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

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Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

On Monday, January 1, 1912, at the court house door in Jackson I will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder that certain tract of land situated in Roanoke Township, the same being the land purchased by me from J. C. Boone and adjoining the lands of John L. Odom and the Henry Grant place, Potecasi Creek and the road leading from Jackson to Potecasi and containing 84 acres more or less.

This land has \$500 worth of marketable timber on it and lots of growing pines, etc.

E. J. GAY.

Tailor-Made Suits!

I have about 1000 LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, this seasons styles, that I am going to close out at a sacrifice by the first day of January at

1-2 Actual Value!
\$30.00 Suits, \$15.00; \$25.00 Suits, \$12.50; \$20.00 Suits, \$10.00; \$15.00, 7.50.

James Scull,

JACKSON, N. C.

WHAT IS CONSUMPTION?

The Essential Facts Worth Knowing—Nature and Extent of The Disease.

Consumption is the greatest enemy known to mankind. It kills in the United States annually over 150,000 people. Consumption is the cause of one death out of every four deaths that occur between the ages of 20 and 50. That is, the reader has about 25 per cent of the chances that he will die from consumption, against him. It kills most of its victims in the prime of life—between the ages of 20 and 30. Nearly as many die of this same disease between 30 and 40. No age, however, is exempt, from the mere infant to the centenarian.

The total loss to the citizens of the United States, in cold dollars and cents, has been estimated at \$1,500,000,000 each year. The average annual loss to every citizen in this State is approximately \$15.00. This does not, and can not, take into account the value of the anguish, agony and suffering caused. And yet consumption is always preventable. It is also curable if taken early. Is this matter worth considering?

WHAT CONSUMPTION IS.

Consumption is a disease usually chronic, caused by germs too small to be seen. Scientists tell us it is a germ disease, usually caused by a growth in the lungs, or less commonly in other parts of the body, of minute fungus, plant, or germ, called the Tubercle bacillus. This plantlike germ kills the tissues around it and spreads through the whole lung, till finally it kills the person in whom it grows. It is now known that the germ gets into the body of almost every one. However, they do not grow easily in the human body, and many of these germs are killed at once by the tissues. Others lie there inactive for a long time and do not develop into the real disease until by some chance the resistance of the body is lowered enough for them to begin to grow. Remember, a thoroughly healthy body is not a favorable growing place for germs of consumption. On the other hand, overwork, damp, dark, dirty homes or work places, bad or scanty food, late hours, certain sicknesses, such as grippe, measles, whooping-cough, pneumonia or typhoid fever, and especially drinking and dissipation, weaken the body and give the germs a good opportunity to develop. In bodies thus weakened consumption flourishes and, if these bodies are not strengthened in time by proper living, proper food, proper care, fresh air and rest, the disease will advance, usually slowly and gradually, so that it takes from two to ten years to kill the patient, while in the rarer galloping form it kills in from six weeks to eight weeks.

Consumption is really a battle of life and death between the disease germs which have gotten into the body and the cells which make up the body. If these cells are well nourished and cared for, they will win out, and kill the germ; if not, the germ will win out and produce the patient's death.

SOURCE OF CONSUMPTION.

The germs of consumption can only come from some one that has consumption. They are found in the spit, and the small droplets coughed up and sneezed out in a finely divided form. This spit becomes dry and is taken into the lungs in the form of dust

or it is carried to our food by flies. The finely divided particles may be breathed into the lungs directly. If there were no consumptive spit or discharges for a generation there would be no more consumptives. Therefore, if we destroy all spit and other discharges, the disease will be prevented. Fire, sunlight, sanitary privies, sewers and disinfectants are the best agents for this purpose. If you are a consumptive, do not transmit the disease to your friends or neighbors. If you are not a consumptive, protect your self by keeping in perfect health.

Birds' Nests Started With Beech Leaves.

Stateville Landmark.

Mr. J. Mel. Clark, of Fallstown township, came to town Wednesday to "buy his Christmas." Mr. Clark always has something interesting to show or to tell about the birds or the "wild creatures" of field and wood, and this time he exhibited three last season's bird nests. All of these nests had been started with beech leaves and then neatly woven with grass. Mr. Clark says a certain variety of bird always starts its nest with beech leaves and will start it in no other way. He didn't know the name of these species of bird and wanted The Landmark to inquire of Col. Wade Harris, of the Charlotte Chronicle. Mr. Clark was assured that an editor who didn't know that a fox could climb a tree had no knowledge of birds or birds' nests—at least none to spare—and Mr. Clark was sent to Mr. R. B. McLaughlin, who knows about such things.

