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NUMBER XL

Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 47 years. It is the best medicine in the world. I know, for all throat and lung troubles."
—J. E. HARRIS, Waltham, Mass.

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Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

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

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COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Exchange Building, Front Street, NORFOLK, VA.

For Sale

One 40 H. P. Engine good as new for sale at a bargain. Reason for selling don't need it. Call on or write.

W. J. BROWN, George, N. C.

For Sale.

Having decided to put in a system ginney, I offer for sale one Bees Cotton Press, one steam trapper, one 70 saw Gin with Feeder and Condenser, all nearly new. For further information call on or write

J. B. GAFFIN, Woodland, N. C.

A Prayer.

O give me the joy of living,
And some glorious work to do!
A spirit of thanksgiving,
With loyal heart and true;
Some pathway to make brighter,
Where tired feet now stray;
Some burden to make lighter
While 'tis day.

On the fields of the Master's gleaming

May my heart and hands be strong

Let me know life's dearest meaning,
Let me sing life's sweetest song;
With so faithful hearts to love me,
Let me nobly do my best;
And at last, with heaven above me,
Let me rest!

—Westminster.

Southern vs. Northern Cotton Mills.

The annual cotton review of The Financial Chronicle draws a striking comparison between the development of cotton manufacturing in the south and north within the past decade. It shows that in 1895 the number of spindles in northern mills was 13,700,000, and in the southern mills, 2,435,218. The present spindleage of the northern cotton mills, 8,747,810. Thus it will be seen that while the north increased its spindles in ten years 1,625,000, the south in the same period increased its spindles 4,314,562. Reduced to a percentage, the south's spindles increased 260 per cent while the north's were increasing 12 per cent.

Continuing the comparative analysis, it is shown that the south has practically caught up with the north in the consumption of raw cotton. In 1895 the north consumed 1,940,000 bales of cotton annually, while the southern mills will all but equal that consumption by using 2,116,000 bales.

During the past year the increase in northern spindles was 75,000, while that in southern spindles was 800,000.

These comparative figures are doubly significant as showing how rapidly the southern mills are gaining, upon their northern rivals. At this rate of spindle increase another decade will see the south able to boast of more spindles than the north. The southern mills consume today over two and one-half times as much cotton as they consumed ten years ago. The increase in consumption at the north has been practically but about 100,000 bales.

The Springfield Republican extracts from the foregoing statistics the consolation that the mills of New England are "holding their own" against their southern competitors; but it would be difficult to see on what such a conclusion is based. Our Massachusetts contemporary says, doubtless with truth, that the northern mills have been increasing their mechanical efficiency, and that while the mills themselves have not increased largely in number or in the consumption of raw material, "their outputs in the ten years would probably show a noteworthy increase in value," adding:

Meanwhile we may expect that the south will go on rapidly extending its cotton manufacturing plant. Its phenomenal growth during the past ten or twenty years is likely to be repeated in the next ten and twenty years, and no one will begrudge that section its good fortune and brilliant prospects in this particular. The south may in time come encroach seriously upon the fine goods domain into which the northern mills have been so generally driven; but the north will always constitute a principal market for fine cotton manufactures, and there can be no doubt that the bulk of the manufacturing for this market will remain in the north, for the factor of freight tends to favor this section against the south, as the value of the finished product tends to increase relatively to the value and weight of the raw material. But the southern mills, it would seem, are destined to monopolize not only the southern goods market, but most of the Oriental market which this country may be able to obtain.

What The Republican says has more or less force as it applies to present conditions of skilled labor and freight rates north and south, but the south will not always be at a disadvantage in industrial competition with the north as regards its ability to command sufficient skilled labor.

The building of the Panama canal will free the southern cotton mills of both disadvantages, for the water competition, and the building of north and south trunk lines to the gulf, will inevitably result in cheapening southern transportation tolls and building up in the cotton fields a textile manufacturing industry that will invite and command the skilled labor of New England itself. When that time comes the southern mills will go in for the finer cotton fabrics, and they will as easily wrest supremacy from their northern rivals in that line of manufacture as they have in the manufacture of the coarser fabrics.—Atlanta Constitution.

