

THIN HAIR

Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

One thing you may rely upon—

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

As a remedy for restoring color to the hair, I believe Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It has always given me perfect satisfaction in every way.

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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.

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Seed Wheat.

I have for sale 50 bushels of carefully selected Seed Wheat, of a variety that for the past three years has yielded 25 to 40 per cent more per acre than any other variety grown in this vicinity. It is a hard, flinty, red wheat, with red chaff and stiff straw, medium early. Price \$1.25 per bushel, for early delivery.

A. J. CONNER,
Rich Square, N. C.

CHICKENS WANTED.

I am still in the market for Chickens. I pay the highest market price for them. I also want 1000 dozen Fresh Eggs right away. Bring them along often—don't wait to get a big lot. I am anxious to buy whether in small or large lots.

When you call don't fail to ask to see some of my special bargains in Dry Goods.

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

FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

A few things in season: Fruit Jars and extra rubbers; Fine selection of Tarrin Seed, choice Southern grown, Milletseed and other reasonable goods. Large assortment Umbrellas.

Prices and quality guaranteed on all goods. Yours to serve

E. HAUGHAM.

The One Day Cold Cure, Cures Croup and Whooping Cough, and all other children's ailments. A sure cure for all these ailments. Price 25c per bottle.

In View of the Ratification of the Amendment.

[Biblical Recorder.]

The Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina was ratified by the people August 2. It will go into effect in July, 1902, provided it is not declared unconstitutional. Its purpose is to eliminate from the body politic the ignorant negroes of North Carolina without depriving any white man of the ballot. If that part of it which protects the suffrage of white citizens should be found unconstitutional, and the courts should leave the other sections unmolested, the political party that proposed the Amendment and nearly every man who voted for it will have the whole of it undone, and try another method. But we hope this will not have to be done, and we have good reason so to hope.

The Amendment is expected to disfranchise about 80,000 negroes and to lay aside, if not once and for all, at least for twenty years every possibility of the dangerous influence in politics of the negro vote, and so lay aside the negro issue. This done, we have several things promised us and some others that we may rightfully expect.

1. We have it promised that the free schools shall be greatly improved. Mr. Aycock and all the men who have helped him campaign have promised this. We shall look for no paltry dealing with this promise, no little provision in fulfillment of so great a promise. But we shall look for such provision for the free schools that in every county they may be maintained at least four months in reach of all the children; and that teachers shall be paid a sum sufficient to command men and women of ability and preparation. To this end let every reader take his stand now.

2. We have it promised that new issues shall be introduced in North Carolina, and that every man shall be respected in his consideration and treatment of them. Henceforth, if a citizen desires to vote for a Prohibition candidate, let that man who charges that he is dividing the people for evil be discountenanced. If one decides that he is bound to vote for the Administration's present policy in the world at large and especially in our new possessions, rather than for an interruption and reversal of that policy, let the man who differs with him undertake to do other than candidly persuade and reason with him be regarded as the worker of evil and unpatric. And so with all issues. Let us have, first honorable questions. Let us, secondly, respect each man's right to vote his mind.

These two better things we have had promised as from a thousand platforms. We have the right to demand them. Besides we have justly to expect, in view of the ratification of the Amendment:

1. Abatement of the baleful partisan hatred that has grown so rife in North Carolina. There should be no more ostracism. There ought to be no further effort at drawing social lines. We ought to recognize each man as a citizen, a fellow servant, a fellow sovereign, a fellow worker for the improvement of the world. We shall be done with epithets, contumely, hatred, and seek reason with truth.

2. We have right to expect to be freely suffered to give more consideration to moral character in selecting men for office, and instead of making common cause and accepting whole tickets regardless of personal qualities, to discriminate, and freely refuse to vote against such or unworthy candidates. Political parties must respect the moral consciences of the religious people. And in State and county affairs, we ought to vote with regard more to men than platforms.

3. We have to demand that there shall be no more "red-shirt" brigades. We have contemplated the rise of these organizations with dread. Their purpose and method are subversive of the fundamental principles for which our fathers died and upon which our Nation lives. To foster them further will be dangerous to the

last degree. We propose that every good citizen shall pledge himself to discourage by every means any semblance of "red-shirts" or other like bodies.

