

The Whole Truth!

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The 25 cent size is just right for an ordinary, everyday cold. The 50 cent size is better for the cough of bronchitis, croup, grip, and hoarseness. The dollar size is the best for chronic coughs, as in consumption, chronic bronchitis, asthma, etc.

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Dentist.
Office over Griffin & Odom's store
WOODLAND, N. C.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
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Practice in all courts. Business promptly and faithfully attended to.

Cotton Seed Wanted
We want 50,000 bushels Cotton Seed. Will pay highest market prices.
WEAVER & LASSITER,
Rich Square, N. C.

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I have for rent one good three horse farm, situated in Hertford county. Good land, good buildings. Land was not cultivated this year.
M. E. S. ODOM,
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Cheap Clothing.
I have received a large lot of Pawn brokers Clothing which I am selling very cheap—the cheapest I ever sold before. Last season I sold a large quantity of clothing, and am prepared this year to give my patrons still better bargains.
W. H. ROBERTS,
Postoffice Building,
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FOR RENT,
I offer for rent my two (2) story ore building situated in the town of Conway, with or without lot attached, at reasonable rates. This store is located in best portion of the town for a store, and is well arranged for a general merchandising business. For further particulars apply to
C. F. FUTRELL,
Conway, N. C.

For Sale or Rent.
I offer for sale, rent or exchange for a farm a lot situated in Pendleton N. C., on R. & T. railroad, comprising one acre of land on which is situated a store with nice dwelling attached. The building is two stories high and contains large rooms. It is convenient to Roberts Chapel Baptist church and Providence Methodist church and Pendleton High School. Will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for a farm or rent if for 1901.
Parties desiring further information address:
THOS. B. STEPHENSON,
Pendleton, N. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Parker's Hair Balm is the best for itching scalp, dandruff, and all other troubles of the hair. It is also a good skin preservative and keeps the skin soft and smooth. It is sold in 25 cent and 50 cent bottles. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

The South Carolina Dispensary.

On the 1st of July, 1900, the dispensary was seven years old. Those seven years of its life were filled with exciting experience. There was a promise of its death in each election, succeeding its birth, but it has the support of three legislatures and a constitutional convention, the latter, indeed, going so far as to embed the best features of the dispensary in the fundamental law of the state, so that if a legislature should grant to individuals the right to sell liquor, they could only sell it under dispensary restrictions and regulations.

Death has come very, very close to the dispensary in the courts several times. It was fought hard by the ablest lawyers that could be employed by those whose business is destroyed. They shot at every spot of its armor, seeking a place to get through. And they did pierce its armor at times. Once the state supreme court knocked the breath out of the law. Then Tillman took his baby out in the bushes and kept it there until a reorganization of the supreme court led to the making of a new case and the new court revised the law. Again Judge Simonon in the United States circuit court crippled the dispensary by a decision which permitted competition with it by what were called "original package" shops. But ultimately the United States supreme court decided against those shops and, like the Arab, "they folded their tents and silently stole away."

But the dispensary has received its severest injuries and those which came nearest to being fatal, in the house of its friends. Men who claimed to be advocates of the dispensary and were placed in offices connected with it, misused them and created scandals which were very near to being the death of the institution. The men now in charge, however, are running the dispensary in such a way as to reestablish it in the good opinion of those of its friends who were disgusted by the short comings and wrong-doings of some of their predecessors.

Tillman claims to be the "daddy of the dispensary." Expediency is certainly its maternal ancestor. In the summer of 1892 nobody in South Carolina dreamt of the establishment of a dispensary and yet the legislature elected that year created the institution.

The prohibitionists had been becoming active for several years and, at their request, the state democratic executive committee had an extra box placed at each precinct, in which the voters were requested to express their preference between prohibition and license. While of those who did express a preference a majority of 10,000 favored prohibition, still their number was exceeded another 10,000 by those who were so dissatisfied with both prohibition and license that they would vote neither. Those who voted for prohibition were only a third of the total number voting in the primary that year.

When the legislature met that winter a prohibition bill was promptly introduced and it passed the house and bid fair to go through the senate. Tillman was governor and was in a quandary. He did not believe prohibition could be enforced and he knew it would deprive the state of considerable revenue without, to any extent, decreasing the consumption of liquor.

But several years before the little town of Athens, Ga; had tried an experiment. It closed the bars and ran a city dispensary in their place.