Inoculated Seed of Nitrogen Gathering Crops.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture will during the month of October distribute among the farmers of the State for experimental purposes, small lots of seed of the following leguminous crops, the seed being in each case ready inoculated with the nitrogen-fixing germ and suitable for immediate planting without further treatment.

The crops to be experimented with are as follows:

Alfalfa, Burr clover, Sand vetch and Crimson clover. The samples sent out will suffice to sow a strip of land 4 x 68 feet or one square rod. As a control test, a smaller quantity of the same seed uninoculated will be sent also.

Applications will be received for any one of the above named seeds or for all four kinds, but not more than one sample of one kind will be sent to one applicant. Applicants must enclose with application 20 cents in postage stamps for each kind of seed they desire.

Applicants for these seeds must also send to the undersigned a sample of about one-half pound of surface soil from the field upon which they propose to sow these seeds. This sample should be made up from mixed lots of soil taken from different parts of the field. The soil samples required to determine the acidity of soil and amount of nitrogen ready present. The soil samples must be sent post-paid.

Applicants must also furnish a description of the field and of the crops grown thereon during the last two years. Experimenters are advised to select dry, clean soil which has this year been in cotton, corn or some hoed crop.

Those who wish to take part in this experiment should make prompt application as the supply of seed will be limited.

Address all correspondence regarding this seed distribution to the undersigned.

GERALD MCCARTHY,
Biologist, N. C. Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

His Only Chance

"Is there a man in all this audience," demanded the female lecturer on women's rights, "that has ever done anything to lighten the burden on his wife's shoulders? What know you about woman's work? Is there a man here," she continued, folding her arms, and looking over the assembly with superb scorn, "that has ever got up in the morning, leaving his tired, worn-out wife to enjoy her slumbers, gone quickly downstairs, made a fire cooked his breakfast, sewed the missing buttons on the children's clothes, darned the family stockings, scoured the pots and kettles, cleaned and filled the lamps, and done all this, if necessary, day after day, uncomplainingly? If there be such a man in this audience let him rise up. I should really like to see him."

And, in the rear of the hall; a mild looking man in spectacles, in obedience to the summons timidly arose. He was the husband of the eloquent speaker. It was the first time he had ever had a chance to assert himself.—Ex.

Pensive acts like a poultice. Best thing in the world for boils, burns, cracked hands, etc. For sale by Rich Square Drug Co., R. P. Morehead.

TRIBUTE TO THE HOME LIFE

Answer to Matrimonial Skepticism in the Last Will of Man.

There was a last will and testament made public in this state a few weeks ago that speaks well for humanity. It was the will of a Montana man who died leaving a large estate to his wife and son, his sole heirs, and although he left them all of his worldly estate, the manner of giving and the words—coming over the river from the farther shore—in which the giving was expressed, doubtless count for more with the bereaved ones than the wealth itself, for into the usually dry and prosaic term of a will this man contrived to weave the expression of a boundless love and confidence in those he left behind. To his "lawful and ever loyal wife" he gave unreservedly, all his estate for her own use and purposes during her lifetime, providing only for the maintenance, support, education of our son," and on the death of the wife the estate is to descend as unreservedly to the son. He even looked the probability of a second marriage squarely in the face and in a manly way, recognized the possibility of such an event, he sought to guard against mere fortune hunters by providing that such an event should not in any respect alter the terms of his will, and that no person should acquire rights of support or heirship by reason of a marriage with his widow, but that his estate and the increment thereof should still be solely devoted to the uses of his widow and his son the testator indicates him as one "for whom I have the highest love, respect, which he has won by his loyal devotion, upright conduct, and noble qualities of head and heart." Will the boy ever forget this expression of love and confidence from his father, or fall away from the high standard it establishes? Finally, the wife is made the sole administratrix without bonds.