4. We have it partially promised, and we certainly have the right to demand that our election laws shall be absolutely fair; that each party concerned shall be fairly represented in registration, at the polls and in the courts. All parties in North Carolina have been guilty here. Let them sit no more—or sin, if they will, at their peril.

5. We have the right to expect that the priceless principle of free speech in a free land shall be utterly respected; and that the man who interferes with any speaker shall be promptly arrested and prosecuted.

6. We have right to expect that the colored people will receive better treatment. They have been treated very well by many; but in recent years the whole race has been made to bear the sins of a few evil doers. Our proper relation to the negroes is one of helpfulness. We have eliminated the colored vote; but let us not forget that we have the problem of the colored man yet to solve. We must minister to the negroes. If they lack sanity, we must give them light; if they are ignorant, we must try and make them good. A defect discovered is a call for a remedy at your hands. The colored people are our fellow-men. All races are of one blood, are derived from one man and from God. God is no respecter of persons. We must educate them, we must lead them.

These are some of the things we have right to demand or expect. The people have power to bring them to pass. Our liberties are in our own hands. Our honor is in our own hearts. Our welfare is ours to conserve or destroy.

God gives us the State. We have it to make the most of. We are working towards an ideal government. We strive to find God's will as to our relations, and as we find it and incorporate it into our lives, we approach perfection. Citizenship is no secular relation. It is that relation in which one seeks to apply God's will as to his relations to his fellows in the conduct of general order. We ought to pray God to show us His will. We have our high duty to God of working out in His name an ideal government in North Carolina. For this He led our fathers; for this they labored; in hope of this they died. We draw nearer now to realization God grant that the purposes of the readers of this paper may be high and noble and that their hearts may be courageous and patient and sincere.

War and Agriculture.

Although from a regrettable cause, the outlook for American agriculturists for the next year or two seems very bright. This is because of the unsettled conditions in Asia, Africa and the Philippines.

Great Britain, always a large consumer of foreign products, will, for some years, be compelled to maintain an army of occupation in the two African republics that she is now conquering, besides her armies in Egypt, India and China. Russia must fight the Mongol to retain the vast country she has taken from China; France must also fight for her Asiatic empire, and she is threatened with revolt by her colonies in Morocco. Political unrest in Germany and revenge on China, the latter of which now seems to fill Emperor William's mind to the exclusion of reason, will add to the military burdens of the Fatherland.

Thus, if America can avoid the evil of militarism, and her men of brass can be kept busy in the ranks of our industrial army, or our farms, and in our mines and factories, the result will be an abundance of agricultural and manufactured products will be in strong demand in Europe, Africa and Asia at good prices.—North Virginia Pilot.

Child Slavery.

We have from time to time written of child labor in the cotton mills of this State. Last week we referred to one phase of it. This week we want to quote from an opinion handed down by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Judge Clark writing the opinion. It was in the case of Ward vs. the Manufacturing Co. Judge Clark said:

"The judge very properly adverted to the immaturity and inexperience of a child 11 years of age employed in a large manufactory filled with dangerous machinery, and told the jury correctly that, if that was the case of his approaching the danger, he was not guilty of contributory negligence. The humanity of the age has, in very many of the States, placed on the statute books, laws forbidding the employment of children under 14 years of age in factories. So far as these statutes on the inhumanity of shutting up these little prisoners 11 to 12 hours a day (the ordinary factory hour in this state, according to the state official publications) in the stifling atmosphere of such buildings, or depriving them of opportunity for education, or using the competition of cheap wages to reduce those of mature age, these are arguments on matters of public policy which must be addressed solely to the legislative department. But there is an aspect in which the matter is for the courts; that is whether it is negligence per se for a great factory to take children of such immature development of mind and body, and expose them for 12 hours per day to the dangers incident to a great building filled with machinery constantly whirring at a high speed. The children, without opportunity of education, without rest, their strength overtaxed, their perceptions blunted by fatigue, their intelligence dwarfed by their treadmill existence, are overliable to accidents. Can it be said that such little creatures, exposed to such dangers against their wills, are guilty of contributory negligence,—the defense here set up? Does the law justly interpreted, visit such liability upon little children? From the defendant's brief it would seem that this child had been put to work in the factory at 8 or 9 years of age, as it states he had been working there over two years when injured. Whether they are thus imprisoned at work too early by the necessities of their parents or not, it is not the consent of the children. It is not law, as the appellant's counsel insists, that the factory company is not liable, because the father hired the child to the company. It is the child's eye which was put out, not the father's. The father could not sell his child, nor give the company the right to expose him to danger. The factory superintendent put these children to work, knowing their immaturity of mind and body; and when one of them, thus placed by him in places requiring constant watchfulness, is injured, every sentiment of justice forbids that the corporation should rely on the plea of contributory negligence. The judge certainly committed no error in leaving it to the jury to find that there was no contributory negligence, if the child incurred the danger which put out his eye by reason of his ignorance arising from his immaturity of years and inexperience. Affirmed."

