Roanoke-Chowan Times.

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"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again."
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No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

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We are now prepared to move houses of any size. Prices low. It will be to your interest to see us.
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Car Load of Corn
Just received a car load of good Southern White Corn that will make good bread. Also a car load of each of the following: Ship Stuff and pure wheat Bran, good Timothy Hay, Cotton Seed Hulls and Meal. I sell at both wholesale and retail prices. If you need anything in my line you might save money by getting my prices.
Respectfully,
W. F. OUTLAND,
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When Are You Coming i?
TO BUY THE CELEBRATE
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 other Flours than those we sell
For reasons that we cannot tell,
Usurp the place they own should take
In spite of prices that we make,
And seem to think they've come to stay
We think you means to mend your way.

Two Soldiers at Gettysburg

The armies they had ceased to fight,
The night was still and dark,
And many thousand on the field,
Were lying stiff and stark.
The stretcher men had come along
And gethered all they could;
A hundred surgeons word that night
Behind a clump of wood.

They flashed the lanterns in my face
As they were hurrying by;
The sergeant looked and said, "he's dead,"
And I made no reply.
The bullet had gone through my breast—
No wonder I was still:
But once will I be nearer death
Than upon that hill.

A gray-clad picket came along
Upon his midnight beat;
He came so near me that I tried
To move and touch his feet.
Instantly he bent and felt my breast
Where life still fought at bay;
No one who loved me could have done
More than this man in gray.

Chilled with damp of blood and dew,
His blanket o'er me spread;
A crimson sheaf of wheat he brought
A pillow for my head,
Then knelt beside me for an hour
And bathed my lips and brow;
But for the man who was my foe
I'd not be living now.

Then as the coming daylight shone
He bent his lips to say:
"God spare you, brother! though you wear
The blue and I the gray."
The sounds of war are silent now,
We call no man our foe.
But soldier's hearts cannot forget
The scenes of long ago.

Dear are the ones who stood with us,
To struggle or to die;
No one can oftener breathe their names
Or love them more than I.
But from my life I'd give a year
That gray clad man to see,
To clasp in love the foeman's hand
Who saved that life to me.

—Selected.

Governor Jelks on Concealed Weapons.

In his recent message to the Alabama legislatnre Governor Jelks took occasion to make some timely and pointed observations about the too prevalent practice of carrying concealed weapons, and it must be reluctantly admitted that his remarks apply with equal force to Georgia and other southern states.

Governor Jelks does not appear to believe that the crime of carrying concealed weapons is on the decrease in Alabama. He says on this point:

"As we progress in other respects, the thoughtful and law-abiding have looked forward to a day when the carrier of a deadly weapon would meet a public opinion ready to consign him to a year or more in the state penitentiary. As it is, if he has money, he can pay out in any county in the state except one. All honor to that county and to the righteous judge; though it may be said that he would not probably be so successful if a jury sat in his court. The average jury is not yet ready to have the embryo murderer dig coal or raise cotton for the state."

There is, unfortunately, truth in what the governor of Alabama says—it is too easy for this class of offenders to escape punishment by paying a small fine. If people were made to understand that real punishment would be inflicted for this offense, we might rest assured that very few men, indeed, would make a practice of carrying weapons.

The practice can be very easily stopped, or at least, lessened to a very marked degree, by imposing fines that mean something—instead of $50, say $500—or, in certain cases, by imprisonment alone.

Governor Jelks is to be commended for refusing to exercise executive clemency in such cases. He asserts that since he has been governor, a year and a half, he says he has not in any case relieved a man of the fine imposed, "although frequently urged to do so, and in some cases in which there was apparent merit."

Whenever the constituted authorities begin to show that they "mean business," we will begin to see an end to this unnecessary practice of going armed. It is not only unnecessary, but it is, on the face of it, an admission of fear.—Atlanta Constitution.

Competition for the Southern Cotton Planter.

While the world's consumption of cotton is gradually increasing, it is also a fact worthy of note that the production of cotton bids fair to be considerably increased within the next few years.

The south has long had a virtual monopoly of the cotton business, but if the efforts now being put forward by England, Germany and France count for anything, the time will come when other countries will have to be taken into account.

