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SMALL GRAIN. An Experienced Farmer Makes Some Suggestions—How to Prepare the Land and When to Sow.

For several years the PATRON AND GLEANER has been urging the farmers to sow small grain. We have been glad to note that the acreage in this valuable crop increases each year.

Now is the time to begin preparations for next year's crop of small grain. The following article, which appeared in the Progressive Farmer of August 1 contains valuable suggestions:

Wheat, oats, rye and barley are usually called small grain. They all belong to the grass family. They constitute the chief articles of food for the human family as well as the domestic animals.

Wheat and rye are sources of bread, and barley is useful in many ways. Oats furnish the best grain food for horses as well as some very nourishing dishes for man.

In this country, wheat stands easily at the head of breadstuffs. Indian corn being next in rank. In this article we shall speak of wheat mainly, for as a rule the same treatment will hold good for the others.

There is no good reason why the Southern farmer should buy any of the small grain or their products. It is much more economical to grow them. We lay it down as a safe farm maxim, "That it is not good business for a farmer to buy what his soil will produce."

There are some exceptions growing out of the farmer's capacity. If he does not know how to grow any particular crop, he had better pay the penalty of his ignorance by hiring somebody who does know to grow that particular crop for him. But we can grow wheat almost anywhere, and we should do so.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR IT.

We say emphatically, break the soil deep, and the subsoil too, if it is hard and dry. Wheat roots will grow four and a half feet down into the earth, if given a chance to do so. Thus you see you furnish so much more feeding room for the plants by plowing deep. Soil broken 12 inches furnishes about ten times the feeding space it does when broken only four. You ask how this is done. Just this way: When you plow only four inches, there is a hard layer of earth, called hard-pan, which practically prevents the roots from growing through and limits them to four inches. But when the plow breaks twelve inches, it gets below this hard-pan, and permits the roots to reach the porous earth below, and go on down as deeply as they wish to go. As we have stated above, in such cases they will grow about four feet or forty eight inches. Four divides into forty eight twelve times. Thus we see the importance of deep breaking.

But there is another great gain. Plants are largely water, and cannot grow without water. The deep preparation enables the roots to reach the earth water, almost always abundant a few feet below. The four inch preparation does not do this. Hence, every little drouth injures the shallow plowing, but not the deep soil. Thus we have great gain, both in the food and water supply by deep preparation.

CLOVER AND PEAS

But the mechanical and chemical condition of the soil, for growing the small grain can be greatly improved by having grown a crop of pea vines or clover before the small grain. Either of these crops gather nitrogen from the atmosphere, and store it in available form in the soil. They also penetrate the soil deeply in all directions with roots which rot quickly, and leave the earth loose and filled humus, just in the best possible condition for small grain to do its best. The shading the decaying stubble, the porous soil and moisture consequent gives a warm root bed in the cold

winter. Thus winter killing is largely prevented, and vigorous growth promoted. Repeated vigorous harrowing will now complete the mechanical condition.

SEEDING AND FERTILIZING

Select some good sound seed, already acclimated, clear of foreign pests of all kinds. Soak well in a solution of bluestone so as to kill fungi spores and microbes. Sow one bushel per acre. If put in the proper depth—about one and a half inches—this will give as many plants as an acre should have. Sow with a drill if you can. If you cannot, then by hand, and plow in as above, one and a half to two inches. Use through the drill or spread broadcast four hundred or more pounds per acre of acid phosphate and muriate of potash (or kainit) mixed thus, 400 pounds acid phosphate, muriate of potash 130 pounds (or kainit 400 pounds).

This is needed to give health to the plants and fullness to the grain. The clover and pea vines will have furnished all the needed ammonia. Now roll the soil firm, and then run over with a smoothing harrow so as to prevent crusting, and you are ready to await results. And the results will not disappoint you. Particularly will this be true, if you have selected the right time to sow. Here in the South, this time is from the 20th of September to 1st of November.

Later will not make the largest yields or the heaviest grains. Wheat is a biennial, needing the fall season of one year to make the roots, and the spring season of the next year to produce the tops and the grain. If the rooting season has been cut short, spring yield will be cut short.—J. B. HUNNICUTT.

His Mother's Picture.

The following touching story concerning Admiral Dewey just before published. Just before the battle of Manila, when the order was given to strip for action, the smallest powder boy on the flag ship dropped his coat overboard. He asked permission to jump after it, but was refused.

He went to the other side of the ship, dropped overboard, recovered his coat, and was promptly arrested for disobedience. After the battle he was tried and found guilty. When the sentence was submitted to Commodore Dewey for his approval, he became interested in the case as he could not understand why the boy should risk his life for a coat just before the battle. He had the boy brought to him. He spoke kindly to the youngster, who broke down and told the Commodore that the coat contained his mother's picture, which he had just kissed, and he could not bare to see it lost.