This Georgia seed sprouted and grew in South Carolina. T. Lary Gaunt was then editor of the Register, the organ of Tillman's supporters, and he had come to South Carolina from Athens. Tillman called him into consultation and thoroughly acquainted into the operations of the dispensary in Athens. This led to the preparation of the dispensary law as a compromise between prohibition and license, an effort to eliminate the evils of the latter without making operative

the fanatical intemperance of the former. A more novel proposition could not have come before the legislature, but backed by Tillman's influence, the dispensary law was adopted by the senate as an amendment to the prohibition bill passed by the house and the house accepted the amendment. There was a spirited fight to prevent its passage and strong speeches were made on both sides, with the license men fighting both the advocates of prohibition and the champions of the new dispensary idea.

The law as passed gave the barkeepers six months, to July 1, 1898, to dispose of their stock and get out of business. It was hard for them to realize that, like Othello, their occupation was gone. But so it was. The night before the law went into effect the bars did a tremendous business, many people who only occasionally took stimulants availing themselves of the last chance to patronize bars.

But for a woman, it is said, the dispensary would hardly have gotten started when it did. The legislature loaned the institution \$50,000 for capital to conduct the business with. The agricultural hall was made the state dispensary. The \$50,000 was nearly all used in preparing the plant for the state dispensary and no adequate amount was left to do business. The control of the dispensary was in the hands of a board of state officers, of which Governor Tillman was chairman. The effort to obtain a stock on credit came very near failing. The idea of the state engaging in the liquor business was new and whisky houses did not take kindly to it though many of them have since become convinced that it is a good thing. Moreover, the houses did not know how the dispensary would succeed, and credit was very risky.

After many failures, Gov. Tillman made an impression on the officers of a Pennsylvania company, but they said they could not extend the large credit desired without the consent of their principal stockholder, who was a woman. Tillman had an interview with her and convinced her with the result that the desired credit was obtained. All this seems strange now, when the dispensary's high credit is considered. There is not a whisky house in the country which would not gladly credit the dispensary. But it does not ask for credit, as it pays cash.

The first idea of the management of the dispensary was a state house board and a commissioner clothed with large powers. D. H. Traxler was the first commissioner and upon him and Governor Tillman devolved the hard work of organizing the business and starting it off. It was very successful, all things considered. While the percentage of profit was not as great as when more familiarity with the business was acquired, still it was considerable.

The commissioner was clothed with much power at first. When the election board was created the commissioner was shorn of his power which were transferred to that board.

The legislature at its session this year gave the commissioner much more power. As it now stands, roughly stated, the commissioner directs the business and the board of directors the policy of the dispensary.

The commissioner informs the board how much and what kind of liquor it needs and the boards buy accordingly. The liquor is shipped in as needed on order of the commissioner. The finer goods are bottled by the shippers and are shipped from the dispensary in their original cases. The commoner goods are bought in bulk and shipped to the state dispensary in barrels and there bottled. The dispensary has four tanks each holding about forty barrels. Whenever it is filled it is allowed to stand at least 24 hours before the whiskey is drawn off. The bottling room presents a very busy appearance. Young ladies buy and label the bottles which are promptly packed in wooden cases for shipment. There are always thousands of

these cases ready to fill orders from the country dispensaries.

The state dispensary buys beer already bottled for sale by the county dispensaries. The beer dispenser buys beer in kegs and bottles it themselves.

The dispensary buys about 15,000 barrels of whiskey a year. It takes over six million bottles and sixty thousand demi jons to bottle it. An equal number of labels are used.

At present thirty five hands are worked in the bottling department and three in the shipping department. In the winter this number is doubled.

Capt. Webb, the clerk has three bookkeepers under him and the commissioner has a bookkeeper and a stenographer.

N. H. Stansell and L. W. Boykin travel all over the state inspecting the accounts of the dispensers and checking their stock. W. W. Harris is clerk of the constabulary board. The seizures are shipped to the dispensary and held for thirty days. If not returned they are sold to the best advantage.

All kegs and barrels are sold at from 50 cents to a dollar. All heads of departments are heavily bonded.

The pay roll amounts to \$650 or more a week and other large sums are paid out in Columbia for freight, insurance, fuel, drayage, office supplies, etc.

That the dispensary has been a financial success is shown by the fact that it has earned nearly \$2,000,000 profit during the seven years it has been running. This has been divided between the state, towns and counties. Under the new law, the counties and towns will get nearly all the profits—Columbia (S. C.) Record.

Enjoy as You Go.

Some people mean to have a good time when their hard work is done—say at fifty. Others plan to enjoy themselves when their children are grown up. Others mean to take their pleasure when they get to be rich, or when their business is on a sure foundation, or the grind of some particular sorrow is past.

Such persons might as well give up ever having a good time. The season of delight which is so long waited and hoped for too rarely comes. Disease, poverty, death, claim each his victims. The lives of those whom we love, or our own, go out, and what is left?

