

Roanoke-Chowan Times.

ANDREW J. CONNER, PUBLISHER.

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

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER ANNUM

VOLUME XIII.

RICH SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., JULY 7, 1904.

NUMBER 27

Ayer's

What are your friends saying about you? That your gray hair makes you look old? And yet, you are not forty! Postpone this looking old.

Hair Vigor

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and restore to your gray hair all the deep, dark, rich color of early life. Then be satisfied.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores the natural color to the gray hair, and is a truly valuable preparation for the hair. It is the only one that does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients which are so common in the cheap preparations.

Dark Hair

N. P. COPPEDGE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Office at residence of M. J. Paxton. Near Dr. Stancell's. MARGARETTVILLE, N. C.

HOTEL BURGWIN.

JACKSON, N. C.

JAMES SCULL, PROPRIETOR

Rates \$2.00 per day. 50c. per meal.

Notice.

After this date I shall discontinue the hotel accommodations heretofore offered by me. Thanking my many friends for past patronage.

J. S. GRANT, JACKSON, N. C.

C. G. PERLES, F. R. HARRIS

Peoples & Harris

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Jackson, N. C.

Practice in all courts. Business promptly and faithfully attended to.

James A. Worrell

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Jackson, N. C.

Practice in all courts. Business promptly and faithfully attended to.

DR. C. G. POWELL

DENTIST.

POTECASI, N. C.

Can be found at his office at all times except when notice is given in this paper.

Dr. W. J. Ward

DENTIST.

WELDON, N. C.

DR. J. M. JACOBS

Dentist

Can be found in his office at all times except when notice is given in this paper.

Will be on Roanoke week after 2nd Sunday in each month.

WOODLAND, N. C.

House Moving

Over 20 Years Experience

E. S. ELLIOTT, Rich Square, N. C.

A. E. COPELAND, JOSIAH COPELAND

HOUSE MOVERS

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

COPELAND BROTHERS, George, N. C.

W. D. ROUNTREE & CO., COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Exchange Building, 107 N. Street, NORFOLK.

Shingles!

Cypress Shingles in all widths and grades. We have them on hand and are offering them for sale at Bull Hill Mill, Northampton County. We will be pleased to quote prices to any one wishing shingles or fence boards.

OCCONEE LUMBER CO., JACKSON, N. C.

While I Am Alive.

How much would I care for it, could I know That when I am under the grass or snow, The raveled garment of life's brief day Folded and quietly laid away; The spirit let loose from mortal bars, And somewhere away among the stars, How much do you think it would matter then

What praise was lavished upon me, when, Whatever might be its stint or store, It neither could help nor harm me more?

If, while I was toiling, they had but thought To stretch a finger, I would have caught Gladly such aid to buoy me through Some bitter duty I had to do;

Though when it was done, they said (may be To others—they never said to me)— The word of applause so craved, whose worth Had been spent the supreme boon on earth If granted to me then, "We are proud to know That one of ourselves has triumphed so."

What use for the rope, if it be not hung 'Till the swimmer's grasp to the rock has clung? What help in a comrade's bugle blast, When the peril of Alpine heights is past? What need that the spurring pean roll When the runner is safe beyond the goal? What worth in eulogy's blandest breath When whispered in ears that are hushed in death?

No! not if you have but a word of cheer, Speak it while I am alive to hear. —Margaret J. Preston.

The Duty of the Stronger Race to the Weaker.

