

HEALTHY HAIR

A man with a thin head of hair is a marked man. But the big bald spot is not the kind of a mark most men like.

Too many men in their twenties are bald. This is absurd and all unnecessary. Healthy hair shows man's strength. To build up the hair from the roots, to prevent and to cure baldness, use—

AYRT'S HAIR VIGOR

It always restores color to faded or gray hair. Notice that word, "always." And it cures dandruff.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"My business calls me out among strangers a great deal. I would actually feel ashamed every time I would take off my hat, my hair was so thin and the bald spots showed so plainly. I began the use of your Hair Vigor less than three months ago. Today I find I have as fine a head of hair as I ever had. I tell everybody what I used, and they say: 'It must be a wonderful remedy.'" Geo. Y. Yarnall, Dec. 14, 1898. Chicago, Ill.

We have a book on The Hair and scalp which we will send free upon request. 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. AYRT, Lowell, Mass.

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Dentist.

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FRUIT JARS.

Just received a large lot of Mason's Fruit Jars. Prices right.

MILLS H. CONNER, High Square, N. C.

Cotton Gin and Press For Sale.

I have for sale one good 55 Saw Cotton Gin and One Roanoke Cotton Press at Eagletown, N. C.

J. T. ELLIOTT.

ICE! ICE!

I wish to announce to the people of the County that I am now prepared to supply them with Ice. I buy by the car load and sell in quantities desired.

JAMES SCULL, Manager, Jackson, N. C.

Summer Coats and Vests



Man wants but little toward I see, The thing for me to do is to make the prices so that He will buy that little of me.

Have you seen my SUMMER COATS and VESTS in Serge, Oratins, Alpaca, Duck, Cash &c., from 35c. to \$5.00. All good values.

EVERETT BAUCHAM

EX-GOVERNOR CARR

Brief Sketch of His Career—His Services to His State—Not a Politician.

From the Raleigh News and Observer we get the following sketch of the life and services of Ex-Governor Elias Carr, who died at his home in Edgecombe county, July 22, 1900.

Elias Carr was the 71st Governor of North Carolina. He was born at "Bracefield Farm," in Edgecombe county, a son of Jonas Carr, a relative of the late Governor Samuel Johnston of Revolutionary fame. His education was received mainly at the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia.

He married Miss Eleanor, daughter of Wm. Kearney, of Warren county, and to them have been born five children—three sons and two daughters.

On the 18th of May, 1892, he was nominated by the Democratic party for Governor of North Carolina. He made a canvass of the State and was triumphantly elected. He was inaugurated on January 18, 1893.

He came to the office of Governor with little prior service in public position. Up to the time he became chief magistrate of the State of North Carolina his life had been the quiet, even life of the educated and successful farmer, and beyond serving as county commissioner, director of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and member of the State Board of Agriculture, he had had no more connection with the government than the great majority of men in his calling.

After completing his education at the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia he settled on his magnificent farm in Edgecombe county and there his life ran easily and pleasantly.

Gov. Carr was a man of great reserve and real modesty. He was not fond of pomp and parade but liked substance and realities. Though reserved in manner, he was easily approached and was always mindful of the feelings of others. Though he was ever in easy circumstances, not to say wealthy, he interested himself in the condition of those around him. While not himself oppressed so greatly by the legislation that had impoverished the South, he had seen and felt the burden that were crushing the hopes and aspirations out of the farmers of the country, and he took his stand shoulder to shoulder with the poorest of them in fighting for such reforms as he thought could lift up and bring prosperity to the farmers.

With this end in view he connected himself with the Farmer's Alliance of which he became the second president. Under his administration the Order prospered greatly, its membership growing to over 90,000, and it exercised great influence in the State.

He was never a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, but was named for it without any effort of his own. His high character and his protest against the views of extremists in the Alliance attracted attention to him, and when it became apparent in the convention that neither of the leading candidates could be nominated, the party turned to him and on his nomination the warring elements united.

For four years he gave the State a clean and economical government. As he had been called from his farm without any solicitation on his part, so when his time of office was at an end, he returned to it and resumed the life of a planter.

As Chief Executive of the State he ever sought to increase the educational progress of the people, never failing to throw the influence of his high office to the improvement alike of the public schools and the higher and technical schools of learning. His business capacity was nowhere shown to better advantage than in his selection of directors of the various public institutions and the good counsel he gave them in their practical management. No Governor ever demonstrated a clearer knowledge of their needs and requirements, and the men he appointed to positions of trust and honor were ever such as brought credit to the administration and served the State with great fidelity and ability.