Then, take your pleasure today while there is yet time. Things may not be in the best of shape for that visit you have been so long planning to your sister. It might be better if you could wait till you had a more stylish suit of clothes, or till the boy was at home from college to look after the place; but she is ready now. You are both growing old—you had better go.

John drives round with the horse. "Jump in mother," he says, "It is a lovely day. You need the fresh air." Don't say, "I can't go—I was intending to make some cakes," or "my dress isn't changed." Put on your warm coat, tie a veil around your hat, and take your ride. If you don't take such things when you can get them, they are apt to be gone when you want them again.

Don't say, "I shall be glad when that child is grown up. What quantities of trouble he makes!" No—enjoy his cunning ways—revel in his affectionate hugs and kisses—they will not be so plentiful by and by. Enjoy his childhood. It will look sweet to you when it is gone forever.

Enjoy the little of every day. The great favors of fortune come to but few, and those who have them tell us that the quiet, homely joys that are within the reach of us all infinitely are the best. Then let us not cast them away, but treasure every sunbeam, and get all the light and warmth from it that the blessing holds.—Family Friend.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at Rich Square Drug Co's store. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price, 25 cents per box. Samples free.

State Literary and Historical Society.

At a recent conference of gentlemen and ladies held in Raleigh it was determined to take steps for organization of a State Literary and Historical Association. The undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of the State, setting forth briefly the purpose of such association and extending to all persons and organizations that may be interested an invitation to meet in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday night of Fair week, October 23rd prox. at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of the Agricultural Building. The chief purpose of the Association will be:

First, to promote the reading habit among the people of North Carolina.

Second, to stimulate the production of literature in our State.

Third, to collect and preserve historical material.

In carrying out these purposes the Association will hope to aid in the improvement of our public schools, in the establishment of public libraries, in the formation of literary clubs, in the collection and republication of North Carolina literature worthy to be preserved and now rapidly passing away, in the publication of an annual record or bibliography of North Carolina literary productions, in the collection of historical material and the foundation of an historical museum, and in the correction of slanders, misrepresentations and other injurious facts done our State.

We are confident that much good can be accomplished by an association composed of even a few members who shall earnestly endeavor to promote these purposes. We therefore invite all both ladies and gentlemen, who are interested in this movement to be present at the time and place above indicated, to take part in the conference that is to be held, and to enroll themselves as members of the Association.

WALTER CLARK.
GEO. T. WINSTON.
W. J. PEELE.
HENRY JEROME STOCKARD.
D. H. HILL.
MISS REBECCA CAMERON.
MRS. JOHN VAN LANDINGHAM.

The Weldon Fair.

(Weldon News)

Just a little more than three weeks to the time when the gates at the fair ground will swing open to admit the multitudes of people who will flock here from all over the country. The dates are October 30th, 31st and November 1st and 2nd. It will be a notable week in Weldon's history. It will be a week of pleasure and the town will be in a wild state of gayety. Great trains will run every few minutes between Weldon and the fair grounds and there will be a rush and a scramble. The fat man the snake charmer, and the man with a two headed calf, the wild animal show and the numerous other attractions on the midway will each have fast talking folks upon boxes telling of the wonders within the tents; the brass band will make it lively; the races will make it exciting the pretty girls will turn the heads of the old boys; and make them young once more; the people who go up in balloons will make your head dizzy to watch their flight and your hearts will give great bounds when you meet your best girl, all fresh and smiling, and everybody will be happy and will wish that the fair like the brook, could go on forever. Don't miss it. Come and bring everybody else with you.

FRANK J. CHENEY
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Halle's Cataract Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, etc.
Halle's Family Pills are the best.

China.

The question to-day with European governments is, What are the white men going to do with four hundred millions of yellow men?

To our mind another question likely to be vastly more important one of these days is: What are the four hundred millions of yellow men going to do with the white men?

Napoleon said, "Better let China alone. The Chinese are harmless now. We might conquer some of their provinces, but we should teach them the art of war and they might, in time, get great armies build or buy great navies and conquer France."

If European governments should kill a million Chinamen and teach them the art of war, how about the three hundred and ninety-nine millions who have learned it? And if in learning the art of war they should also learn the art of peace, and with three hundred and ninety-nine millions of cheap laborers enter the world's markets, in competition with Europe and American labor, what then?

The question is now, what are the white men going to do with the yellow men, but may it not be the great question of the future, what are the yellow men going to do with the whites?

Many years ago we met in Paris our United States ambassador to China (Mr. Burlingame) and asked him whether it would not be a good plan to establish a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in China. He replied that cruelty to animals was unknown in China. They were wonderfully humane to animals.

At the New Orleans International Exposition in the winter of 1884 we were assured by the gentlemen representing both China and Japan that Mr. Burlingame's statement was correct.

