the pinching period from 1893 to 1897, when the northern mills were hard put to it to keep their looms going, the superior position of the southern mills has been emphasized more forcibly than ever

Between 1890 and 1898 the consumption of cotton by the southern mills has more than doubled, while that of the northern mills has constantly fluctuated, the aggregate making a small increase. During the same period the increase in the number of spindles was 151 per cent. Thus far in the present season the southern mills have taken 1.031,132 bales, an increase af about 38,000 bales over last season. The takings of the northern mills show a decrease of about 86,000 bales. During the past two weeks arrangements have been made for an increase of about 126,000 spindles in the south.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of North Carolina, a prominent spinner, stated recently that the question now was not so much one of competition between the north and south as it was a question of competition between the United States and the rest of the world; and he advises the co operation of American textical interests to secure such legislation as will tend to widen the markets for American goods to such an extent that, instead of manufacturing one-forth of the American crops as at present, the American mills shall be able to consume three fourths.

This is a very good suggestion, but it is to be born in mind that the competition between the mills of the south and those of the north and east is not and never has been the result of deliberate intention The competition has been instituted by nature itself and is the result of conditions that cannot be ignored nor disposed of. Consumers will buy the cheapest goods, all other things being equal, and the situation in the south is such that the mills here can produce goods at less expense than they can be produced at the north and east This being so, the southern mills will prosper, as they have been doing, while mills less fortunately situated are leading a hand to mouth existence.

These conditions have already begun to appeal to northern capital, but they appeal even more strongly to local capital, and the result is that mills are springing up in all parts of the south. The 151 per cent increase of spindles here during the past eight years, as compared with an increase of about 33 per cent for the whole country, has a meaning in it that cannot be disposed of unless the manufacture of cotton goods be taken in hand by a trust. That the southern output is to be diversified is shown by the fact that schools for textile training are in course of establishment, two being already in operation.

In this connection, the dispatch of our Greenville, S. C., correspondent, in yesterday's Constitution, is not to be overlooked. The cotton mills in that section have been holding their annual meetings, and the reports of the treasurers show unprecedented profits. Now unprecedented profits in a southern mill means something extraordinary, something larger than 20 and 30 per cent dividends to stockholders. A mill with $125.000 capital shows a net profit of $37,000. The Piedmont show a net profit of over $125,000, and others in proportion. The profits for the current year will be much larger. The Poe mill, which made $2,000 a month last year, is making $6,000 a month this year.

The result of this, as our correspondent says, is to arouse in local capitalists a desire to invest in the cotton spinning industry, and many new spindles will be added to the total number this year. Stock has been subscribed for a $600,000 mill at Anderson, S. C., and a mill with 25,000 spindles is to built at Belton. All these things show a general tendency. New mills are built as in the old days, by the co operation of those who have money which they are willing to invest in an enterprise to be managed by men who are their neighbors and friends. Consequently, cotton mills are springing up everywhere in the south faster and faster each year, and are put in operation without the aid of outside capital. But after awhile northern capital will open its eyes to the situation and then we shall see a state of things which now appears to be an impossible dream.

Sowing and Reaping.

You have gone into the fields in the fall time and have watched with interest the farmer as he sowed broadcast the seed, and then carefully plowed or harrowed them into the earth, When you inquired his purpose you were told that he was planting now, that he in due time might reap a large yield of the same precious grain that was being sown.

In the harvest time you have gone again into the same fields to see the gathering of the ripe sheaves which rewarded the toil of the sower.

You may not have so thought of it, but it is nevertheless a fit illustration of what is going on every day in each individual life. There is nothing surer than that we are sowing every day seed that will some day spring up and produce a harvest.

Do you inquire: "What shall the harvest be?" That depends on the kind of seed sown. Like will produce its like. If the seed are good, the harvest will be good; if the seed are bad, the harvest will be bad. Let none be deceived at this point.—Farm Journal.

What We Go to Church For.