Each of the above countries has its Cotton Growing Association, whose purpose it is to encourage cotton growing in their respective colonies, particularly in western Africa and central Asia, where considerable headway has already been made.

According to The London Times, the British association recently sent two experts from America to Lagos, west Africa, to instruct the natives in the growing of cotton. It declares that similar experiments are also being made in other portions of west Africa and in the West Indies.

A syndicate, it says, formed in Rhodesia has applied for an expert to give instructions in that country, while attention is also being paid to the cotton industry in the Soudan.

It is claimed that the cottoh grown in those countries is "equal to American middling," and the promoters are very much encouraged at the outlook.

It is claimed that a very considerable supply has been obtained from central Asia for the Russian mills, the industry in that country being aided by the Russian government.

The Indian crop is steadily increasing, as is shown by a recent report from Consul General Patterson, who notes that the crop of 1900 1901 was 2,900,000 bales of 400 pounds each; that of 1901 1902 was 3,400,000, and that thi year is estimated at 3,500,000 bales. He also declares that cultivation of cotton has made marked progress in the United Provinces, as also in the Punjab and the northwest frontier provinces Records are established for the Central Provinces. Records are established for the Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, and there are large increases in central India, Rajputana, Madras and Burma. The area under the early crop in Bombay, however, is 24 per cent less than in 1901, which was a very favorable year. Low inundation has contracted the area in Sind, and there is a decrease in Bengal, indicating a steady decline in the cotton crop in that presidency.

While it is apparent that the Europeans are doing all in their power to render their mills independent of the American supply, by developing the growth of cotton in their colonies, not enough has as yet been accomplished to affect the market, it being estimated that the increased yield has been no more than enough to meet the increased demand for the staple. The time may come, however, when Asia and Africa will figure to a very considerable extent in the world's cotton market; and this is a matter that the southern grower will do well to keep in mind. Fortunately for the southern farmer, he is learning to depend to an extent on other crops than cotton, so that he is absolutely independent, no matter what comes.—Atlanta Constitution.

Homes of the Washingtons

Countless Americans have journeyed to the beautiful estate of Mount Vernon on the Potomac, where the great Washington passed his last days; but not everyone is aware that scattered in Virginia and West Virginia are numerous other homes of the Washingtons, each of which is an architectural achievement of note, and replete with historic associations. In the May Delineator Waiden Fawcett described four of these fine old edifices, Kenmore, Harewood, Claymount and Audley. They represent the highest type of Colonial architecture, and are characterized by a degree of elaboration seldom attained in that period. The original furnishings are preserved. Excellent illustrations give additional interest to the paper.

NEW BIRD LAW.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA DO ENACT:

Section 1. That J. Y. Joyner, T. Gilbert Pearson, R. H. Lewis, A. H. Boyden, H. H. Brimley, P. D. Gold, Jr., J. F. Jordan and R. N. Wilson be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate under the name and style of The Audubon Society of North Carolina, and by that name and style they and their associates and successors shall remain and have perpetual succession, with power to take and hold, either by gift, grant, purchase, devise, bequest or otherwise any real or personal estate not exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars in value for the general use and advancement of the purposes of the said corporation, or for any special purpose, consistent with the charter; and such property shall be exempt from taxation; to make rules and by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this State for its government and for the due and orderly conduct of its affairs, and for the executions of the powers herein conferred, and to change the same from time to time; to have and to use a common seal, and to change the same at pleasure; and to do and perform all such acts and things as are or may become necessary for the advancement and furtherance of said corporation, as fully and completely as a natural person might or could do.

Sec. 2. That the officers of said corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and such other officers as may be fixed by the by-laws.

Sec. 3. The objects for which this corporation is formed are to promote among the citizens of North Carolina a better appreciation of the value of song and insectivorous birds to man and the State; to encourage parents and teachers to give instruction to children on this subject; to stimulate public sentiment against the destruction of wild birds and their eggs; to secure the enactment and enforcement of proper and necessary laws for the protection and preservation of birds and game of the State; to provide for the naming of special officers and investing them with necessary power, who shall work under the direction and control of the Audubon Society of North Carolina, looking to the rigid enforcement of the present game and bird protective laws and such other laws as are herein, and may hereafter be of like nature enacted; to distribute literature bearing on these topics among the members of the Society and other persons; and to raise and provide funds for defraying the necessary expenses of the Society in the accomplishments of the purposes herein named.

