

# Roanoke-Chowan Times.

VOLUME 9

RICH SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

NUMBER 4

## TIME IS LIFE

The father? Gone for the doctor. The mother? Alone with her suffering child. Will the doctor never come? When there is croup in the house you can't get the doctor quick enough. It's too dangerous to wait. Don't make such a mistake again; it may cost a life. Always keep on hand a dollar bottle of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It cures the croup at once. Then when any one in the family comes down with a hard cold or cough a few doses of the Pectoral will cut short the attack at once. A 25 cent bottle will cure a miserable cold; the 50c. size is better for a cold that has been hanging on.

Keep the bottle also on hand.

"About 25 years ago I came near dying with consumption, but was cured with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, since which time I have kept Ayer's medicine in the house and recommend them to all my friends."

C. D. MATHEWSON, Jan. 14, 1899, Bristol, Va.  
Write the Doctor. If you have not completely recovered and desire the best medical advice, write the doctor freely. Address: DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

## DR. J. M. JACBS, Dentist.

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

## Gay & Midyette,

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

## 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 Britannica 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 Cahn's works, 5 volumes, \$1.00. G. A. Hanly'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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## FAVORS STOCK LAW

How the Idea of Fencing the Farm Originated—No Longer a Necessity For It—Advantages Pointed Out.

MR. EDITOR:—Seeing the columns of your paper are open to the public for the discussion of the stock law for Northampton county, I wish to offer a mere suggestion, since I am interested in whatever appeals to the general good of our State and the stock law I think decidedly affects the material interest of any people. While I am not at present a resident of the county, yet I do feel a personal interest in any question that promises to advance the interest of the county.

I have read with much interest the discussion in your paper both for and against the proposed law. I believe those who oppose it are honest in their conviction, but merely mistaken in their opinion. First let us consider this question from a moral business point of view; and secondly, from a practical business point of view. From a moral point as we discuss the question let us see which should be fenced, the stock or the farm. Some say the stock; others say the farm, but mere opinion proves nothing in either case.

The first idea was to fence the farm. This idea doubtless grew out of the fact that originally stock was wild and plentiful. As man changed his mode of living from the wild savage to the civilized man he found it more easy to fence his little farm than it was to fence the wild beast. Hence this idea. But we are no longer troubled with the wild beast. The woods are not so large while our farms have grown from the little patch of potatoes or corn to the great farms. These changes carry with it the necessity of other changes, and the old arguments so strong in favor of fencing the farm when our fathers were boys are worthless in many respects at this stage of advancement.

To fence the farm instead of the stock (reasoning from analogy in law), seems very similar to jailing the county to protect its people from the assaults of violent persons. It is the cattle that does the damage instead of the farm; so lets us try to house the guilty party.

For, this law places the responsibility of caring for mischievous stock on the owners. It therefore protects the innocent and compels the proper man to care for his stock or kill it. Many farmers have sadly realized the annoyance of mean stock frequently let run at liberty on purpose by the owners. Under the existing laws the only alternative is the enmity of a neighbor because of difficulty over stock. With the proposed law, the lawful fence, a requirement of the law that is hard to comply with and one that work advantageously for the man with mean stock since it is so hard to prove a fence lawful, would reverse its burden and place it where it belongs since if his stock should break out he would have to prove his fence was lawful.

Secondly, let us consider the question from a practical business point of view. After having determined that it is morally business let us next see whether it is practical. Is it practical? Some answer "yes," others "no." But here again mere opinion counts for little. Facts tell the tale.

People who have never lived where a stock law exists really know very little about whether it would bring good or evil with its possession. They may conjecture but how wildly they miss the mark is readily seen by looking at a few instances. For example when your railroad from Boykins to Lewiston was proposed, many conjecturers saw it in ruin for the county. But now some say only the sleepy dreamers would return to the old state of affairs.

So, it is not surprising that some who have tried the law do not like it and very earnestly oppose it. This is not strange. A few opponents do not vote gener-

ally dissatisfaction of a county nor even a neighborhood. Some people still oppose railroads but railroads certainly are a common benefit. While this class of kickers would go back to the old things when everything was hauled by wagon we can hardly see how people then got along. And too, some would load the railroads with the responsibility of bringing all the hard times the whole country at large and individuals in particular have sustained ever since the first foot of railroad track was laid.

But does it really pay where the law has been tried? I answer "yes." This is shown in the growth of towns and the improvement of stock where it has been tried. I do not claim it has been everywhere equally successful for in some places perhaps the people went into it half hearted and really only tried it in part. Just as men may build a railroad—making a splendid track—run the road through a fertile country and yet do no good simply because they put poor engines on the track. Again these railroads may not benefit a few individuals though they may do so much good to the public generally. You know the general good is what laws must seek to benefit and build up if they would be equitable and just: rather than the few who might profit by the spoils of the many. There is an appalling lack of real information on this subject. People have such misapprehension of what the law really proposes. Hence I have tried to furnish a little light because as intelligent men, honest in our purposes, and true to our convictions we are anxious to know so as to do what is right.