A Sad Picture

[Raleigh Christian Advocate]

The exposure by the police of a series of thefts by a band of little boys of Raleigh calls for serious and practical thought on the part of the Christian people of the whole State. That little boys not ten years old have been able to practice for some time a system of thieving, which would call for the skill of experienced criminals is a matter not only of wonder but of horror. The same thing, we have no doubt, is being done in many of our towns. This form of youthful iniquity is the result of several things: (1) Lack of parental care and oversight. Some parents seem to act with reference to their children as if there were no such thing as morality and religion. (2) Idleness. The old line, "For Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," never contained more truth than at the present time. (3) Allowing children to run abroad both by day and night. Some parents do not know more than a few hours in the twenty-four, where their boys and girls are. They carefully look after the horses, cows, and dogs, seeing that they are in their proper places. But many children are allowed to run wild. (4) Carelessness in sending their children to Church and Sunday school, and ignoring the value of proper companionship.

These are some of the causes of youthful iniquity. In removing them there is great work to be done by our Christian people. Missionary work for the boys and girls is one of the pressing needs of the day.

When will the people of our State see that the establishment of a Reformatory is an absolute necessity. Surely they cannot remain blind much longer to the situation. The salvation of our State is bound up in the salvation of our boys and girls.

Why Many Young Men Fail.

"One trouble with many young men who start out in business is they try to do too many things at once," says Hetty Green, "The Richest Woman in America," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "The result is that they don't know as much as they ought to about any one thing, and they naturally fail. The trouble with young men who work on salaries is that they're always afraid of doing more than they're paid for. They don't enter into their work with the right spirit. To get on and be appreciated a young man must do more than he's paid to do. When he does something that his employer has not thought of he shows that he is valuable. Men are always willing to pay good salaries to people who will think of things for them. The man who only carries out the thoughts and ideas of another is nothing more than a mere fool. Men who can be relied upon are in demand. The scarcest thing in the world today is a thoroughly reliable man."

World's Greatest Gun.

The gun that will shoot 20.76 miles has been successfully jacketed at Watervliet, and will now progress to completion. It will be the most powerful piece of ordnance in the world, and will weigh, without the carriage, 126 tons. Its length will be 49 feet 6 inches; the diameter of the breach, 9 feet 2 inches; the size of the bore, 16 inches. Theoretical range of the piece will be 20,770 miles; weight projectile, 2,370 pounds. The projectile intended for the big gun is 64 inches long, and the powder charge consist of 1060 pounds. The powder will cost \$265, and the projectile \$600, so that the cost of every discharge, exclusive of wear and tear on the gun and pay of the people employed in its manipulations, will be \$865. The projectile, with its initial velocity of 3,000 feet a second, will penetrate wrought iron to the depth of 41.6 inches. To attain its maximum range the projectile will reach an elevation of five miles, and the pressure on the gun at the time of its discharge will be 26,000 pounds to the square inch.—Ex.

THE LOVE OF EXCELLENCE.

If I could give but one word of advice to those who are trying to get on in the world, I should say, "Constantly cultivate a love of excellence." It is surprising how the mind and character expand and grow upward by the application of this stimulus.

Nothing has more to do with forming a strong character and ability of a high order than constant cultivation of a love of excellence, a determination to do to a finish whatever we undertake. It is not enough to do a thing pretty well; it should be done as well as it can be done. "Oh, that is good enough!" has been the unsafe stone in the foundation of many a life which has caused the building to topple.

A habit of incompleteness formed when young is the secret of innumerable failures. Cultivating an upward tendency in all that we do, holding steadily a high ideal in the mind, is a perpetual stimulus to do things better and better, a daily incentive to a love of excellence.

A habit of half doing things, or of doing them in a slipshod manner, will soon leave its demoralizing mark on the character. The mind soon becomes accustomed to low ideals, and little by little the fine edge of conscience is blunted.

The world wants your best, and you should resolve early in life never to give anything but the best of which you are capable. Put your best thought, your best work, your best energy into everything you do. Make up your mind that you will never do anything by halves, "no matter what others may do. Your life is worth too much to be thrown away in half doing things, or botching anything you undertake.

There is a great satisfaction in doing things just right. It is a perpetual tonic to feel each night that you have not been slurring things during the day that you have not done anything you attempted just as well as it could be done. This sense of completeness, of things well done, has a most salutary influence in strengthening the character, and bringing all the faculties into harmony, in qualifying us for better and higher work.