Sec. 4. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person within the State of North Carolina to kill or catch any wild bird other than a game bird, or to purchase, offer or expose for sale, transport or ship without the State any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught except as permitted by this act For the purpose of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: Pigeons and grebes, swans, geese brant, river, fish and sea ducks rails, coots, marsh hens, and gallinules plovers, shore and surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, yellow legs, chewink or towhee, and curlews; and the wild turkey, grouse, partridge, pheasant, quail, dove, robin and meadow lark

(a) It shall be unlawful for any purson within the State of North Carolina to take or needlessly destroy the nests or eggs of any wild non-game birds except as permitted by this act

(b) The English or European house sparrow, owls, hawks, crows, blackbirds, jackdaws, and rice birds are not included among the birds protected by this act.

(c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction be fined one dollar for each egg, nest or bird killed or taken by him, or shall be imprisoned not less than five days and not more than thirty days for each offense. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person holding a certificate giving the right to take birds, their nests or eggs for scientific purposes as provided for in section 5 of this act.

Sec. 5. Certificates may be granted by the Audubon Society of North Carolina to any properly accredited person of the age of twelve years and upward, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests or eggs for strictly scientific purposes only, said certificate shall be in force only during the calendar year in which issued and shall not be transferable. In order to obtain such certificate the applicant for same must present to the persons having authority to grant such certificate written testimonials from two well known scientific men, certifying to the good character and fitness of said applicant to be intrusted with such privilege and must pay the said Society one dollar to defray the necessary expenses attending the granting of such certificate. On satisfactory proof that the holder of such a certificate has killed or taken the nest or eggs of any birds other than for scientific purposes his certificate shall become void and he shall be further subject for each offense to the penalty provided in this act for such violation of the law.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall prevent the keeping of any wild non game bird in a cage as a domestic pet.

Sec. 7. No person or corporation shall knowingly receive for transportation, or shall transport or cause to be transported, or have in his or her possession with the intent to transport, or to secure the transportation of beyond the limits of this State, except for purposes of propagation under permits issued by the Audubon Society of North Carolina, any of the partridges, pheasants, quails, or wild turkeys, snipe or woodcock, or non game birds referred to in this act which have been killed or captured within this State and each bird so killed or taken or had in possession, received for transportation or transported contrary to the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate offense. The reception by any person or corporation within this State of any such birds or game for shipment to a point beyond the limits of this State shall be prima facie evidence that said birds or game were killed within the State for the purpose of conveying same beyond its limits; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to the common carriers into whose possession any of the birds mentioned in this section shall come in the regular course of their business for transportation while they are in transit through the State from any place without the State, provided that nothing herein shall prohibit persons from having in their possession for the purpose of domestication and propagation any of the birds or animals referred to in this section.

Sec. 8 It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation within the State to deliver or to knowingly receive for transportation any package, box or other receptacle containing birds or game unless the same shall be labelled on the address side in plain letters with the name and address of the owner and consignor and with the kind or kinds of birds which the said package, box or other receptacle contains, or to falsely label the same.