In the face of such a testimonial as this to the superlative merit of the married state, what becomes of the trite assertion that marriage is a failure? All the rotten divorces that venal state courts could turn out in a year would not weigh perceptibly against this potent unimpaired tribute to the enduring worth of the solemn pact. Divorce is in most cases merely a demonstration of the error of the particular marriage concerned, not always, but in many cases, a certification by law that it should not have been. Mistakes are made in every walk of life and at the temptation to matrimony is great and as it too often assails the man and the maid in their "silly season," there is small cause for wonder that divorces are so prevalent, and yet when statistically reduced to a percentage, they are in fact remarkably infrequent. For the decade ended in 1900 the percent of divorces to marriages was scarcely expressible in figures. Only .015 per cent. Hardly a scratch on the foundation of the magnificent monument to the home reared in this country by such interchange of love, confidence and loyalty as is evidenced by the will that has been taken here as a text.—Yellowstone Daily Journal.

The South's Small Factories.

No matter what kind of a manufacturing plant is started at the south it succeeds, is a rule to which there are very few exceptions indeed. Success is the general rule, whether it be a heavenly capitalized cotton factory or a plant on a small capital manufacturing some apparently insignificant article of trade. Where there are brains and energy at the head of the concern there is sure to be success.

While big cotton mills are being here and there in the south, this section is being dotted all over with less pretentious manufacturing plants which turn out various kinds of merchantable articles. While these latter do not make as much show or attract as great attention as do the large mills for manufacturing the south's staple they are of hardly less importance to our section of the country. They add much to the prosperity of the smaller towns and surrounding rural districts. They furnish remunerative employment to hun-

dreds of young men and young women and increase the amount of money in circulation in their immediate sections.

The building of new factories of this kind or the enlargement of existing ones is almost a daily news item in the papers. A noted instance of the latter is the handkerchief factory in Charlotte. On account of the great demand for its output the factory will be enlarged so as to increase its present capacity of three hundred dozen handkerchiefs a day to six hundred dozen. This factory began operations only last January.

And thus it is all over the south. The old mills are being built and new ones are being built and going into operation as fast as building material and the necessary machinery can be secured. They are adding daily to the wealth of the south, are making the whole section and her people more independent of the balance of the world. No longer is the south simply a producer of raw cotton for the benefit of the New England and European mills that they may grow rich selling back to us our cotton at big profits after it has been made into cloth. We are making the cloth and keeping the profits of its manufacture at home, and we are growing richer and richer every day by the change.—Wilmingtn Messenger.

The Time Will Come.

When it will be a disgrace not to work when one is able.

When everybody will know that selfishness always defeats itself.

When the churches will not be closed as long as the saloons are open.

When to get rich by making others poorer will be considered a disgrace.

When the golden rule will be regarded as the soundest business philosophy.

When the same standard of morality will be demanded of men as of women.

When all true happiness will be found in doing the right, and only the good will be found to be real.

When the business man will find that his best interests will be the best interests of the man at the other end of the bargain.

When all hatred, revenge, and jealousy will be regarded as boomerangs which inflict upon the thrower the injury intended for others.

When a man who seeks amusement by causing pain or taking the life of innocent, dumb creatures will be considered a barbarian.

When every man will be his own physician, and will carry his own remedy with him,—when mind, not medicine, will be the great panacea.

When men will realize that there can be no real pleasure in wrongdoing because the sting and pain that follow more than outweigh the apparent pleasure.

When the world will have every thing to sell and nothing to give, and the price it demands will be the best service the purchaser can render the race.

When it will be found that re-pression and punishment are not reformative, and our prisons will be transformed into great educational and character building institutions.

When it will be found that physical and chemical forces were intended to release man from all physical drudgery, and so free his mind from the burden of living-getting that he can make a life.

When no man will be allowed to say that the world owes him a living, since the world owes him nothing that he should not pay for; it owes a living only to cripples, invalids, and all others who can not, through some misfortune, help themselves.

When the "grafter" who fattens upon an unsuspecting public, wears purple and fine linen and lives in luxury, will be meted out the same measure of justice as the vulgar footpad receives who knocks a man down and picks his pockets.

When the "best society" will consist of men and women of brains, culture and achievement, rather than those whose chief merit and distinction lie in the possession of unearned fortunes which they make it the business

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Rich Square, N. C.

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Just received beautiful line Mens, Youths and Children Clothing, styles and prices to meet any competition. Winter weight goods still going at cost.

Corn, Hay, Oats, Middling, Cotton Seed Meal, and Hulls constantly on hand at lowest cash prices.

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