

Roanoke-Chowan Times.

ANDREW J. CONNOR, Publisher.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 Per Annum.

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NUMBER 17.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about it, and will tell you so. Follow his advice, and you will be made well.

HOTEL BURGWIN.
JACKSON, N. C.
JAMES SCULL, PROP.
Rates \$2.00 per day. 50c. per meal.

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J. S. GRANT, PROPRIETOR.
Terms 50c. per meal or \$2.00 per day.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
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Practice in all courts. Business promptly and faithfully attended to.

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DENTIST,
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Is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work in the most approved manner.

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Am prepared to do first class work. See or correspond with me before contracting.

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E. S. ELLIOTT
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HOUSE MOVERS

We are now prepared to move houses of any size. Prices low. Will be to your interest to see us.

COPELAND BROTHERS,
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Are You

Coming?

TO BUY THE CELEBRATED

Creeksville Mill

FLOUR

It is made from the choicest wheat. Notice that sweet nutty flavor.

Guaranteed pure and wholesome. Manufactured by

P. T. HICKS.

If others praise them then we sell. If others buy them then we sell.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Secretary of the Audubon Society of North Carolina To THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Your secretary begs leave to submit the following report of work done by the Audubon Society of North Carolina for the year ending March 11, 1903:

Late in February, 1902, at a meeting of the faculty of the State Normal and Industrial College, a committee of three was appointed to arrange for a public meeting to consider a proposition made by a member of the faculty to effect that a State organization be formed for the study and protection of birds and the preservation of game. This committee, consisting of Miss Laura C. C. Miss Bertha Lee and T. Gilbert Pearson gave notice of such a meeting to be held in the chapel of the college on March 11. About one hundred and fifty people were present on this occasion. Several speeches were made and an organization was effected with one hundred and forty seven charter members. The officers elected were: President, Hon. J. Y. Joyner, State Supt. Public Instruction; Vice President, T. Gilbert Pearson, Professor of Biology, Geology in the State Normal and Industrial College; Secretary, Miss Annie F. Petty, Librarian in the same institution; Treasurer, Prof. Walter Thompson, at that time Principal of the South Greensboro Graded School. During the next few weeks the vice president visited six public schools and formed branch societies among the pupils and teachers. Two of these were in Durham, two in Winston-Salem, one in Burlington and one in Greensboro.

In June the Audubon Society held a meeting in connection with the North Carolina Teachers Assembly, at Mordecai City, at which time several addresses were made on the subject of bird study in the schools. At this meeting a new election of officers was necessitated by the removal of Prof. Thompson to a distant part of the State, and by Miss Petty's resignation, due to the greatly increased work of the secretary which she felt unable to satisfactorily discharge. Your present secretary was elected to fill her place, and Mr. Wm. A. Blair, President of the People's National Bank of Winston-Salem was elected vice president. Prof. R. N. Wilson of Guilford College, was chosen treasurer, and Miss Selma Webb, of Shelby, assistant secretary.

The following executive committee direct the affairs of the Society:

W. A. Blair, Winston-Salem, Chairman; T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary, Greensboro; Prof. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist, Chapel Hill; J. F. Jordan, Sheriff, Guilford county, Greensboro; Prof. D. Matt Thompson, Superintendent City Schools, Statesville; Dr. C. P. Ambler, Asheville; H. H. Brimley, Curator State Museum, Raleigh; P. D. Gold, Jr., Greensboro; Prof. J. I. Foast, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro; Miss Viola Boddie, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro; Prof. C. F. Tomlinson, Superintendent City Schools, Winston-Salem; E. P. Wharton, President Southern Loan and Trust Company, Greensboro. The President, Secretary and Treasurer are ex officio members of this committee.

The chief object for which the Executive Committee has been working is the creation of a better sentiment in the State for the protection of the wild birds, and as the first step in this direction it was earnestly sought to secure better legislation for the preservation of the song and game birds of the State. Looking to this end, seventy-five thousand leaflets bearing on this topic have been published and distributed in North Carolina to meet the expense of publication as well as paying a salaried stenographer, traveling expenses, postage, etc., it became necessary to increase the membership list, as thus far the membership fees are the main source of income to the Society. Your secretary and others have interested themselves in this matter and the membership at the present time is as follows:

Regular members (annual fee, 25 cents) 880.