Sec. 9, That all persons or corporations violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished in the discretion of the court, except where punishment is herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 10. On or after September 1, 1903, a person who is a non resident of the State of North Carolina who desires to hunt in any part of the State shall make application for a hunter's license to the Clerk of the Superior Court of any County in the State and for such license he shall pay ten dollars; in addition thereto the Clerk of the Court may charge the applicant a fee of twenty five cents for his services. Such license shall expire on the termination of the hunting season as fixed by law in the several counties. The forms of license therein required shall be prepared by the Audubon Society of North Carolina, and shall entitle the holder thereof to hunt any where in the State except upon private property without written consent of the owner, which license shall be issued by the Clerks of the Superior Courts. The said Society shall furnish all licenses and other blanks required under the provisions of this section to the several Clerks of the Superior Courts of the Counties of the State. And the said Society may revoke the license of a non-resident upon satisfactory proof that such person has hunted in violation of the law and no license shall be granted to a person whose license has been revoked for a period of one year thereafter. The Clerks of the Superior Courts shall keep a record of each license issued, in a book furnished by the Audubon Society, and shall make a report to the Audubon Society on the first day of December in each year, and at the close of the hunting season in their respective counties, on forms provided by said Audubon Society and shall transmit at the same time all money received for such license, to the Treasurer of the State to constitute a fund known as the "bird and game fund" which shall be paid out upon the order and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Audubon Society, who shall make an annual report to the Governor of North Carolina, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the year. Such non resident person shall carry with him his license and shall upon demand exhibit it to any warden or police officer, and a refusal to so exhibit his license shall constitute an offense under this section. The record of license kept by the Clerks of the Superior Courts shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of any person. Each day that any non-resident shall hunt within the State without his having procured the required license shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 11. Any person holding a hunter's license to hunt in North Carolina shall be permitted to take out of the State his game birds or quail in a season.

Sec. 12. The Governor of the State shall upon the passage of this act upon the recommendation of the Audubon Society of North Carolina appoint from time to time bird and game wardens and the Treasurer of the Society whose terms of office unless otherwise provided for shall be during good behavior or until their successors are appointed. The Governor shall issue to the Treasurer of the Audubon Society and to each person appointed as warden, a commission, and shall transmit such commission to the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court for the county from which the prospective Treasurer or bird and game warden is appointed. And no tax or fee shall be charged or collected for said commission. Any of the said wardens may be removed by the Governor upon proof satisfactory to him that they are not fit persons for said position. The compensation of said wardens shall be fixed and paid by the said Society.

Sec 13. Said wardens when so qualified and appointed are authorized upon affidavit before a Justice of the Peace or any court of the State that there exists reasonable grounds to believe that any game in violation of the law is in the possession of any common carrier to procure a search warrant and to open and enter and examine all cars, warehouses and receptacles of common carriers in the State, when they have reason to believe any game taken or held in violation of this act is to be found, and to seize the same. It shall be the duty of said bird and game wardens to prosecute all persons or corporations having in their possession any bird or game contrary to the bird and game laws of this State. It shall be their duty to see that the bird and game laws are enforced and to obtain information as to all violation of said bird and game laws. Provided that in Currituck County it shall be the duty of said wardens to also see to the enforcement of all laws relating to fishing in said County.

Sec. 14. Any bird or animal caught, taken or killed, shipped, or received for shipment, had in possession or under control by any person or corporation contrary to the provisions of law, which may come into the possession of the bird and game wardens, shall be sold at auction within this State and the bird and game warden disposing of the same shall issue a certificate to the purchaser certifying that the said birds or animals were legally obtained and possessed, and any one so acquiring said birds or animals within this State can have the right to use them as if same had been sold, killed or possessed in accordance with the law of this State. The money received from the sale of such confiscated birds or game shall be forwarded by the game warden to the Treasurer of the State and be placed to the account of the "bird and game fund."

Sec. 15. Every warden so appointed shall before entering upon the duties of his office take and subscribe before the Clerks of the Superior Courts of their several counties an oath to faithfully perform the duties of said office, together with the other oath prescribed for police officers, and execute a bond in the sum of one hundred dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties and the said oath and bond shall be recorded by the Clerk in his Office, and the wardens so qualified shall possess and exercise all the powers and authority held and exercised by the constables at common law and under the statutes of this State. The Clerk shall not charge more than fifty cents for taking and recording said oath. The bird and game wardens when acting in their official capacity shall wear in plain view a metalic shield with the words "bird and game warden" inscribed thereon

Sec 16. The bird and game wardens when appointed and qualified shall work and be under the control and direction of the Audubon Society of North Carolina and from time to time make such reports to the Society as it may require.

Sec. 17. This act does not permit any persen or persons under the license herein provided for to hunt in any County in the State at any time or in any other manner than is now provided for or may hereafter be provided for by law in said counties, and this act does not have the effect of repealing any private laws now in force in the State: Provided this act shall not in any way repeal section 3840 of the Code so far as it applies to Currituck County

Sec. 18. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves signature is on each box 25c

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