When I was elected Governor it was after the revolution of 1898. It was in the same campaign in which we advocated and adopted the amendment to the Constitution. These two campaigns were the occasion of much bitterness. They gave rise to intense passion. They set the two races in the State in fearful antagonism. The adoption of the amendment was the cause of grave anxiety to our colored citizens. Their disfranchisement was to them a matter of grievous import, which made them feel that they were something less than citizens and in a large measure cut off from hope. I, in common with most of the thoughtful citizens of the State realized this feeling of theirs. We had made the fight for the amendment in no enmity to the negro, but for the sake of good government, peace and prosperity. When the fight had been won, I felt that the time had come when the negro should be taught to realize that while he would not be permitted to govern the State his rights should be held the more sacred by reason of his weakness. I knew that our own passions had been aroused and that we were in danger of going too far. I realized to the fullest the peril of antagonizing the dominant and prevailing thought in the State, and yet, I believe that the people who had chosen me, Governor did so in the hope that I would be brave enough to sacrifice my own popularity—my future, if need be—to the speaking of the rightful word and the doing of the generous act. I have therefore everywhere maintained the duty of the State to educate the negro. I have proclaimed this doctrine in many places and in doing so I have frequently met the condemnation of friends whose good opinion I esteem and whose loyalty in the past I appreciate; but, holding my views, I could not have been worthy of the confidence of the great people of this State if I had contented myself to remain silent. My position has brought satisfaction and even happiness to many humble homes in North Carolina, and the negro whose political control I have fought with so much earnestness, has turned to me with gratitude for my support of his right to public school education.

The amendment drove many of them out of the State. An effort to reduce their public schools would send thousands more of them away from us. In this hour when our industrial development demands more labor and not less, it becomes of the utmost importance that we shall make no mistake in dealing with that race which does a very large part of the work, actual hard physical labor in the State. I appeal to the generous, high minded North Carolinians to realize that we are confronted with a condition which demands a sense of responsibility and not passion and prejudice.—From Governor Aycock's address at Greensboro, N. C., June 23, 1904.

Don't spend wakeful nights fighting mosquitoes when screen doors and windows are so cheap at The Pierce-Whitehead Hardware Store.

Wild Fruits of Virginia.

Among the many natural blessings of Virginia her wild fruits are not to be ignored. In the early summer the plums come and they are simply delicious. They are also rich in color, some being pink and others purple and others yellow. When washed and put in a glass dish they make a collection of rare beauty. They are juicy and sweet, and if eaten in moderation when ripe they are harmless.

Later on come the wild cherries, which are small, but when thoroughly ripe are of good flavor.

The honeysuckle bush produce what the boys call honeysuckle apples, and while they are insipid in taste, country lads are very fond of them, and they may be classed among the wild fruit.

In wild berries Dame Nature has been especially good to Virginia. First of all comes the dewberries, which grow on running vines close to the ground. The dewberry is perhaps the sweetest of all our wild berries, and when full and ripe is not surpassed by any in flavor. Scarcely are the dewberries gone before the blackberries come in great profusion. They grow everywhere and may be had for the gathering. They make a delicious after-dinner dessert and a first-rate article of wine is manufactured from them. Besides blackberries, strawberries grow wild in some sections, and raspberries are not infrequently found on the roadside. One of the roads leading out of Richmond is lined for a considerable distance with wild strawberry vines. The wild strawberry is smaller and more acid than the cultivated variety, but it is very firm and entirely palatable.

Before the blackberries are gone the early crop of huckleberries come on and the crop lasts practically throughout the summer. The huckleberry bushes are of various sizes, some assuming the proportion of small trees and others never attaining any considerable size. The size of the berries also varies according to the bush on which they grow, but large or small, the huckleberries are dainty and delicious, whether they be eaten raw or worked up into pies.

Mention should also be made of the mulberry, which is at least a favorite with boys and birds, although it is rather a low variety of fruit.

When the berry crop is gone the wild grapes come on, and they are good. The woods grape known in some sections as the fox grape, abounds in various sections of Virginia. It grows in clusters, the individual grape being about the size of a buck shot. After the frost strikes them they are very good to the taste and may be eaten from the bunch like corn from the cob—pulp, seeds, skin and all. The juice from these grapes makes a good article of wine. In the eastern section of the State the muscadine grows in abundance. This grape is akin to the famous scuppernon, having the same flavor, but is of a rich purple color, while the scuppernon is white. No grape is more beautiful in appearance than the muscadine, and when it is thoroughly ripe it is scarcely excelled by the scuppernon.

But we are talking too much. When one begins to talk of the good things of the Old Dominion, it is hard to know where to stop.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The Meaning of Orange Blossoms.

The orange tree is regarded as a prince among trees and the emblem of genius. A peculiarity of this tree is that it bears fruit and flowers at the same time. Its leaves are evergreen, and as it grows older it grows in beauty and fruitfulness, its blossom filling the air with its fragrance. It is indeed a fit emblem of marriage promise and hopes.