In the United States we have enacted, as everybody knows, most striking laws to shut out Chinamen, while the Chinese government has received all Americans kindly, and we are assured that the present trouble has not been caused by our missionaries, but by the laud-governments of Europe. We are assured that the Chinese are larger, physically, than the Japanese, and as a nation more intelligent, and that while peaceably inclined, they will, when properly armed and disciplined, make excellent soldiers, as they have little fear of death. On the whole we think it our duty, in the interest of peace on earth, to speak a kind word for the Chinamen and to express the hope that the vast suffering, both to animals and men, involved in a Chinese war, may be prevented.

We have had wars enough already. What we want now is humane education and "Bands of Mercy" in the schools of all countries of the civilized world.—GEO. T. ANGELL in Dumb Animals.

The Twelve Mistakes of Life.

An English paper gives a list of what it terms the twelve mistakes of life.

While there are undoubtedly other mistakes than these mentioned the list is a fairly comprehensive one. It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for experience and judgment in youth; to look for protection in our own actions; to worry ourselves with what cannot be remedied; not to yield in immaterial matters; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation so far as lies in our power; not to consider every thing impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp to every thing. And the last and greatest mistake of all is to live for time alone, with no thought for the future when any moment may launch us into eternity.

You have read of the cures by Hood's Sarrapella, and you should have perfect confidence in its merit. It will do you good.

A Famous Resort.

If anyone has an hour to spend in looking around at things that are pleasing to the eye would like to have you come round to Woodland Racket Store and look over the line of Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions, Clothing for men and boys, Crockery, Fancy and Plain Glass ware, latest in Curtains and Curains in Swiss, Counterpanes, Shades Carpets, Pictures, Easels, Rocking chairs, Harness, Saddles, Tin and Enamelled ware, Hardware, Gents Furnishings, Ladles cheap Skirts, Capes and Jackets, and just inside the door my famous "Bargain Counter" for remnants in piece goods and an attractive line of 5, 10, 15 and 25c goods. Something new. Of course I cannot mention everything, but lest though not least, I refer to my New Fall Millinery which is spoken of by some here who have had experience in millinery as being a beautiful line of shapes and trimmings of the latest styles besides the novelties in walking hats and sailors. I will further say that I expect to have the same milliner (Lizzie Terrie) who trimmed for me last spring, she being a lady of good taste and up to date ideas in hat trimming and dressmaking. She expects to speed a few weeks in Baltimore in order to inform herself especially for this fall at Armstrong & Cator's which will equip her for any work she may have to do. Will be here first of next month.

Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
MATTIE E. OPELAND, Prop.
New York Racket Store
WOODLAND, N. C.

Wonderful

Why pay \$40. or \$50. for a Sewing Machine when an order to me will in a few days put as good a machine as is made at your nearest depot which you can take home and keep for 10 days, then if you find it as recommended send me \$17.50 and the machine is yours. A 5 year guarantee goes with each machine. Can be returned to same depot if not as represented. These are new, first class machines, not second hand.

Jewelry.

Anything in this line you want if you want a watch it will pay you to inspect my stock. Watches from \$1.00 to \$100.00. Have recently purchased at a Pawn Broker's House in New York City a lot of Standard make Watches, 20 to 25 year Gold filled cases, scarcely show any wear whatever movements best make, such as Elgin, Waltham, G. M. Wheeler, from 11 to 17 jewels, which I am going to sell while they last at from \$10.00 to \$13.50, giving with each watch a written guarantee for 18 years.

Book Department.

New lot of Encyclopedia Britanica good print, good paper, nicely bound, 25 volumes, the complete set for \$13.50. Dickens complete works in 15 volumes only \$3.75. A. Conan Doyle's works, 6 volumes, \$1.25. Dumas' works, 6 volumes, \$1.25. James Fenimore Cooper's works in 5 volumes \$1.25. Hall Cain's works, 5 volumes, \$1.00. G. A. Henty's works, 5 volumes, \$1.00. Hawthorne's complete works in 5 volumes, \$1.25. Scott's works in 12 volumes, \$3.75. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, genuine sheep binding, only \$3.75. Thackeray's works, 10 volumes \$3.00.

All the above good print, on good paper and nicely bound in cloth.

We also have single volumes of the standard poets, such as Scott, Byron, Tennyson and dozens of others, nicely bound, good print and paper, at only 35 cents each.

A large line of nice Bibles—Teacher's Bibles, Family Bibles, large print Testaments way below the usual price. Many other books and everything in the stationery line that you may want all at stunning low prices.

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The Fall session under the management of W. F. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va., Principal, will begin September 17, 1900.
Board and tuition reasonable for further information write to
J. A. GARRISS,
Conway, N. C.