It is claimed that it will affect the market. That is true. It will. But it will prove to be a decided advantage. You will have better cattle for the market and more cattle. While your county furnishes cattle for home market and ship large quantities the same can truthfully be said for Rowan. We have stock law and yet we supply the home market—Salisbury alone has a population of about 15,000 people with suburbs—and at the same time we ship large quantities of cattle. Then we ship better cattle. This is one great argument for it. Cattle are better for beef, better for milk, better for butter. So far as I know everywhere that the stock law exists the county furnishes most of its butter and much better grade of butter than where the law does not exist.

Again the cost is diminished. The cows being better and the hogs better, quantity and quality can be had at the same cost as before. Every farmer who has tried it knows the improved stock is superior to the old stock but it must be kept up and cared for. To fence the stock and also fence the farm increases unnecessarily the cost of raising cattle.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do think the stock law would be a decided advantage to your people. However, as I do not live in the county, I merely write this as my views. Hoping the people will act wisely in this affair, I leave the subject to those more intimately concerned.

J. T. E.  
Rowan, Co., N. C.

## The Home Paper.

We feel sorry for the man who does not read his home paper. He is no better than a man with out a country. He is like the homeless cow that has no regular pasture, but grazes around promiscuously on weeds and thistles. No matter what other papers he may read the solid safe and straightforward citizen always insists upon having his home paper.—LaGrange Sentinel.

## Every Movement Hurts.

When you have rheumatism. Muscles stiff and sore and joints are painful. It does not pay to suffer long from this disease when it may be cured so promptly and perfectly by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine goes right to the spot neutralizes the acidity of blood, which causes rheumatism, and puts an end to the pain and stiffness.

Billiousness is cured by Hood's Pills.

## OPPOSES STOCK LAW.

One Half If not Two Thirds of the Area of Northampton Set With Nutritious Grasses and Clover the Year Round.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in your issue of the 11th of this month, an article from the pen of Latin setting forth some fancies in favor of a stock law in Northampton. He takes Surry county as his ideal. This county is the 9th county west from Northampton on the Virginia line. He states that "the soil in Surry is very sterile" therefore, there is no range for stock. If this be the fact the people of Surry did a good thing in adopting the stock law.

Now lets place Northampton on the side of Surry, and draw a fair and impartial comparison. Surry is sterile and affords no range for stock to subsist on; on the contrary, Northampton with at least one half, if not two thirds of her area outside of enclosures, is set with nutritious grasses and clover. There is but little broom grass in my section, Japan clover has taken its place. Our marshes abound with feeds and grass the year round; and in summer it grows to such an extent that it is a protection to young grass in winter. I have in midwinter parted the grass and found the ground matted with green grass. This obviates the necessity of silos. While the stock law may be a blessing to Surry, as it is almost a barren waste, it would be to the reverse here for our surroundings are to the opposite of Surry; and I am of the opinion most of our farmers know which side of their bread is buttered, even if some people do get their butter from Surry.

I would like to know if Latin takes much stock in farming and butter making. But I should think not as he imports his butter from Surry. I suppose he has two reasons for this. First his cow gives one quart of milk for 90 days in the year. Second his taste has become distorted and he prefers embalmed butter. The people in my section prefer it fresh from nature's fountain, and as a general thing we have a surplus. I have shipped butter direct to Norfolk on several occasions when the local markets were glutted; and not long ago I saw a pretty good sized bank get a tip in the store of Weaver & Gay in Jackson and land on the floor, and the same day there was between fifteen and twenty pounds offered for sale by the farmers and no purchasers could be found. This looks like a butter famine in Northampton.

Latin asks in classic style if I would be willing to turn back in the race of prosperity and progress. To this I answer, no. But Latin seems to have a tendency in that direction, for he is asking the people of Northampton where her virgin soil is at most grazing under nutritious food for stock, and where more than half her area is being used for stock, to take pattern after Surry county, which he describes as a barren waste. We can't do it until he tells us what to do with our stock. He seems averse to splitting rails, and his theory is that pine rails are not good for the health of stock so we must wait for information. I am afraid he expects us to tie them and that he has a corner on strigs. Some people are averse to splitting rails or performing any kind of labor and I will venture the assertion and back that assertion by one of the cows H. H. gave water (if they were mine) that if the time spent at the one horse town country stores and postoffices, discussing and advocating the stock law, was spent in splitting rails and repairing fences we would have the best fence in America. Latin appears to know but little about fence making, as he says it takes all winter and spring to do it. Two average men can split rails and repair the fence around a two horse farm in six days. I heard an advocate of the stock law say a short time ago, "I wish we had the stock law here." I asked him "why," and he said he had put his hogs in his pasture and they would not stay; that they preferred to stay

in his corn field. I presume he thought the law would have a salutary effect upon them and they would stay in the pasture. But if he ever gets the law he will find the hogs will not regard it. H. H. (another stock law man) not more than three months ago, when his stock took a liking to town said to me, "If I have to put my stock up I had as well cut their heads off," still he favors a law to make him put them up. And right here I will thank H. H. for watering some hogs he supposed were mine, which I am of the opinion was a mistake.