The orange tree is considered typical of love, because, though its fruit is golden and its flavor is so delicious, its rind is bitter, and every one knows who has experienced it Cupid's dart causes pain. The orange is emblematic of gratitude as well as of genius and love.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Do the Birds Cease From Labor on The Lord's Day?

A story, the truthfulness of which is vouched for by a number of reputable witnesses, coming from Currituck will make a good text for one who wishes to preach on Sunday observance.

Mr. A. J. Davis relates this story, as follows: "Last Thursday his sister, Mrs. Edward Forbes, who lives near Jarvisburg, in Currituck county, noticed a little wren in her dining room, evidently in search of some place to nest. Finally she selected a place on a shelf near the table and commenced industriously to work on the nest. The work she continued all day, Friday and on Saturday two other little wrens came in to assist Miss Jennie in her work and the three of them labored hard all day to complete the work. It was not completed Saturday and when the evening shades fell the work stopped. The nest was watched all day Sunday and whether it was a coincidence or not is not known, but not a single one of the birds appeared and not a straw was laid in the nest during Sunday. Nothing was thought of it at the time and it was supposed that the birds had become frightened and decided to build elsewhere. On Monday morning however, bright and early, the three birds appeared and commenced their work on the nest and never stopped until it was completed.

Mr. Davis says the truthfulness of this can be substantiated by several persons who were present. He says he does not pretend to say that the birds knew it was Sunday and stopped on that day, but gives the actual facts and allows the public to draw their own conclusions.—Elizabeth City Economist.

Stop It.

We have been asked to announce that it is wrong to accompany a girl home then swing on the gate with her an hour afterwards. The parlor, with the lamp lowered to semblance the poesy of sentiment laden twilight is decidedly more cozy and inviting for "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat a-one." So boys quit the gates, go in the house, act like men, show your appreciation of the grandeur of life's holiest mission, seize your chosen one by the hand with fervent grasp, tell her of the beating of your heart—rich with unthought affection and love given of God; look down into the liquid depths of her radiance filled eyes to see if your image is floating away on the waves of endearment to the deep hidden channel of the heart, and if she droops her head, cuts one eye downward and reminds you of a one eyed gobbler spying a suspicious bug, you may know you can "go to press" at once, as the printers say, imprint upon her quivering lips that golden type of endearment that thrills with an ecstasy known only to those who have managed to get there and of such rapture fondly siales.—Wilson News.

Electrification of the Atmosphere.

Every change in the atmosphere, particularly evaporation, condensation and wind, gives rise to some disturbance in the distribution of electricity. As electricity resides on the surface of a body, it follows that when the minute particles of a cloud are uniting to form rain-drops, their electrical potential is rapidly rising, because the surface of a large rain-drop is smaller than the total surface of the small water globules which combine to form it. A heavy shower of rain rapidly carries off the electricity reducing the potential of a cloud to that of the earth. Air which is almost free from water-vapor is a nearly perfect non-conductor, and in the dry climates of mountain observatories and high latitudes in winter, electricity produced by friction is not immediately conducted away to the earth as is in damp air. In Canada one can often light a gas-jet by an electric spark from the finger, produced by shuffling the feet on the carpet; and at Pike's Peak observatory the friction of opening a drawer or shutting a door often gave rise to electricity enough to give a severe shock.—Mill's Realms of Nature

Boundaries of the United States.

A publication that finds a logical place in the library of both the historian and the geographer is a bulletin (No. 226) entitled "Boundaries of the United States and of the Several States and Territories, with an Outline of the History of all Important Changes of Territory," which has just been published by the United States Geological Survey for gratuitous distribution. The author is Mr. Henry Gannett, who prepared this paper in its first form in 1885, when it was published as Bulletin No. 13. A second edition, much enlarged, constituted Bulletin No. 171, published in 1900. The present work is therefore a third edition, and is its own recommendation.