I should advise a youth starting out in life to adopt the motto, "Perfection to the finish." This should be the motto of the young, for if adopted early in life may mean all the difference between success and failure.

People laughed at Stradivarius for sending months and months in making a violin. They thought he was throwing his time away. But today a Stradivarius, whenever found, is worth from five to ten thousand dollars, or several times its weight in gold. Everything that has its mortality stamped upon it has been done in the most painstaking and careful manner.

If the character of criminals, of troops of the great army of unemployed and side-tracked people were to be analyzed, it would be found that most of them have been accustomed to half-doing things. It is very seldom that a person who does whatever he undertakes to do as well as it can be done, who does not slur over his work, is out of character defect. It is a fact that, although there are hundreds of thousands out of employment almost every great concern in the country is constantly on the lookout for better employees, better clerks, more careful bookkeepers, better stenographers, better everything.

It is more difficult than one would imagine to find employees who are thoroughly conscientious in their work, who do everything they attempt to do to the very best of their ability, and who are resolute in their determination not to slight anything.

When an employer wishes to promote any of his clerks, he always looks for the one who does his work in the most complete and satisfactory manner. This is usually the great test of fitness. Every employer dislikes slipshod and slovenly methods. He wants

orderly, systematic, painstaking employees.

Doing things as well as they can be done is not only the quickest way to advancement, but it has a very great influence upon one's character and self-respect, we should never allow ourselves to get into a habit of half-doing things.

If we were to ask employers all over this country what, in their opinion, is the greatest impediment to the advancement of young people, I believe the majority of them would say, "the habit of half-doing things."

This is a slipshod age. Poorly done, half done, done in a careless manner, is written all over modern life. Buildings fall down almost before they are completed, clothing comes to pieces before it is half worn out, because not half made, and all through mercantile and professional life the same slipshodness is visible.

The man who is never quite sure of anything,—who thinks, guesses or imagines, about the amount or the distance,—who comes somewhere near, but never is quite certain of anything,—rarely gets very far in this world. It is the accurate man, the pains taking man who is exact attains to the highest success.

The boy who half learns his lessons, who skims through his examinations, who is slovenly in his habits, lacks system and order, who does things in a half-hearted way, is almost sure to be a failure in life. The habits formed in boyhood characterize the man. He is continually looking for something, and never knows exactly where anything is. He never knows where he stands. His books are inaccurate, and he cannot tell whether he is solvent or not. He is a little late at the bank; his paper goes to protest, and he loses his credit; and so he goes on, blundering all through life. Such a man is not only a failure, but he demoralizes everything and everyone about him. His employees fall into his slovenly ways, and never think it worth while to do anything just right, because their employer does not do so himself. They become careless, inaccurate, and habitually negligent. These defects and weaknesses permeate the whole establishment, until finally, the man's business goes to ruin. Then he is unable to trace the blame to its true source, but becomes himself a victim of ill luck.—Success, New York.

Roanoke Boat Line.

(Roanoke News.)

The stockholders of the Weldon and Norfolk Boat Line at a meeting here last Friday night effected a permanent organization by electing the following officers: President—Paul Garrett; Vice-President, J. W. Wilson; Treasurer, W. A. Pierce; Secretary, T. C. Harrison Directors—W. E. Daniel, W. T. Shaw, T. L. Emry, F. S. Patterson, Paul Garrett, J. W. Wilson, W. A. Pierce and T. C. Harrison.

General Manager—W. P. Ashburne.

The line will be in operation by September 1st.

Mr. W. T. Shaw last week made a trip to Baltimore where he purchased the steamer Hamilton for the lower river. This is a magnificent boat and has a capacity of 350 tons. It is a twin screw steamer and is 120 feet long. This boat will run between Norfolk and Hamilton. Two smaller boats will be put on the river between Weldon and Hamilton and the line will be complete. People all along the river are greatly interested in the new line. It will not only be a very great convenience but will pay the stockholders handsomely.

"A Single Fact"

Is worth a shipload of argument. What shall be said, then, of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact, presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merits of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Indigestion, nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

DR. J. T. ELDRIDGE

Reminiscences of his Life in Texas—How he Talked Potatoes Slips into the Ground.

Mr. J. A. Grant, a subscriber to the ROANOKE-CHOWAN TIMES at Dry Creek, Louisiana has kindly sent us a copy of the Galveston (Texas) News, of July 16, which contains an account of the death of Dr. J. T. Eldridge, which was noted a few weeks ago in this paper.