Dewey's eyes filled with tears, he fairly embraced the boy and ordered him to be released, saying: "Boys who love their mothers enough to risk their lives for her picture cannot be kept in irons on this fleet."—Evangelist.

Office of the Preacher.

There is tendency in many minds and in many churches to subordinate the sermon to other parts of the service. The sermon is sandwiched in between anthems and responsive readings, solos, quartettes, etc. There is a sad for short sermons. We have no sympathy with this tendency. Some sermons are too long. Some very short sermons are too long. If sermons are for the purpose of entertainment the shorter the better. If the sermon is a message from God, then it cannot be made and delivered by rule. A power sent from God should sustain any advice or dictation as to the length of the sermon. God does not, presumably, call fools to preach. A preacher with sense enough to preach has sense enough to know how long to preach. A contemporary says the chief office of the preacher today is persuasion. We dissent from this view. People need to be taught the truths of the gospel. The preacher who proceeds on the assumption that the mass of the people know the Bible, will make a great mistake.—Word and Way.

Our State Publications.

We believe that quite every publication in this State comes to the Morning Post. In reading them over, which we do always with interest and profit, we are struck with a few things which are both interesting and pleasing.

Without any pretense to superannuation we can say we remember the papers of the State thirty-odd years ago, and have kept in close touch with them during the period intervening. The changes are as great, and for the better, too, as they are gratifying.

Twenty-seven years ago, when the State Press Association was organized at Goldsboro, we do not think there were fifty publications in all the State. We believe there were five dailies in the State, two at Wilmington, two at Raleigh, one at Charlotte. The others were all weeklies or monthlies.

Now there are two dailies in Asheville, two in Charlotte, one each in Concord and Salisbury, two each in Greensboro, Winston and Durham, three in Raleigh, three in Wilmington, one each in Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Wilson, Newbern, Kinston, Greenville, Washington, with weeklies, semi-weeklies and monthlies reaching an aggregate of nearly three hundred publications. Nearly every county has a paper, some several.

And then to compare the papers of today with those even of twenty years ago. In appearance, which means press work and general make up, the worst of today is better than the best of the other period, indeed we have but very few that will not surpass anything in that particular of two decades ago. The general matter is incomparably superior, while the editorial work and newspaper capacity generally exhibited in local and other departments is as much in advance of past as the improvements in the mechanical departments are admitted to be. Not that there were not editorial writers then of as much ability as now, and possibly of greater public influence in some respects, but the style and quantity of their labors by no means equal that required to-day. There have been some very able men connected with editorial work in this State, but compared with the rush and push and what is understood to be the popular demand for "news" and the discussion of the current incidents of the day, the editor of the past enjoyed a most peaceful rest compared with that which is required of the editor now.

And our brethren of to day are keeping well up with the demands of a people themselves improving in intelligence and multiplying in all things that go to make up a prosperous community, which leads us to say that our people need not go out of the State—away from home—to get excellent newspaper service. They certainly can not get any so faithful to them and their interests.

In matters of religion, politics, the trades, agriculture, even the sciences and higher literature, they can be well served at home by home products. We read our State exchanges every week with sincere pleasure and increasing pride, both of our profession and the old State we all love to honor, to serve, to defend.—Raleigh Post.

A Satisfactory Explanation

Jim Fray of Hustonville tells this of Jim Coulter of Middleburg: One day when Mr. Coulter was at Liberty, a very young man with a very bald head came into the hotel. He was a stranger and Mr. Coulter, by way of commencing a conversation, said to him:

"My friend, I am not asking to guy you, but I would like to know how it comes that so young a man is so bald."

"It was in this way," he replied. "When my time to get hair came they said there was none left but red; so I told them I didn't believe I cared for any."

As Coulter has a very red head, he was satisfied to let the conversation drop.—From the Staunton Interior Journal.

"D. D." and "Rev."

[The North Carolina Friend] (The following letter from a Baptist minister to the Raleigh Post so thoroughly accords with Friends' views of unscriptural titles that we reprint it here. And let us hope that while so many other churches are coming to see the folly of "Rev." and "D. D.," etc., that Friends will curb their slackness in the use of these terms.—Ed.)

For the past few years Wake Forest College has wellnigh quit putting D. D. to preachers names. Many people of common sense thought this a tendency in the right direction. It was fondly hoped by many that this college would set the example of entirely quitting this foolish practice.

D. D. means a doctor, or teacher of divinity. Divinity means the divine power, justice, goodness and mercy of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Every God called preacher and every faithful Sabbath school teacher, who teaches these divine attributes of the triune God is a teacher of divinity. Therefore it is making a foolish, unnecessary, unscriptural and invidious distinction to single out a few and call them teachers of divinity.

If such a title ought to be conferred on any one, it ought to be done, not by a literary institution but by a church, the only power that can ordain to the gospel ministry. If any man ought to have such a title, who is more worthy of it, than our beloved brother, W. C. Tyree, of Durham, N. C.?