This is righteous law. There is need for a direct statute by the Legislature of North Carolina, forbidding the employment of any child under 12 years of age in a cotton mill in the state, and not then until that child has attended school for at least twenty months. By such a law the children would be protected from the ceaseless burning of the mill and at the same time given a chance to fit themselves for life. The coming legislature would do itself only justice to enact such a law.—N. C. Baptist.

It's the Baby.

If you lose a pound of flesh it doesn't matter much. But if it's the baby it may mean everything. There is no food in the world equal to Scott's Emulsion for making the babies plump. If you have a thin baby in the house you'll be surprised to see how it will thrive on this nourishing and fat-forming food.

"Catch the opportunity." By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now you may build up your health and prevent serious illness.

As to the Colored People.

[Scotland Neck Commonwealth.]

Considering the nature of the contest through which the two races have just passed in the election on the amendment, the colored people of North Carolina are to be highly commended in their demeanor through it all.

By no fault of theirs, they have been taught by white men ever since their freedom that their success as free men consisted in the right to vote and hold office. This one idea has doggedly dominated the entire colored race in North Carolina for more than a third of a century. It took hold upon them as a race firmly with their first privilege of the ballot, and a generation has been born and grown up in this unwavering faith of their future as a race.

No wonder a measure which promised to take the ballot out of the hands of thousands and thousands of the race stirred them to strong opposition; no wonder they felt that their dearest rights were to be torn from them, for they had been taught by their own white race and by their bosses of the white race that this right was inalienable with them and ought to be for all time.

Of course every one who thinks a moment knows why any white man in North Carolina or in the South anywhere should lead these people into such faith; but that does not alter the conditions as they touch the colored people.

Be it said to their credit, the negroes were more law abiding throughout North Carolina than the white people in some places were; and really the people who have gained such a signal victory in carrying the amendment cannot now afford to use it for the humility of the negro.

We must treat the race right under all circumstances, or else we shall belie the declarations made from every hustings in North Carolina, as well as through the entire Democratic press of the State. And we doubt not that this will be done. Better feeling will obtain between the races than since 1865, and the colored people already see it and we believe they are already appreciating it.

No Longer an Issue.

(Raleigh Morning Post.)

The Post will take no part in the attempt to revive the negro issue. That was the issue upon which the recent contest was waged and won by the white people irrespective of party. It was vital then, involving the home life and home government of the people. The negro submits to the situation, and the highest dictates of humanity, to say nothing of other reasons, suggests that he be allowed to rest in peace, go about his daily vocation undisturbed, and that every opportunity be given him to make of himself a contented as well as a useful citizen. His opportunity for disturbing the white people, in the early future certainly, or the opportunity for any one or power to use him to disturb has been reduced to the minimum. He realizes this as fully as others and therefore, in accordance with our promise as well as the demands of higher interests, he should be allowed to pass from view as a political issue. The people who voted for the Amendment on the 2nd inst. believed they were settling this issue, and the attempt to revive it in the absence of all and the slightest disposition on the part of the negro to resent it, will not only hurt those and their cause, who attempt it, but will be regarded by many as a violation of the pledges and promises of the late campaign.

There are other and weighty issues involved in the fall election which the people will wish to discuss and hear discussed. And the negro is not one of them, thank Heaven.