Junior members (annual fee, 10 cents) 412.

Life members (annual fee, \$5.00) 100.

Life members (\$10.00, paid once) 25.

For some months past the work of the Society has been directed mainly toward the end of securing the passage of the "Audubon Bill" for bird protection, and to present meeting of the Legislature. Governor Aycock in his message to the General Assembly made this recommendation:

"THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA."

"About a year ago there was formed, at Greensboro, the Audubon Society of North Carolina. The object of this society is to protect and preserve the game and non-game birds of the State. Already the society contains a large membership of many of the best people in the State. We have heretofore paid little attention to the preservation of our birds, other than those which have been protected for the sake of game, but the birds other than game birds are of great practical value to man. They render much service as destroyers of insects which are injurious to vegetation, as consumers of small rodents; as destroyers of large quantities of seeds of injurious plants, and scavengers. Some of these birds consume more than their own weight of insects daily. In this way they are of great protection to our crops, and the little injury which they do to them is much more than counterbalanced by the service rendered. There have been found in the State three hundred and twelve species of birds, but they become scarcer with each year. Many of them are almost entirely extinct. Our sea birds have been almost exterminated for the plumes collected for the great millinery houses. The Audubon Society will ask for the enactment of a law protecting all these birds. The society will undertake the task of enforcing the law without expense to the State. I recommend a careful and favorable consideration of the plans which will be proposed by the society."

The bill introduced in the House by Representative Roberson of Guilford County, provides for the selection of game wardens by the society. They shall be commissioned by the Governor, and paid by the society out of a fund arising from a license tax of \$10, which is required of every non-resident coming into the State to hunt. The bill also makes provisions for the protection of most of the non-game birds and their nests. After being nobly defended by Mr. Roberson and his friends and receiving the support of Senator Glenn, also of Guilford county, the bill was ratified and became a law March 6, 1903.

I wish to speak of the great assistance which has been rendered to our society by Mr. William Datcher, of New York City, Chairman of the Committee on bird protection of the American Ornithologist Union. The contributions which have been made to our work through him amount to \$150.00 and his advice and suggestions have been of much practical service in getting the society upon a substantial footing.

The increasing interest in the subjects of bird study is very gratifying to those who are interested in the preservation of our birds, and it may not be out of place here to mention that during the past year your secretary has accepted twenty eight invitations to address audiences on this subject, and on these various occasions has spoken to 3,980 adults and 2,690 children.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE.

The opportunities for service which are now open to the Audubon Society of North Carolina are very great. Large numbers of circulars bearing on the economic value of birds to the farmer and the fruit grower should be widely distributed. The coming year at teachers' institutes, farmers' institutes and among the school children of the State. Free circulating libraries of the best nature books and lectures illustrated with lantern slides could be used to good advantage. These things can be easily done if the income from the membership fees warrant the expenditure, and your secretary would suggest that an earnest effort be made on the part of the executive committee and others to interest the friends of the bird everywhere in joining the Society.

By means of the Thayer fund,

the agent of which is Mr. William Datcher, the society expects to be able to place wardens along the North Carolina coast the coming summer to protect the seagulls and terns from the millinery feather gatherers.

Wardens for the enforcement of the game laws are now possible in many counties in the state and will be on duty this year.

In conclusion it may be well to call attention to the fact that the recent Legislature of North Carolina displayed great confidence in the integrity and judgment of the Audubon Society in granting it such unprecedented powers for the enforcement of the game and bird protective laws of the state and it behooves the society to act with great care and wisdom in the exercise of its prerogatives:

Respectfully submitted,
T. GILBERT PEARSON, Sec.

An Important Problem.