Besides giving the present boundaries of the country and of the several States and Territories as defined by treaty, charter, or statute, Mr. Gannett presents briefly the history of all important changes of territory and the laws appertaining to those changes. He shows how the boundaries of our country have been affected by the provisional treaty of the United States with Great Britain in 1782, by the treaty with Spain in 1798, by the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783, by the treaty of London in 1794, by the treaty of Ghent in 1814, by the treaty with Great Britain in 1842, and by the Webster-Ashburton treaty with Great Britain in 1846.

The additions of territory that have come to the United States and the subsequent changes in boundary lines are described. They include the Louisiana purchase, the Florida purchase, the Texas accession, the Mexican cession, the Gadsden purchase, the Alaska purchase, and the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippine and Tutuila.

A historical review is given of the changes that have occurred in the public domain. A detailed account is also presented of the way in which the present boundary lines of the various States and Territories have been developed. The bulletin, in short, contains in convenient form a great quantity of information that will be useful to the student, teacher, legislator and general reader.

Tin Deposits of the York Region, Alaska.

Julius Caesar's invasion of Britain marked many important beginnings in the history of the civilized world. It is said that one result of that epoch making event was the revelation to the Roman world of tin mines in the hills of Cornwall. The popularity of that useful white metal began with its earliest importation to Rome, and has continued down to the present day, but the sources of the world's supply of tin have unfortunately not grown proportionately with our knowledge of the world. The mines of Cornwall are still productive, and like those of Bolivia and Saxony, furnish tin from vein deposits in the bed rock. But the greater part of the world's supply of tin is now obtained from alluvial deposits in the Malay Peninsula, otherwise known as the Straits Settlements, and the islands of Banca and Billiton, off the north coast of Sumatra. Alluvial deposits in Australia also contribute to the total output. The world's production of tin in 1903 amounted to 92,536 long tons, of which the Straits furnished 54,797 tons, Banca 15,070 tons, Billiton 3653 tons, Bolivia 9500 tons, Cornwall 4150 tons, and other countries 850 tons. Only 30 tons of this total amount were mined in the United States and not more than 200 tons of metallic tin have ever been produced from ore mined in this country, although small amounts of tin have been found in no less than 17 States and Territories. These facts lend unusual interest to the discovery of tin in our Alaskan possessions. A report entitled "The Tin Deposits of the York Region, Alaska," by Mr. Arthur J. Collier, has been recently published as Bulletin No. 229 by the United States Geological Survey in response to the demand for reliable information regarding the occurrences of tin noted in Alaska.

Placer tin was discovered in 1900 in the York region of Seaward Peninsula, which is the

land mass that projects from the west coast of Alaska to within 60 miles of Asia. Mr. Alfred H. Brooks of the Survey found in the placers of Anikoyik River and Buhner Creek, one of its tributaries, some concentrates which proved to contain stream tin. Since that time an effort has been made to determine the extent and distribution of the stream tin and locate its source in bed rock. Though the occurrence of tin-bearing lodes had been previously reported, the first authentic discovery of this kind was made by Mr. Collier during the summer of 1903. Accompanied by Mr. F. L. Hess as field assistant, he visited Teller late in July, and there met a number of prospectors who had been searching for tin in the York region and who were anxious to have their specimens examined, since they were unable to identify tin ore. Among these specimens only one piece of tin ore was found, but it had been obtained in a new locality and consisted of cassiterite crystals still in the matrix. During the following week, Messrs. Collier and Hess visited Lost River, Buck Creek and Cape Mountain and located the tin deposits at those places. The results of their investigations are embodied in this bulletin, together with information derived from a study of specimens of tin ores and associated minerals recently brought from the York region by outside parties.

The geologic results of investigations made by members of the Survey will be published in detail at a later date, but brief descriptions of the general and economic geology of the region are included in this bulletin. Some valuable data concerning the means of transportation in this district and the fuel supply are given. The physical characteristics of tin ore and its associated minerals—tourmaline, garnet, rutile, wolframite, epidote, magnetite, fluorite, and quartz—are described, and methods of assaying tin ore are discussed, among them a method elaborated by Mr. Eugene C. Sullivan, chemist of the Survey, by means of which minute traces of tin can be detected. A brief description of the better known tin deposits of the world is included in the bulletin in the hope that it may be of value to the prospector. The essential purpose of the bulletin is, indeed, to present such facts in regard to the occurrences and value of the metal as may be of assistance to those who are interested in the development of the field. The bulletin is printed for gratuitous distribution and may be obtained on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The Holy Land Today.