Latin seems to have a great hankering for Surry butter, says it is very toothsome; this in his opinion may be a fact; it does not taste of pine rails. But I wish to say to Latin, that I have eaten butter from the blue grass region of Kentucky, and from the mountains of North Carolina and Virginia and from the clover fields of Maryland and Pennsylvania and I think I am a judge of butter, and I am frank to say I have raised butter on my farm equal to any I ever ate from the places mentioned. And I might add that I had eaten butter of my own raising twelve months in the year for thirty years.

If there is a man in Northampton who does not raise butter sufficient for his family, the fault lies in him and not in his surroundings; and were the stock law in force here such men would never taste butter unless someone gave it to them.

I am of the opinion Latin is misleading in some of his statements. He states that Guilford has \$15,000,000 invested in factories. I am now asking for information. Does all the stockholders live in Guilford, and was this fifteen millions made in the county since the stock law took effect? Latin says Guilford has the greatest railroad center in the South. Did the stock law form this center, or was it there before the stock law? Did the people of Guilford contribute all the money to build the seven colleges, and was it all made since the stock law has been in vogue? Do the people in Guilford give all the patronage to keep them up, or does a large portion come from counties where pine rail fences exist? Will Latin please show us where the pine rail fences did or did not cut any figure in the factories, colleges and railroad centers in Guilford. We are waiting. Latin does not cite Halifax as a model—he dares not—it is to close to us, and its surroundings are or were similar to ours. As long as the dilapidated looks of Halifax are before my eyes and I hear the sad wail of its toilers whom the stock law has brought to grief I cannot heed the siren voice of Latin.

R. S. BARRHAM,  
Rehoboth, N. C.

## A Plan That Succeeds.

(Mt. Olive Advertiser.)  
The success of small cottonmills erected in the South on the installment plan of paying for stock is little less than remarkable, and proves that such an enterprise can be built in any community if the people will pay a small sum each week towards the accomplishment of such a purpose.

The most successful plants now in operation are those that were erected on the plan generally used by building associations; any person being permitted to become a stockholder upon the payment of twenty five cents a week on each share subscribed. The shares are generally placed at \$50 each, and when one half of the amount required for the enterprise has been raised, the buildings are erected and bonds issued to provide equipment and working capital. The payment of twenty-five cents a week per share continues until sufficient, when combined with the profits of the business, to discharge the bonded indebtedness.

Several of the best paying mills in North Carolina have been built on this plan, and their success prompts the thought: "Why can't Mount Olive do what other towns have done; why can't our people accomplish what many others have accomplished?"

## Success in Sight.

(Weldon Leader.)  
It is a gratifying sign of the independence of the people of North Carolina that we are able to report this week that the success of Gen. Carr's candidacy for the U. S. Senate seems assured. The people feeling that no man can lay absolute claim to the office, have reflected, and thinking of the great things that Julian S. Carr has done for this State they are going to elect this Democrat without guile to the office he seeks.

Julian Carr is one of nature's noblemen. He has a heart filled with love for his fellow man and his charity has been boundless.

In politics the Democrat party has had no truer friend. His time, his talents, his money, have been lavished upon it. The man who attempts to belittle his liberality is too contemptible to notice. Without his aid the party would at times have gone to the wall.

We call upon every man who reads these lines to vote for Carr, the friend of the old soldiers, their comrade in the civil war; to vote for Carr, the supporter of education and of religion; to vote for Carr, the builder of material prosperity for North Carolina, to vote for Carr, the true blue Democrat; to vote for Carr; the candidate of the people, Carr the philanthropist, Carr one of the State's noblest sons.

Serofula in the blood shows itself sooner or later in swellings, sores, eruptions. But Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures it.

## Brilliant Wedding.

Your correspondent feels called upon to announce and give some detailed account of the marriage of our worthy young friend, Mr. David Harsey Hedgpeth to Mrs. Ruby J. Atkinson, (the widow of Mr. Thomas O. Atkinson and a daughter of the late Joseph J. Vaughan. This pleasant event took place on Wednesday the 10th inst. at Roberts Chapel Baptist church at 8 o'clock P. M. and perhaps in the history of our little town and church no occasion of this character was ever attended with more system, brilliancy, and solemnity.