One of the most important economic problems before the people of North Carolina today is the improvement of their public roads. The people are at last aroused to the necessity of this work, and within the next few years, there will undoubtedly be a demand for a large number of men who have scientific and practical knowledge of road-construction. In order to meet this demand, the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Raleigh offers a Summer Course in Road Building for the benefit of those who, from lack of time or for other reasons, are unable to take advantage of the regular college courses in Engineering and Road Building. The Course will be such as to prepare those who wish to take up this work in the future, and who also be of great benefit to those who are already engaged in it.

Instruction will be given in Location, Grading, Construction of Road-bed, Drainage, and the use of the various materials for the road covering. Road making machinery will be discussed, and the advantages and disadvantages of each machine explained as applying to the different localities of our State. Practical instruction will be given in such use of the level instrument as is necessary to the road builder, and also such draughting as is essential to his work. Visits will be made to places where roads are being built around Raleigh.

The Course will be from July 1st to July 31st. Expenses for the whole course, board and room \$10, tuition and registration \$6. Reduced rates on railroads. For additional information address W. C. Riddick, Professor of Civil Engineering, A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C.

Good Roads.

Good roads are among the evidences of high civilization of national necessity or an advance in prosperity. They are certainly a luxury. At a more primitive period of our own development, that told about the whole story of their place in public estimation. If a city or smaller community could afford them, well and good; their construction was justifiable, like the erection of statues and fountains. If it could not, it didn't do much. We were a rugged people and bounces and jolts were accepted as a part of our discipline. We didn't need the roads for military purposes as did the old Romans or as the Spaniards thought they did when they built the splendid highway from Ponce to San Juan in the island of Porto Rico, and we never dreamed that good roads were among the most powerful levers in industrial and commercial development.

There has at last been an awakening to the value of smooth and hard highways. A new conviction has dawned upon us. We are still stretching ourselves and struggling with it, but it has found lodgment and will in time work its way. Most of us are longing for the day when instead of enjoying a mile or two of improved highway, which only emphasizes the discomfort and wretchedness of the ten miles which we may strike later on, we can start out on a day's ride over country roads that shall continue from start to finish as good as any of the samples.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All drug stores sell them. Money if it does not cure you in one day.

Green's signet ring.

Germany.

Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.

I read an article in the Virginia and Pilot a few days ago, which struck me with peculiar force. Any one, with the slightest acquaintance with topographical geography, must see that Germany is practically an insular power. The Baltic, the only sea, which touches her confines, mingles its waters with the Atlantic by a very tedious, and in some places by a very narrow course. Quite near the outlet of this landlocked sea England's flag waves over Heligoland. On the island a fortress stands, like Quebec in the Straits, nearly impregnable. A war precipitated by Germany which should ally against her, England, Sweden and Denmark, would either eventuate in utter destruction of her naval power, or force it to lie powerless in the Baltic. That Germany has hostile designs against Denmark is an admitted conclusion. The acquisition of Denmark is her only well grounded hope to her cherished scheme of naval supremacy. The veriest tyro in international politics must admit that England would play the fool to submit to the absorption of Denmark by Germany. England would not submit to its peaceful transfer, much less its annexation by force of arms. The refusal of Denmark to ratify and confirm the sale of the "West Indies" to the United States was brought about by some secret influence of Germany. These Danish isles are comparatively of little worth of value, save from a strategic point. The Kaiser may entertain a fond dream, that the annexation of Denmark by diplomacy or by arms would peacefully transfer the possession of these isles to his imperial domain. This dream would be shattered by a thunder blast of indignation on the part of the Great Republic. He may also indulge the vain hope, that like his brutal and cowardly acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine, this also would be tacitly submitted to by the Republic of the west world. I can hardly be induced to think that Germany with all her vain glorious pride would willingly precipitate a war with the United States. It would be suicidal policy. She well knows that an invasion on her part would outrival the folly of Charles the 12th in his wild, foray into Russia. His dancing plumes would soon be shorn of their luster. In the air of civil strife patriot virtues seldom thrive, but a freeman's hardy courage needs but a foreign foe. This Republic could spend millions in war with far more ease, than Germany could spend thousands. Her army may muster two millions of men on a war footing, forced to that magnitude by a merciless prosecution. At the tap of the drum it needs be, five million of heroes with the sacred love of country and freedom burning bright would gladly clamor for arms to beat back this bold robber of Poland—this brutal butcher of France. What a fool that German admiral made of himself, when he twitted Dewey with the desecrations in the American navy, when if beer has not completely befogged his brain, he should have known that yearly thousands of his countrymen seek an asylum in this country to escape military service. Experiences would soon teach "the faderland" that a grand military parade through France would find no counterpart in America. His imperial majesty would find no Bazaars—but a thousand frowning fortresses more formidable than Metz.