We go to church to worship God; and His attributes include all that is noble in life, all that is hopeful in death, and all that is beautiful in thought or in nature What a man worships determines what he is. To sincerely adore and appreciate goodness, wisdom power, loveliness and intelligence, as exhibited in the character of the Christ of the Bible, is to be inspired with the highest thoughts and become a partaker in an increasing measure of that grand Divine nature. We go to church to reform evil, to secure strength in our weakness, to revive our hope, to obtain comfort in grief, to elevate our thinking, to purify and intensify our feelings, to preserve and restore our health, to increase our knowledge, to arouse our love for all that is good, to make our home sweeter, to make society more brotherly and peaceful, to get rest from care, to be better fitted for business, to secure enthusiasm for heroic deeds, and to find pure and permanent happiness —Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D D., in June Ladies' Home Journal.

His Own Fault.

If a man is always complaining that he has been badly treated by somebody, and that the world, collectively speaking, has picked him out among ten thousand to be the target for its cruel shafts, it is a good general proposition that there is something wrong about that man. While human nature is weak and prone to sin, there is in it, as a whole, a disposition to help those who try t help themselves. You may put it down that if a man is all right and deserves help, he will generally get it in any civilized community where he is known, if he frankly states his case and calls upon his neighbors.—Selected.

CAUSE OF LYNCHINGS

"Stop the Crime and the Lynchings Will Stop," Says a Leading Negro Teacher.

A press dispatch from Chillicothe, Ohio, June 5, gives the following synopsis of an address delivered at that place by a negro teacher. We copy below:

One of the most unique addresses yet made on the negro problem from the standpoint of the negro was made here last week by Professor M. H. Vaughn, principal of the southern district public schools, before one of the local colored organizations. Professor Vaughn addressed himself to the problem candidly and fairly and stated that responsibility for lynchings in this country rested not so much upon the whites who took the law into their own hands for the purpose of avenging certain crimes as upon the negroes themselves who committed these crimes in defiance of the better instincts of the race. Much discussion has been aroused over the address of Professor Vaughn, who is one of the ablest exponents of the race in this section

In part Professor Vaughn said:

"Many of our race leaders charge that the whole responsibility for lychings in this country rests upon the white people, but I assert without the fear of contradiction that while 25 per cent of the responsibility may rest upon the white people 75 per cent of it rests upon the colored people. We are the responsible parties. We license the evils committed. We are producing the burly brutes whom we read of in the daily papers.

"Our sitting back on the stools of do nothing and appealing to President McKinley and to the powers of Europe for protection will never put an end to lynchings. The question is a moral one, and lynchings can only be stopped by putting an end to the crimes. So long as we send up our cries against the lynchers and offer no remedy for the crimes which culminate in mob violence we merely encourage the crimes of our people by what appears to be our sympathy.

"I wish to say to the colored ministers, the press and the public men of color who are raising their voices against lynching that they are wasting their energies for naught; that their efforts are fruitless; that they are simply firing blank cartridges.

"While we are lying back in our easy chairs howling for protection the mobs are doing their work and will continue to do their work, in spite of protests. My remedy is that we turn our howlings into methods of prevention.

"We seemingly lose sight of the crime committed by the negro and see ouly the penalty meted out to him.

"Laws and soldiers will never settle the matter; arrests, courts of inquiry, trials by judge or jury will never dispose of the question of mob violence, because nine-tenths of the people sympathize with the mob: we have only one recourse to relieve ourselves of this dilemma and that is to teach our people to respect themselves; teach them to frown on crime; teach them to control their animal propensities and desires; teach them to do the right and shun the wrong; and teach them to practice right thinking, since the crimes committed by men are the result of evil thinking.

"We need not be discouraged at the outlook on account of the many vicious crimes which we hear of our people committing, since this class forms a very small percentage of our population. The Atlanta Constitution, the leading democratic paper of the south, says in commenting on the recent outrages, that the vicious class of colored people form less than 5 per cent of the colored population and that over 95 per cent are just as law abiding and upright as other nationalities. We think the estimate is about correct. Now must we admit by our ways and actions that 95 per cent of our people cannot arrest the carnal motives and lustful tendences of 3 per cent?

