

The Falling Leaves
Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why? Because there is life at the roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of youth and beauty. And why? Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out; it begins to grow; and the glory of your youth is restored to you.

We have a book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is free.

The Best Advice Free.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Frequently there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address: Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Established 1839.

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Specialties: Beans, Peanuts, Walnuts, Live Stock, and Potatoes. References—Bank of Commerce

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

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

J. 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.

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House For Rent.
I have for rent one modern 6 room cottage with garden and stable attached on the most desirable residence portion of the town of Woodland. Possession given at any time. Charges reasonable. Call on me for address.

J. M. JACOBS,
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If you want a house moved it can be done reasonable, have moved over two hundred. Heavy houses a specialty. In writing to me please give the dimensions of the house, distance and condition of the way.

E. S. ELLIOTT,
Rich Square, N. C.

J. W. Beaton & Son.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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SPECIALTIES: Hams, Eggs, Chickens, Lamb, and all kinds of Stock

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Polite agents.
Has connection with Jackson, Rich Square, Brytown, Lasker, Fotsel and Woodland.
Messages sent to any point on the line for 10 cents.
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WHY STAY ON THE FARM

Instead of Securing a Position in the City—Advantages and Disadvantages

An experienced writer (a retired business man) in the Farm Journal gives the following advice to young men about to leave the farm:

Most young men born and raised in the country, look forward to the time when they can cut loose from the old place and go and live in the city. Did it ever strike you that the thing the country boy never gives a thought to, is the very thing the city man hustles around like a slave to get—his food?

It isn't a question of how to make enough to eat on the farm, but that is the vital question with a great many people in the city today. You don't worry and scheme and plan on the place to get something to eat, but that is what a large part of those in the city are now doing. Most of the country boys get their ideas of city life from friends in the city, or what they pick up from the "family" story papers.

You haven't had any business experience, but you think you will come to town anyhow, and knock around, and pretty soon you will drop onto something. How many more are thinking and doing the same thing, have done it and are still waiting for "some thing to turn up"? Do you know that in the city of New York, alone, there are 100,000 people who are walking the streets in search of something to do that will earn them a meal?

The trades are full of young men, sons of fathers who are in the same trade, who have to work for nothing for a year or more to learn their trade before they can earn enough to pay for board and lodging. The stores which are doing any business at all are large companies controlled by directors and stockholders, who have sons, nephews, cousins almost without number, whom they put in the clerical positions in these stores.

If you are in a position to see the large newspapers at any time just turn to the "situation wanted" and see the hordes of young men "with experience, unquestionable reference and bond," who are out of a "job" and then stop and think what chances you have to get a foothold with such odds against you.

You probably think that you were not cut out for a farm life. Possibly not. You may have all the requirements that means success in city life, but if you can not get a position where you can bring these qualities to light, how can you succeed?

You grow up to be your own boss on the farm; you are master of your own time and actions, and in prosperous years you can make a little money over and above that needed for living. Save it. Save it all you can.

The cities will always be here, and after you have saved your money and acquired more property, you can come to town and find the same amusements and "sights" that are here now.

The young man in town is not his own master. He works for somebody else, generally a large concern, employing from twenty to a thousand clerks, where he stands little or no show of advancement, unless he has a "pull" with the management. He breaks away from this, maybe, and starts for himself, but the chances are ten to one that he will fail in business on account of the competition of the large firms, whose prices he can not meet and live. Stay where you are, and make farming your business, and "rule your own life." Make a good living, possibly a little money, and come to town now and then if you want to.

During the late war, it was 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.

Dismal Swamp Canal

An Elizabeth City dispatch to the Baltimore American says:

The Old Dismal Swamp Canal is now opened and ready for business. The canal extends from the village of Deep Creek, Va., to South Mills, N. C., a distance of twenty-two miles. Deep Creek is an arm of the Elizabeth river, and the village is about three miles from that stream, making the northern terminus of the canal practically at Norfolk. South Mills is at the headwater, of the Pasquotank river, a tributary of Albemarle Sound.

The canal although only twenty-two miles in length, opens up 2,500 miles of inland navigation comprising the many rivers and streams of the Carolinas. The waterway is looked upon by government officials and naval men as being of the greatest value, both in peace and war. It will furnish the means of inland and protected navigation for the smaller vessels of the navy and revenue service.