The "Around the World" photographs running from month to month in The Delimitator are suggestive and full of atmosphere. In the July number the pair of wanderers have reached the Holy Land, and the views reproduced of the Via Dolorosa, along which Christ bore His cross to Calvary, and of the Garden of Gethsemane in its peaceful beauty, will hold the attention of the reader for long with their realistic interest. The church of the Nativity at Bethlehem is shown as a shapeless mass of rough stone masonry, and the bare and sunbaked square in front of it is filled with natives whose careless attitudes and quite secular occupations fill the boulevard with a strange sense of incongruity. A number of Egyptian photographs are also given, one showing the tourist bride and groom seated on the steps of the Great Pyramid, looking out over the flat, far-stretching Valley of the Nile; another of "Everyday life by the Suez Canal," with the great Occidental steamers pushing up between the turbid Orientals in their little craft; and a remarkable view of "The Water Tanks of Aden."

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matches in relief for sick, and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25c money back if not cured. Sold by Rich Square Drug Co., J. L. Ouland, Woodland, M. H. Futrell, Conway, T. H. Nicholson, Murfreesboro.

SHINGLES & BRICK.

If in need of Shingles or Brick call on or write,

J. S. TURNER, - Weldon, N. C.

EXCURSION!

ALL ABOARD FOR THE GRANDEST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON

FROM

Lewiston, N. C. to

Delaware Park, Va.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904.

Fine Bathing, Fishing and Boating.

Come one, come all and enjoy a day of rest and pleasure on the banks of the Nottoway River.

Train will run on the following schedule:

LEAVE	TIME	RATE	LEAVE	TIME	RATE
Lewiston	7:30 A. M.	\$0.80	Milwaukee	8:30 A. M.	\$0.70
Kelford	7:40	.80	Conway	8:40	.70
Roxobel	7:50	.80	Pendleton	8:50	.60
Rich Square	8:00	.80	Severn	9:00	.50
Woodland	8:10	.75	Boykins	9:10	.40
Potecasi	8:20	.75	Newsoms	9:30	.25

Arrive at Park at 9:50 A. M. Children under 12, Half-Fare

J. E. JOHNSON, J. RUSSELL MARTIN, J. T. FUTRELL, J. F. SHOLARS, H. T. WADE, MANAGERS.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, NEXT 30 DAYS.

A. & M. COLLEGE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Agriculture, Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Mining), Industrial Chemistry, Textile Industry. 520 Students, 35 instructors, Tuition \$20 a year, Board \$8.00 a month, 110 Scholarships.

Address: PRESIDENT WINSTON, Raleigh, N. C.

Buggies, Harness, Carts, General Repair Work.

If you are in need of a first class Buggy and Harness, Wagon, Cart and Wheels or anything in that line you will not make any mistake to see our stock before you purchase. We are putting up a nice lot of wagons and cart wheels that we intend to sell at reasonable prices in fact we guarantee our goods not to be excelled by anyone and our prices as low, and will prove it if you will give us a chance. For further information call on or write us and we will gladly explain every question you may want to ask. We are prepared to do any kind of repair work at short notice to give us a trial will convince you that we can save you money.

Respectfully, FUTRELL & GROOM, Woodland, N. C.

New Firm

Having bought the entire interest of the old firm of Baugham & Livermon, I announce to my patrons and the public generally that I am still located at the old stand of Baugham & Livermon and carry a stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE which I am selling at reduced prices. Give me a trial. I am anxious to buy Chickens and Eggs, paying full market prices for them.

Thanking you for past patronage, Yours truly, M. G. LIVERMON, Rich Square, N. C.

Cigars

A Cigar that suits the idea of every smoker at BRYANT & LASSITER'S

YES SIR WATCHES ARE SOLD HERE

ALSO DIAMONDS

And every article is guaranteed.

Come in—take a look at a beautiful display of JEWELRY

On the counter you will also find catalog illustrating thousands of useful and practical gems

If you want the very best values for your money BUY HERE

W. M. COGGINS & CO., BOYKINS, VA.