As the Galveston News article contains much of interest to his old friends in Northampton and Hartwood we reproduce it below:

BRENNAM, TEX., July 16

Dr. John Turner Eldridge, notice of whose death in Murfreesboro, N. C., was received by relatives in this city yesterday, was in many respects a remarkable man. He was born in Virginia in 1832, came with his father, the late John C. Eldridge, to Texas in 1850, and settled in this county. He graduated from the Philadelphia college of medicine in 1855, returned to Texas and settled in Brownsville until 1857, when he settled in Montgomery. He remained in Montgomery until 1860, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, went to the front and was appointed surgeon with the rank of colonel. He remained in the service of the confederacy throughout the entire war, and distinguished himself with a musket as well as with a surgeon's knife.

At the close of the war he returned to this county, remained one year and moved to North Carolina, where he continued to reside until his death. In 1858 he signalled himself for personal courage by fighting a duel in New Orleans. Both Dr. Eldridge and his antagonist were severely wounded, but neither flinched under fire. In 1855 or 1857 Dr. Eldridge saw some exciting military experience while living in Brownsville, and was associated with Colonel Rip Ford of the volunteers and Colonel R. E. Lee of the United States regulars in repelling the incursions into Texas of the celebrated Mexican and Spanish filibuster Cortinas.

Dr. Eldridge was one of the most charming conversationalists of his time and his stock of incidents and anecdotes seemed to be inexhaustible. This he sometimes turned to good account, as the following story will show: While practicing medicine in Montgomery he was the family physician of Peter and Dick Willis. One morning, after a rain, a former friend of Dr. Eldridge sent him a fine lot of sweet potato slips. He entertained a great aversion for manual labor, but on this occasion, out of respect for his former friend he concluded to go out and plant them himself. He was in the garden hard at work when Peter Willis rode by and asked him what he was doing. "Planting sweet potatoes," Dr. Eldridge replied. "Why, you are not planting them right," Mr. Willis said. "I'll come over and show you how to do it." Mr. Willis dismounted, crawled over the fence, took the basket of slips from Dr. Eldridge's arm and commenced showing how to plant them. Dr. Eldridge saw it was his opportunity to slip out of the job, and he commenced talking. He discussed science, politics, religion and business so eloquently and in such a charming way, and Mr. Willis was so highly entertained that he was unconscious of what he was doing, until he reached in his basket to find his last slip planted. He straightened himself up and remarked: "Doctor, I merely came to show you how to plant these potatoes, but I became so interested in your conversation I forgot all about what I was doing. This is one time your conversational power stood you in good stead, for you have actually talked these potato slips into the ground."

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 12, 1900.

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Full faculty of well equipped teachers. Location celebrated for good water, beautiful spacious grounds and healthfulness.

No physician has been called to the Institute to see sick girls during the last three annual sessions.

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512 students besides 161 in Summer School. 38 teachers in faculty.

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Bargains 6 Days in a Week.

We are continually accumulating remnants of Lawns, Calico and Percales and other goods which we mark below cost and place upon our "Bargain Rack," also other articles that we wish to run off and get money out of. We still continue to fill up our shelves and continually invite the public to make examination of same. We guarantee satisfaction and save you money. We still have a small line of Millinery on hand, which will be sold out at cost to anyone who wishes to buy. Don't forget our line of 4c. Lawn and Calicoes and the numerous articles usually kept here at low prices.

MATTIE B. OPELAND, Prop New York Rack Store WOODLAND, N. C.

New Goods to Close Out

I expect to make a change in my business in a few weeks. I have a large stock of new goods to close out by September at some prices. These goods bought since March and all are the latest styles.

Dr. Warner's Health Corsets 75c; best calicoes 4, 5c; yard wide cloth 5c; men's late style Sunday hats 25c; yard wide percale 6, 7c; mosquito netting 4, 5c; organdies 5, 7c; men's coats 25, 35c; extension window screens 25c; curtain poles and fixtures 18c; window shades on spring rollers 12c; rugs 20c. to \$1.75; hammocks 50 to 90c; cotton yard matting 3000 yards to close out 8, 10 and 15c; China matting 5, 8, 12c; A large line of white goods, lawns, organdies, piques, Swiss &c. to close out at some price. Black piques are worn much this season, have a large quantity. A large stock of ladies hats all new and stylish will be sold at a great sacrifice. Have lots of other goods that must be sold at once. We don't send druggists to the trains and against our rules to drum and bother people on the streets. When you come to Weldon go direct to the large brick store on the corner nearly opposite my old stand and will do all in our power to please you.

H. C. SPIERS, Weldon, N. C.