Another very signal advantage to be gained is the avoidance of the dangers of Cape Hatteras. The canal accommodates vessels of a draught of at least ten feet and it is expected that a vast amount of freight which now goes by the outside route will take this inside way. It is said that the avoidance of the perils of Cape Hatteras will create a saving which will greatly reduce rates of insurance.

No canal on the continent has so old a charter as that entitling the Dismal Swamp Canal to the privileges of a public transport. It dates back to the year 1787, when investors from the States of Virginia and North Carolina, among them George Washington, said to be a director of the company, were organized for the purpose of connecting the Chesapeake Bay with the sounds and rivers of North Carolina.

They were greatly handicapped in their undertaking for want of capital, and had finally to arrest the work of reconstruction, which conducted by means of the customary slave labor of the time, did not at its best make swift progress. It was only through the assistance of the national government that they achieved ultimate success.

Thanks to the government, in 1822 the canal was finally opened to traffic. Immediately the Southern shippers saw in this new thoroughfare of water the cheapest, shortest and most eligible route between the States. When the civil war broke out the Federal government was equally eager to seize the opportunities presented by an inland waterway for conveying to and fro their troops the munition of war and their stores, and for supplying their army and navy with water. At the close of the war they surrendered it to the company, although dilapidated from hard use and neglect.

The management of it went in to other hands. The general business depression of the South decreased its immediate importance to such an extent that by degrees it was allowed to run down, until finally it reached that point when this once overcrowded waterway was discovered to be practically unnavigable.

The rehabilitated canal is largely a Baltimore enterprise, and that city is expected to derive great benefit from the improvement, as it will be brought into cheaper connection with a large area of the South. The company, which has rebuilt the canal is known as the Lake Drummond Canal and Water Company. The officers are as follows: President, Walter B. Brooks, Jr.; vice president and general manager, Joseph B. Sanford; secretary, J. F. Sinton; treasurer, Caldwell Hardy; chief engineer, J. C. Wrenshaw.

John Baughman guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for the grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

THE MINISTRY OF MUSIC.

Few Hearts can with Stand the Power of A Pleading Song

We have read of a Grecian mother who saw her child on the brink of a precipice. To shout to it might only quicken its valiant feet to wolder closer to the edge, or so startle it with fear as to cause it to topple over. She lifted her voice in a familiar hymn, and lured the little one back to her side. So many a sinner has been led to Christ, won by some sweet song. Few hearts can withstand the power of a pleading song. You may talk to a man about religion and he will dispute with you. In an argument he may worst you, perhaps; but sing him a Christian song something it may be, heard at his mother's knee long years ago—and how he trembles! There is a familiar story of a Scotch soldier who lay dying in one of our hospitals during the civil war. A minister came to him, himself a Scotchman, to tell him of Christ and his love. But the man turned over on his face and would not listen. He said: "Don't talk to me about religion!" The minister was silent a moment; then he began to sing a familiar hymn of Scotland. It was that beautiful one composed by David Dickson, beginning:

"O mother, dear Jerusalem, When shall I come to thee?"

He sang it to the tune of "Dun dee." Everybody in Scotland knows that. As he was singing the dying soldier turned over on his pillow and said to the minister, "Where did you learn that?" "Why," replied the minister "my mother taught me that." "So did mine," said the dying soldier, and the very fountains of his heart were unsealed, so that then and there he yielded to Christ. O, it has a charm a wonderful almost irresistible force, this Christian song. It has never yet been overestimated. The great meetings of evangelists all show it. The solos of Philips and Stebbins and Sankey and Bliss and hundreds of others all show it. The chorus of a great choir is often still more impressive. No person who has watched a great congregation listening to the mighty chorus of a sacred song from a large body of trained singers can ever doubt the value of such a service as a means of religious impression.—G. B. F. Hallock.

Illegible Scrawls.
The following to be credited to the Philadelphia Times may be of interest to persons who write for the press.

One of the common defects of modern letter-writing is illegible scrawls and signatures. In golden times, when letter writing was one of the great accomplishments of the age, and contributed very largely to the history and literature of the times, legible writing was generally the letters of Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and their distinguished contemporaries were almost as legible as the typewritten letters of to-day; and James Buchanan, even in the severe exactions of a long struggle for presidency, wrote every letter with the precision of copypaper.