As a Christian and a preacher he ranks among the best. But my first fall when they saw that Wake Forest College had marred his lovely name by putting D. D. to it. I am sure that the brother does not believe in such a title, and that he did not want it.

The Roman Catholics have put "St." for saint to the names of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. "St." ought to be left out of our Bible, and ought never to be called. But D. D. has no more scriptural authority than "St."

It is ridiculous even to think of saying Dr. Jesus, Dr. Matthew Dr. John, Dr. Paul. It would have greatly belittled Spurgeon to have called him Dr. Spurgeon. He repudiated all such titles as unscriptural. Rev. for reverend is a Roman Catholic title and ought to be repudiated by all who take the Bible as their guide.

Why cannot Christian ministers be satisfied with scriptural titles: Elder, Overseer, Bishop, Evangelist?

Elder J. B. Gambrel, of Texas, than whom there lives no better or more useful man, was given some years ago the title of D. D. He does not believe in it. He was troubled because it was conferred on him. He told his wife of his trouble. She, like a sensible woman, tried to comfort him, saying: "Well, husband, don't worry over that, it is just a little ornament to your name, like the curl of a pig's tail."

Elder Gambrel, in exposing and repudiating unscriptural titles, closed his article with the most sensible suggestion I have ever heard in regard to titles. He said: Let titles represent the kind of work Christian workers are doing." Here is his idea: Say Pastor W. C. Tyree, Evangelist J. E. Hudson, President C. E. Taylor, Professor W. B. Royal, Editor J. W. Bailey, Superintendent J. B. Boon, Secretary R. J. Williamson, etc.

With all of what little influence I have, I want to stand unyieldingly against all unscriptural titles, teachings and institutions, and firmly for the simplicity and purity of Bible truth. J. A. STRADLEY, Oxford, N. C.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy and says he never found any thing that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by John Baughman.



A Worker for North Carolina.

The Southern Farm Magazine for August, has upon the front page of its cover an excellent picture of Prof. Joseph A. Holmes, of North Carolina, and in its leading article "Workers for the South" it gives a sketch of the life of Prof. Holmes, with some notes of his work, to which reference below is made.

If the entire State should be gone over, it would be difficult to find another North Carolinian in the same class as Prof. Holmes, namely, one who was so indefatigable in his efforts to advance the material interests of the State, and who was actually accomplishing so much, and with it all, without ostentation.

While just now Prof. Holmes is specially identified with the good roads movement, this is only one interest, a most important one, in which he has given his best talents and time. In all geological matters pertaining to the State, Prof. Holmes has been a leader, and in the matter of good water, notable for Eastern Carolina, he has worked splendid results by his study of soil conditions, and by his advice on the matter of wells.

The Southern Farm Magazine has the following on Prof. Holmes' road work: "His latest product for the encouragement of the practical campaign was a road-builders' institute held for several days last month at Charlotte. This institute was the outcome of the conviction that the inclination of road building will be greatly enhanced by their knowledge that the money so paid will be expended judiciously. Accordingly, under the direction of Professor Holmes, assisted by Gen. Roy Stone, director of the government office of road engineering; Mr. D. P. Hutcherson, manager of the Charlotte township road work; Mr. C. A. Spratt, engineer for the city and county road work, road supervisors and other persons interested in good roads were given practical instruction in methods of constructing highways on a basis suited to the conditions in the two Carolinas."

While not a native of this State, being born in South Carolina, it is a matter of State congratulation that such a man as Prof. J. A. Holmes has become a citizen of this commonwealth, and the honors which have been shown him, by appointments, indicate in some degree the high esteem in which he is held by our people. If there were more such workers North Carolina would indeed be blessed.—New Bern Journal.

"Two heads are better than one." If the one you have is dull and heavy you need Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give you prompt relief. Giving She Still Had In Connecticut, a few years ago, there lived a lady who had a beautiful flower garden in which she took great pride. The whole neighborhood was proud of it, too, and people drove miles to see it. She fastened two large baskets on the outside of her fence near to the road, and every morning these were filled with cut flowers—the larger, showy kinds in the other. All the school children going by helped themselves, and studied the better for it; and business men took a breath of fragrance into their dusty office, which helped all the day along. Even the tramps were welcome to all the beauty they could get into forlorn lives.

"You cut quantities," some one said to her; "aren't you afraid you will rob yourself?" "The more I cut, the more I have," she answered. "Don't you know that if plants are allowed to go to seed, they stop blooming? I love to give pleasure; and it is profitable as well, for my liberal cutting is the secret of my beautiful garden. I am li-

tle was in "Gleaner's" progress—the more I give away, the more I have." It is not alone in the garden that this rule holds good. We are constantly learning that giving does not make us poor, but that the more we give to our fellow men of love and sympathy, the more we receive. The higher sweet the flowers of these feelings within our hearts.—Christain Work.

Jackson Female School. The Jackson Female School will open Monday, September 18, 1899. For particulars apply to Miss L. H. WHITFIELD, Prin. Jackson, N. C.

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