"We believe that if the pulpit, the press and the leaders of public sentiment would turn their batteries from the lynchers and criticise the perpetrators of the crimes and instruct every man, woman and child to maintain an unsullied character the effect would be marked in our favor.

"We do not propose to cure these tendencies of the vicious nature at once, but in the next decade by united effort taken for higher morals, respectability and virtue, we do propose to reduce the 150 lynchings yearly to the smallest fractional part of that number. Future generations depend upon the children of today for citizens; so it is important for us to rear the children of today with the greatest care. Thus in the course of time we will solve the problem."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Hard to Understand

For the life of us we do not know why a community wants to break itself to raise $75.000 to build a cotton factory that will declare 10 per cent, when one-fifth of that amount will equip half a dozen spoke and handle or chair factories that will declare 25 per cent. How do we know? Here they are in Thomasville doing that very thing, and with the labor of men and not babies. High Point is rich and growing richer every day. It is full of furniture factories.—Charity and Children.

A wife's Privilege.

"How did you get that injury?" asked the doctor as he was dressing a scalp wound on the man's head.

"She broke a dinner plate over my head," was the reply.

"Your wife?"

"Of course. You don't think I'd let any strange woman come into my house and knock me around this way, do you?"—Pittsburg Post.

The Intelligent Witness.

"What kind of a noise did the train make before it struck the the wagon?" asked the Court

"It made a doggon big noise!" replied the witness.

"Can't you express it any better than that?"

"Well, sir, I must say it made a devil of a noise!"

"Worse still," said the Court. "Try again"

"Now, Jedge," said the witness deprecatingly, "you air leadin' me over my eddication limits. All I kin say is—it made a devil of a noise, which air not quite so loud an' deef'nin' as a h—ll of a noise" —Atlanta Constitution.

Business Instinct.

A gentleman of Hebraic persuasion possessed a small sailing boat and invited a boon companion to venture upon the ocean for a small sail.

During one of these expeditions a squall suddenly came on, and the proprietor, while attempting to run the course of the craft was pitched overboard.

As he was struggling and fighting with the waves, his friend peered out anxiously over the side and ejaculated:

"I thay, Ikey, ole man, if yer don't come up the third time, can I have the boat?"Exchange.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Respected Maxim.

"Early to bed an' early to rise,' murmured Meandering Mike; them's my sentiments."

"But you've been asleep in a barn all day," protested Plodding Pete.

"Which is jes' what I'm tellin' you. In dis warm weather de only proper programme is to retire early im de mornin' an' git up jes' before de evenin' shadows gather an' makes travel cool an' comfortable."—Washington Star.

Huskies of The North.

Dr. Alex. Gale, who has just returned to his home in New York city from a two years' visit to the gold fields of British America, describes the Alaskian dogs (the "huskies") of that country as the only objects that to any degree meet the expectations of the traveler or command his respect.

"Everything wanes as one advances northward and the mercury sinks," said Dr. Gale. "The whole land is a great, silent waste. In winter it is submerged in snow, and in summer a deep sponge-like moss, the lair of untold billions of voracious mosquitoes, lies over all, like a witch's blanket. But the kuskies are a joy forever. They are great vigorous fellows, half wolf, and weigh 100 pounds often. They are cheerful and playful, too, and live on one meal a day, given them at evening. Upon being released from their sledges, after having dragged them through the snow for thirty or forty miles, they would invariably go to romping. After being fed they would curl themselves up like kittens, place their bushy tails over the tips of their noses and go to sleep.

"The huskies never bark. If excited or troubled about anything they turn their noses up to the sky and whine, very much as a wolf does. But the strength and endurance of these dogs amazed me most. Two of them would easily drag a man on a sledge all about, while a team of eight were equal to really prodigious tasks. Such a team on the sold on the coast for $2,000 once while I was there. Every one soon grew to learn that they were the only kind of animals to depend upon. Horses soon became fagged and had to be abandoned before the interior could be reached.