The art of private letter-writing has passed away. The newspaper is now everywhere, and furnishes everything worthy of note from every part of the world at the breakfast table. Private letter writing is now very generally done in a haphazard scrawl, and the signature often entirely unintelligible unless the writer is well known to the one who receives the epistle.

This illegible letter writing is especially a source of great annoyance in the newspaper office, where letters are received daily from persons with whom the editor or the men in the business department are not personally acquainted. It is not uncommon for letters intended for publication to go into the waste basket because the editor cannot make out the names of the writers, and is, therefore, left without any means of ascertaining the reliability of the correspondents. And it is not uncommon to receive

letters on the infinite variety of subjects about which newspaper readers address the editor for information, or for some kind of office to the writers—in which the signatures are utterly unrecognizable. This is unparliamentary negligence, and every letter writer should be specially careful, when addressing any one, to write the signature so plainly that none could mistake it.

Correspondents who write to editors for publication should observe several common-sense rules to assure admission into the columns of a newspaper. The writer should carefully consider and understand the subject; it should be stated as tersely and courteously as it can be presented; it should be written legible, and especially proper names should be written plainly and accurately, and the writer should promptly stop when the work is done.

A large portion of the best talent employed on a newspaper is devoted to the daily task of pruning diffused articles from one-half to one third. The standing order in every newspaper office is to "boil down," and newspaper correspondents would, as a rule, make their communications vastly more acceptable and impressive if they studied the art that is part of the training of every journalist.

The King's Answer.
A story is told of a man who once asked an eastern king if he could tell him how to avoid temptation. The king told the man to take a vessel brimful of oil, and to carry it through the streets of the city without spilling one drop. "If one drop is spilt," said the king, "your head shall be cut off." And he ordered two executioners, with drawn swords, to walk behind the man, and to carry out his orders.

There happened to be a fair going on in the town, and the streets were crowded with people. However, the man was very careful and returned to the king without having spilled one drop of oil. Then the king asked: "Did you see anyone whilst you were walking through the streets?" "No," said the man, "I was thinking only of the oil; I noticed nothing else."

"Then," said the king, "you have learned how to avoid temptation. Fix your mind as firmly on God as you fixed it on the vessel of oil. You will not then be tempted to sin."—Selected

Generous Gifts from Country Editors.
Senator Davis, of Illinois, is reported as saying: "Each year every local newspaper gives from \$500 to \$5,000 in free lines for the benefit of the community in which it is printed. No other agency can nor will do this. The editor in proportion to his means does more for his town than any other man, and in all fairness he ought to be supported, not because you like or admire his writings, but because a local newspaper is the best advertisement a community can have. It may not be crowded with great thoughts, but financially it is more of a benefit than teacher or preacher."

Do Not Feed an Ant Stead.
Feed your nerves, also, if you would have them strong. The blood is the feeder and sustainer of the whole nervous system. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved when they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed. Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Price 25c.
Parents should teach their children: To respect their elders, also themselves. That a common school education, with sound sense, is better than a college education without it. That a true lady or gentleman may be found in plain clothes as frequently as in velvet or broadcloth. That to wear patched clothes is disgraceful, but to wear a patched character is not.

Tommy's Composition.
The cat is a small animal with legs and a long tail. The cat is covered with cat fur. In the night cats love to roost on the back fence. They roost length ways if a bird or a hen. When a cat wants to say anything it utters a yowl. No other animal yowls, except a baby, and its yowl is different. Mostly cats make their remarks in the night. The baby is not different from the cats in this respect. Cats have nine lives but after a cat has lost one of them she isn't good for much except a cat-skin. If I was a cat I wouldn't be afraid of dogs. Cat's eyes shine in the dark. Once I was up in our garret and saw a cat's eyes shining. I came down and went to talking to me about things. She said she thought I went up in the garret to stay awhile. I said, "No, I stayed as long as I intended to." The cat has an Ann Tiptaly for rats. Cats eat rats. Tasteless. The Chinese make porcelain cats with yellow glass eyes, and put a candle inside. When rats see it they go away on a dead run. Of course there is no danger. I forgot what I went up in the garret for that time. The middle of a cat's eyes gets big in the dark and small in the light. Girls like cats. A cat goes up a tree backwards and comes down backwards. They go up because they see a dog, and comes down when the dog isn't looking. The more dogs a cat sees the bigger her tail gets. The cats in the Isle of Man don't have any tails, so they are not afraid of dogs. Once we had a cat whose eyes got so big in the dark that you'd have been afraid if you hadn't

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

To Farmers About Taking up Cattle, Hogs, Sheep &c.—A Whack at "Old Philip."