We might in courtesy grant a safe escort to a few princes of his suite to visit Trenton and Princeton and Bennington to gather inspiration by viewing these fields so fatal to the Hessians in the awful days of 76. As to Germany's boast of naval power, it affrights no blue jacket in our navy from marine to admiral. The Spanish Armada of number and metal was a formidable fleet. Drake with a far inferior force shattered it. Trafalgar and Aboukir were the results of naval skill, I am slightly acquainted with Germanic history. In early youth I was introduced to Ariostes in his flight across the Rhine with the Roman in hot pursuit. I have read of a Dutch fleet that swept the channel

acquaintance of a German, whose fame, renown or exploits rivalled a lieutenant in the American Navy. The Kaiser has indeed the "Expansion Fever," and if he has contracted to germ, looking toward American soil, it will prove fatal to him.

He may cruise in American waters looking after reluctant debtors to the capitalists of Germany, but if he essays that role again he will run against a snag. No law human or divine gives the right to collect a private debt by blood. The killing of a nation's subjects in foreign land justifies annihilation and an apology. Does any one suppose, that, in case an American were to invest millions in an enterprise in Brazil, and the borrowers refusing to pay the United States would collect for him by snipping the dogs of war?

This rule established there are no longer "obstacles" to be taken in investments. Only if the investor lose his money in a weak and defenseless nation, and that he has the navy and army of his government to act as sureties and constables. He need no better security. The Venezuela imbroglio has opened the eyes of the South American republics.

Argentina has inaugurated a new policy by recognizing the Monroe doctrine, and as coming events cast their shadows before, it will ultimately lead to an armed alliance among those Latin Republics. America wants no war, but if Germany is anxious for a fight, the emperor has only to fling his glove. It will be promptly lifted. Germany is in danger. Russia has no kindly feeling towards her. France yet feels the keenest pain at the loss of her two provinces. These two are friendly, and the time may come when another Prussia queen will have to humble herself by begging for Madgeburgh. Louise was very pretty and fascinating but Bonaparte turned a deaf ear and a strong smile to her blandishments.

Como, N. C. J. H. P.

A Governor's Revenge.

A few years ago, while Robert Stewart was governor of Missouri, a steambot man was brought in from penitentiary as an applicant for pardon. He was a large powerful fellow, and when the governor looked at him, he seemed strangely affected. He scrutinized him long and closely. Finally he signed the document that restored the prisoner to liberty. Before he handed it to him he said: "You will commit some other crime, and be in the penitentiary again. I fear."

The man solemnly promised that he would not. The governor looked doubtful, mused a few minutes and said, "You will go back to the river and be a mate again, I suppose?"

The man replied that he would. "Well, I want you to promise me one thing," said the governor. "I want you to pledge your word that, when you are mate again, you will never take a billet of wood in your hand and drive a sick boy out of a bunk to help you load your boat on a stormy night."

The steambot man said he would not, and inquired what the governor meant by asking him such a question.

The governor replied: "Because some day that boy may be governor, and you may want him to pardon you for a crime. One dark stormy night many years ago, you stopped your boat on the Mississippi river to take on a load of wood. There was a boy on board who was working his passage from New Orleans to St. Louis; but he was very sick of fever and was lying in a bunk. You had plenty of men to do the work, but went to that boy with a stick of wood in your hand and drove him with blows and curses out into that wretched night, and kept him toiling like a slave until the load was completed. I was the boy. Here is your pardon. Never again be guilty of such brutality."—Selected.

The Pistol Toter.