The church was artistically decorated by the friends of the contracting parties. The altar was arched with flowers and evergreens. The church was softly lighted by lamps of various sizes. The stand was profusely decorated with flowers. The many flowers and lights made the whole altar a scene of almost fairy like beauty. A large company of friends had gathered early in the evening to witness the ceremony and promptly at a few minutes past 8 o'clock the bridal party entered and advanced to the altar with measured steps to Mendelssohn's wedding march played by Mrs. Ida M. Sykes. The bridesmaids dressed in white organdy and laces, first entered the church in the following order and crossing in front of the arch: Miss Virgie Martin and Mr. Richard Vick, Miss Myrtle Plythe and Mr. R. E. Draper, Miss Pattie Lyster and Mr. Roland B. Flythe, Miss Mary Steppenson and Mr. W. H. Woodard, Miss Daisy Beals and Mr. Luke Vick, Mr. Dallas Cook. Then the bride leaning on the arm of first maid of honor, Miss Mattie Hedgpeth, sister of the groom. The bride was richly attired in white carrying a bouquet of white roses. She was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Samuel Parker, a first cousin of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. Scarborough, of Murfreesboro.

During the entire ceremony beautiful strains of soft music floated from the mellow organ to the right of the altar. Thus ended this beautiful and happy marriage, after which the bridal party and the invited guests proceeded to the home of Mrs. Mariah Hedgpeth, mother of the groom where all entered into merriment of the evening. All hearts were full of joy as well as full of hope for the future happiness of Harsey and our Ruby.

M.

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## Chock Full.

My fall goods are now arriving and my store is chock full of goods from floor to ceiling. I bought these goods with a view of giving my patrons satisfaction in quality and prices, and that I intend to do. I do not claim to have the largest stock or the greatest variety; but I do claim to give as good value for your money as any one else—to sell goods at a small profit which I am enabled to do, employing no unnecessary help and making my expenses very small.

## SHOES.

I have a big stock of shoes on hand more than I ever bought before. There is not a pair of shoes in my store that has been in here for six months, so in buying of me you are sure to get new stock, and I guarantee my prices to be as low as can be found anywhere.

## DRY GOODS.

I have a well selected stock of Dry Goods, and some big bargains in ladies dress goods. I have a beautiful line of Outings at 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 cents per yard. Good calico as low as 4c. yard; Serges, new and beautiful styles, Percales, Satines, Cloak Goods and other goods in this line all at popular prices—popular because they are not allowed to remain on my shelves long.

## BROWN COTTONS.

I am making a specialty of Cotton Cloths and Plaids or Domestic Goods. Good yard wide cotton cloth at 5c. per yard; extra heavy yard wide at 7c. Bleached cottons, yard wide, from 6c. to 10 cents, good value.

## NOTIONS.

I have in this Department some good sellers, Ladies Hose at from 5c. up. Gents Half Hose at 5c. up. Mens Gloves, big value at 25c; Extra Good quality at 30 cents, Mens Heavy Undershirts at 25, 50 and up. My customers express surprise at the cheapness of these undershirts. Full line of working and dress shirts at surprisingly low prices, as well as overalls and other goods in this line.

## COATS AND PANTS.

Heavy, good quality, Winter Coats at \$1.25 to \$1.50; Good Pants for Winter wear, at 75c. to \$1.50 per pair.

## GROCERIES.

I receive almost every day additions to my stock of Groceries. I make a specialty of high grade flour and Pure Lard. A nice lot of N. C. O. med Herrings and Lake White Fish, cheap. I have a big trade in pure lard. I buy it in 5, 10 and 50 pound cans and in tierces, and in 500 pound lots. I have established good trade in Pure Hog Lard.

## CHICKENS & EGGS

I want to buy your Chickens and Eggs and will pay you either cash or trade. I was the first and for a long time the only merchant in this section to pay farmers cash for chickens and eggs. I am forcing others to adopt this plan, which should have been adopted long ago. Farmers in this section show their gratitude for this action of mine by selling me most of the chickens and eggs they have to sell. I buy and ship more eggs and chickens from Rich Square than all the other merchants in Rich Square and vicinity together, and stand ready to prove this assertion by my shipping books and Express receipts. Come to see me.

Yours to serve,  
MILLS H. CONNER,  
Rich Square, N. C.

## L. C. DAUGHTREY.

## Marble and Granite Dealer

Special attention paid to Cemetery work. All orders received by mail filled without delay. Stone carefully boxed and shipped at lowest rates. I defy competition in prices. Save 20 per cent. Yard 728 and 730 High Street Portsmouth, Va.

## FOR BUGGIES

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BRIDLES  
SADDLES & C.  
at reasonable prices go to  
W. T. FICARD'S  
Jackson, N. C.  
Handmade Harness at about the price you have to pay for machine made.  
Agent for Wrenn's Buggy.