As your Creeksville correspondent has been silent of late, I ask a small space in your paper to bring a matter to the attention of our people, there being no better way to do this than through the columns of your most valuable paper.

I wish to refer, at this time, specially to the law in regard to strays. So many people, evidently not familiar with the law on the subject, are taking up cattle, hogs, sheep &c that attention should be called to that chapter in the public laws (The Code of N. C.) prescribing what disposition should be made of strays taken up.

A few years back the writer had a fine heifer to stray off and a short while afterwards he passed a man's house and saw two or three men grinding knives and one loading a gun; when asked what was done they replied they were going to kill the cow that was over the fence in the pea field. I called the cow by the name my missing cow was called at home and to my great surprise she came trotting to me. It was mine in my mark. I hear of cases almost similar very often. Many people will charge you for taking up your stock when they themselves are liable to the law. Violations of the law in matters of this kind has become too common.

I notice that "Old Philip" has good many cattle in his pasture near here. If any of them are "strays" he will squeal so loud when he reads this that the Editor will hear him; but I don't think he reads the PATRON and GLEANER much. What he knows about the contents of the paper that good wife of his tells him. He can't leave his fishing nets, or I might say the nets he uses, very long at the time.

SUBSCRIBER.
Creeksville N. C.

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WOODLAND HIGH SCHOOL.
The Fall term begins Monday September 4. Instructions given in all branches usually taught in schools of like grade. New and convenient building. Healthful location. Charges very moderate. Good board in private families at reasonable rates. For further information apply to L. L. LASSITER, Principal, Lasker, N. C.

LITTLETON FEMALE COLLEGE.
Board, laundry, full literary tuition and library fee \$132, for the entire scholastic year. To those applying in time the above charges may be reduced to \$112 by one hour's work per day in Industrial Department. The 17th annual session begins Sept. 20th, 1899. For catalogue address: REV. J. M. RHODES, A. M. President Littleton, N. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Widest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty 35; students, 495; 3 Academic courses; 3 Elective courses; 3 professional schools, in Law, in Medicine and in Pharmacy. New buildings, water works, splendid libraries, laboratories, &c. Advanced classes open to women. Tuition \$60, a year; board \$8 a month. Ample opportunity for self help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Free tuition for teachers. Summer school for teachers. 24 instructors, 147 students. Total enrollment 644. For catalogue address: PRESIDENT ALDFERMAN, Campus, Chapel Hill, N. C.

known what was. Trusts the same cat I saw in the garret. But, psah! I know what it was right away, so as I go down! That's all anybody knows about it.—A. Wrenshaw

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

Severn High School.
Will begin Monday September 4. Instructions in the branches usually taught in High Schools will be given. Board and tuition at moderate prices. For further information, apply to JOHN W. FLEETWOOD, Severn, N. C.

LASKER HIGH SCHOOL.
Fall term begins Monday September 4. Instructions given in all branches usually taught in schools of like grade. New and convenient building. Healthful location. Charges very moderate. Good board in private families at reasonable rates. For further information apply to L. L. LASSITER, Principal, Lasker, N. C.

Rich Square High School.
Fifth session begins September 11. This is a high grade preparatory school. Its object is to train the student thorough for college. Courses are arranged, however, for the need of the student. Special features: Thorough going work. Text books from best authors. Reasonable charges. Rigid discipline. We solicit your patronage. JNO. W. SPENCE, A. B., Prin.

WOODLAND HIGH SCHOOL.
The Fall term of Woodland High School will begin the second Monday in September, 1899. New and roomy school building. Pupils can take any branches, including music, usually taught in high schools. Tuition, not the cheapest, but very reasonable for the advantages offered. Board at moderate rates. We shall be glad to correspond with or see any who are seeking a good school for their children. For information apply to N. W. BRITTON, Principal, Woodland, N. C.

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