The "pistol toter" is, to that extent at least, a barbarian. There is no need of any man going about with a "gun on," unless he is intending to cause trouble. A coward seeks the advantage of his fellow, and a coward likes to have a gun handy. A brave man is an honest man, and an honest man has no use for a concealed weapon, because there will no occasion arise for his having to use it. Let the courts administer the law in such a way that this habit will cease.

Greenville [Tenn.] Democrat.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also evidence that the kidneys are disordered.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1.00 packages. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Does Education Pay?

Some years ago my father, a natural genius in some respects but uneducated, was a day laborer in a factory located in a northern state. Four sons were born and reared in the humble home of that uneducated, untrained day laborer. They all learned their father's trade.

I was the oldest son and I used every opportunity to get a little education, attending the winter school, as did all my other brothers. All of us grew to manhood and all learned our father's trade, as I said above. I still continued my education largely by home reading. But for several years I worked at my trade only a few months of the year and with the money I earned attended school. My two brothers next of age seemed to care for an education, neglected the common school, and took the first opportunity to leave it forever.

I succeeded in encouraging my youngest brother to remain in the common school until he completed its course of study. I addition to this common school training this brother secured a term or two of normal training.

My education soon enabled me to secure a foreman's position in the factory, but my two brothers, naturally as gifted as myself, had to remain laborers because they had not enough education to take higher positions. From a foreman's place I rose to be manager of the factory. I now manage a number of factories and am a director in several large corporations. My youngest brother who I kept in school is one of my foremen and is earning a good salary. My other two brothers now work for me. They are still day laborers. They can't get higher because they have no education. During the past ten years I could have put both of them in positions paying from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per year, if they had had even a thorough elementary school education.

[The editor by request withholds the name of the author of the above interesting biography. All the statements, however, are literally true and speak their impressive lesson. It may add something to this story to know that its author and all concerned now live in the South.—Editor.]—Southern Education.

The May School at the Normal College.

There will be quite a number of teachers in Greensboro during the May school, beginning April 28th and closing May 23rd. Tickets will be on sale at unusually low rates on April 27th and 28th and on May 4th and 5th. On May 5th there will be a meeting of a number of prominent women, teachers and others, from various points of the State who are interested in the Woman's Association for the betterment of Public School Homes in North Carolina.

The round trip ticket to Greensboro on the four days above mentioned will be in no case more than one and one third fare and in some cases where the distance in considerable the cost of a ticket for the round trip will be only a very little more than one fare.

Board in the city will be furnished at \$3.00 a week. If there are families not now taking boarders for the college who would like to do so for the month of May, they will do well to communicate with President McIver—Greensboro Patriot.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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the remedy that cures a cold in one day

LIDDELL CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

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Largest shops in the State—best tools. Write for catalogues, or ask for a salesman.

CHICKENS AND EGGS

I am still in the market for Chickens and Eggs, and pay the highest market prices for them. Being situated right at the railroad station where I can make daily shipments without extra cost I am in a position to pay more for them. The Express and Railroad books will show that ship more Chickens and Eggs from Rich Square than all other shippers from this place combined.

In payment for goods I prefer Eggs to money, and pay cash for Eggs when you want it. A customer who brings one dozen Eggs is treated with the same courtesy and consideration as the one who brings 40 dozen. You can send your children to my store with the assurance that they will be given full value for what they bring.

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

THE PAGE FENCE

I have just received a car load of Page Woven Wire Fence. Page has the reputation of being the best wire fence made in America. It never fails to get the blue ribbon when in competition with other fences. It is made of double strength well tempered coil spring hard steel. Page Wire A Page fence properly erected will last a life time and turn all stock on your horse runs into it as if it were hurt either himself or fence, which is not the case with a soft wire fence. The first piece of Page fence which was put up 19 years ago this spring is still doing good service. I have a poultry fence that is the very thing to make a cheap garden.

W. F. OUTLAND, Woodland, N. C.

J. T. FUTRELL

RICH SQUARE, N. C.

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Guns and Jewelry of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done and charges reasonable.

I ask the privilege of naming your prices, and solicit your patronage.