"One American brought several huge Newfoundlands up with him, thinking to train them to toil with the huskies of his team. They proved utter failures, giving out the first and sitting down in the snow. Their most sturdy companions waited till they were detached and then took the sledge on themselves. Their only shortcoming lies in a tendency at times to be lazy. Sometimes it is absolutely necessary to whip one or more for shirking his work. This was always a painful duty because of their keen and often pathetic intelligence. The victim was nearly always conscious of his guilt, and would set up a half human whine at the first sign of the lash."

According to popular belief, the huskie is half wolf and half collie. According to tradition he dates back to the time when the trappers for the Hudson Bay Company overran the country in the last century. A Frenchman named Marnot, having made friends with an Indian, woke one morning to find that he had been robbed of his dog, a faithful collie. A year later he suddenly came upon the chief by the side of a river. Marnot killed his adversary. Upon entering his hut he found his dog tied to a stake. She was surrouded by several shaggy puppies, from whom date the present race of huskies.

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, colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and veth [illegible] of giving it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on N. H. Conner and get a free trial bottle, Regular size 50c, and 1.50. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

PORTER'S
ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL

For Barb Wire Cuts, Scratches, Saddle and Collar Galls, Cracked Heels, Burns, Old Sores, Cuts, Boils, Bruises, Piles and all kinds of inflammation on man or beast. Cures Itch and Mange.

The Sore, Cut or Burn will never matter after Oil has been applied.

Be prepared for accidents by keeping it in your house or stable. All Druggists sell it on a guarantee Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cts. and $1.00. If your Druggist does not keep it send us 25 cts. in postage stamps and we will send it to you by mail.

Paris, Tenn., Jan. 20th, 1899.
Dear Sirs: I have used Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil for Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches and Barb Wire Cuts with perfect satisfaction, and I heartily recommend it to all Livery and Stockmen.
C. B. IRVINE, Livery and Feed Stables.

BABY BURNED.

Gentlemen.—I am pleased to speak a word for Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. My baby was burned a few months ago, and after trying all other remedies I applied your oil and the first application gave relief, and in a few days the sore was well. I also used the oil on my stock and find that it is the best remedy for this purpose that I have ever used.
Yours, C. T. LEWIS.
Paris, Tenn., January 28, 1894

MANUFACTURED BY
PARIS MEDICINE CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Pure Hog Lard.

I have on hand a large lot of the best Pure Hog Lard which I am selling cheap.

M. H. CONNER,
at Depot

OR BUGGIES CARRIAGES HANDMADE HARNESS BRIDLES SADDLES &C

at reasonable prices go to

W. T. PICARD'S
Jackson, N.C.,

Handmade Harness at about the price you have to pay for machine made,

Agent for Wrenn's Buggies.

Pensions! Pensions!

Are due to many who served in a war of Rebellion and war with Spain and is also due to all who served in Mexican War, and Old Indian Wars between 1832 and 1842.

Pensions under general laws may be obtained by soldiers and sailors who are in any way disabled by reason of wounds, injury, or disease incurred in duty, U. S service and in line of duty, provided they have received a proper discharge from their service.

Widows, children, and dependent parents are entitled, if soldier's death was due to service, U. S. regulars and seamen who have served and been discharged since the war are entitled, providing they have been disabled as herein before stated, Their widows and dependent parents are also entitled.

A pension can be increased at any time that the disability warrants it.

U. S. Colored Troops, their widows and minor children are also entitled.

No pension granted hereafter shall be less than $6 per month,

Having secured an agency for Pensions, if you have the least idea of being entitled to a pension you had better protect such idea, by calling and seeing me, as I am in a position to advise you as to such.

Remember there are no fees for working your claim, unless successful, therefore it costs you nothing for trial.

C. E DAVIS, Agent,
Lasker, N C

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One and two Horse Wagons,
Cart Wheels,
Cart Wheel Timber,
Tires
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AND ROBES,
All kinds of Buggy and Wagon Material,
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Tombstones,
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Windows,
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I also guarantee quality and price on everything I sell.

Ask for estimates.

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