"My baby was terrible sick with the diarrhoea," says J. H. Doak, of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Rich Square Drug Co.

THE MAKING OF COWBELLS.

The Pattern Has Been the Same for Centuries.

"One of the comparatively few things that the hand of improvement has not touched is the cowbell, which is made now just as it was a hundred or more years ago, and has now just the same peculiar clanking sound as ever." said a bell manufacturer to the writer recently. "Cowbells are made of some copper and some of a composition metal; but most of them are made of iron and finished with a coating of bronze. The cowbell is not cast; it is cut from a sheet of metal, which is folded into shape and riveted. The metal cap at the top, through which the strap is passed, is riveted into the bell. Cowbells are made of ten sizes, whose sounds range through an octave. Sometimes musical entertainers who play upon bells of one sort and another come to us and by selection among bells of one sort and another come to us and by selection among bells of various sizes find eight bells that are accurate in scales.

"There are only four factories in the United States in which cowbells are made, and in each case the cowbell is only an item of production among other things. Cowbells are sold all over the country, just the same as ever, but much the greater number is sold in the South, the Southwest and the West, where farms are larger, less likely to be under fence and cattle are more apt to stray. American cowbells are exported quite largely to the various countries of South America and also to Australia.—Ex.

Our Duty to the Negro.

[Raleigh Christian Advocate.]

The State has just passed through another exciting election—perhaps the most exciting in its history. A victory has been won not for any party, Democratic, Republican or Populist, but for a principle deeply embedded in the Southern heart and in fact in the heart of the whole nation. A majority of votes has recorded its conviction, and that Caucasians, from the human standpoint must be the arbiters of their own destinies. Let us now look for peace and the burying of all animosities. Let all citizens bend their efforts toward promoting by wise legislation and good citizenship the prosperity of our common country. Let it not be forgotten that the black man, more than ever, demands our good will and good offices. May all discharge their duty in the fear of God and with good will to all men.

The Joy of Cares.

"Precious cares" was the phrase we heard a mother apply other day to her three little children. It is clear what she meant. The care of a child, its training and education, to any one who has a proper sense of parental duty, is one of the most taxing of human responsibilities. Except to a few wealthy persons it means the sacrifice of leisure, comfort, and many opportunities, and yet it is so rewarding that some of the chief joys of life come through this self-sacrificing ministrations. The true parent gains far more than he or she loses. The care, perplexing and exhausting as it often is, opens a fresh fountain of happiness in the depths of the inner life. So it always is; the path to the deepest and fullest satisfactions. You can attain a certain sort of happiness in isolation from common human experience, in shirking responsibilities, and in choice of the easiest way, but the loss outbalances the gain. When you shut out of your life a helpfulness to others, a responsibility of a burden that you might justly assume, you are not only closing the door to care, but to joy.—The Watchman.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and in the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Rich Square Drug Co.

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Stone carefully boxed and shipped at lowest rates.

I defy competition in prices. Save 20 per cent.

Yard 728 and 780 High Street
Portsmouth, Va.

Sharp Shooters—Look Out!

The summer will soon be past and we want to get off of hand some goods we do not care to carry over and this will be a bright opportunity for those wishing to purchase in these lines. About 500 yards of 12c lawns for 8c; a couple of pieces Printed Surah 25c for 17c; linen crash for 10c; 150 yards cheap crash for 5 and 6c; yard wide percales and good quality Gane 7c; millinery at cost, besides many other goods at very low figures and some especially low prices in tinware, table cutlery etc., which is slightly damaged. These prices will last during the month of August. Come one, come all! and we can give you satisfaction.

MATTIE B. COPELAND, Prop.
New York Jacket 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 low prices. These goods bought since March and all are the latest styles.

Dr. Warner's Health Corsets 75c; best calicos 4, 5c; yard wide cloth 5c; men's late style Sunday hats 25c; yard wide percales 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 roller 1; rug 20c to \$1.75; hammocks 50 to 90c; cotton warp 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 drummers to the trains and against our rules to drum and bother people on the streets. When you come to Walden, go direct to the large brick store on the corner nearly opposite my old stand and we will do all in our power to please you.

H. C. SPIERS,
Walden, N. C.