Mr. McLaughlin says the bird is the yellow-breasted chat. While Mr. Clark didn't know the name of the birds he says they use beech leaves as a protection from lightning, for in all his life he never knew a beech tree to be struck by lightning.

Sale of Personal Property.

I shall on Monday the 8th day of January, 1912, sell for cash by public auction to the highest bidder the following property, to-wit: Two good horses, one nice colt, three head of cattle, one nice sow and pigs, one double horse carriage and harness, one new top buggy and harness, all of my corn and fodder, farming implements, and other things too numerous to mention.

Place of sale at my home; time of sale 10 o'clock.

R. B. FLYTHE,
Rich Square, N. C.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR

RIGHT BY PAYING YOUR

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE

ROANOKE-

CHOWAN

TIMES.

Starts Much Trouble.

If all people knew that neglect of constipation would result in severe indigestion, yellow jaundice or violent liver trouble they would soon take Dr. King's New Life Pills, and end it. Its the only safe way. Best for Biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, chills and debility. 25c at Rich Square Drug Co. T. H. Nicholson of Murfreesboro, N. C.

CHILD LABOR LAWS.

Acts of the Legislature, Regulating the Employment of Children in Factories.

Following is the act of the Legislature of 1907, and amended by the Legislature of 1911, relating to the employment of children in manufacturing establishments in North Carolina:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That no child under twelve years of age shall be employed or worked in any factory or manufacturing establishment within this State: Provided further, that after one thousand nine hundred and seven no child between the ages of twelve and thirteen years of age shall be employed or work in a factory except in apprenticeship capacity, and only then after having attended school four months in the preceding twelve months.

Section 2. That not exceeding sixty six hours shall constitute a week's work in all factories and manufacturing establishments of this State. No person under eighteen years of age shall be required to work in such factories or establishments a longer period than sixty-six hours in one week: Provided, that this section shall not apply to engineers, firemen, machinists, superintendents, overseers, section and yard hands, office men, watchmen or operators of breakdowns.

Section 3. All parents, or persons standing in relation of parent, upon hiring their children to any factory or manufacturing establishment, shall furnish such establishment a written statement of the age of such child or children being so hired, and certificate as to school attendance; and any parent, or person standing in the relation of parent to such child or children, who shall in such written statement misstate the age of such child or children being so employed, or their school attendance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court. Any mill owner, superintendent or manufacturing establishment, who shall knowingly or willfully violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. After one thousand nine hundred and seven no boy or girl under fourteen years old shall work in a factory between the hours of eight P. M. and five A. M.

Section 5. This act shall be in force from and after January first, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of March, A. D. 1907.

The above was amended by the Legislature of 1911 as follows: The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That section two, chapter four hundred and sixty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and seven be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "sixty-six" where it appears in lines one and five, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "sixty."

Section 2. That this act shall be in force from and after January first, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

Ratified this the 4th day of March, A. D. 1911.

Subscribe to the TIMES.

Going to Church in Russia.

The great bells have boomed out their invitation to attend, and the people, bowing and crossing themselves, flock in from every quarter. At length the high priest enters, and is received with devout reverence by the others. He mounts a dais in the middle of the church (there are no seats) and all the people gather around him. The lesser priests take off his more sombre garments one by one, and array him in tunic and breastplate and collar of gold, and wristlets and outer garments, stiff with gold and jewels. A jeweled crown is put upon his head and a sceptre in his hand, each garment and article being kissed reverently before it is put on.

Other priests walk up and down from the Holy of Holies, into which no woman is allowed to enter, to the dais on which the chief priest stands, while they swing censers filled with fragrant incense. Occasionally the chief officiating priest blesses the other priests or the audience with his outstretched fingers, but he says no word, standing for the most part like a golden image, motionless and worldless. At length the attendants bring him three candles, united at top into a single flame, symbol of the Holy Trinity, and these he waves right and left, before and behind, toward the audience on every side, saying never a word. The reader, who often seems to be a layman, chants the service in stentorian tones, while the responses are sung by a splendid choir of male voices, for which all the Russian churches are famous.—Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D., in The Christian Herald.

Good Nature Versus the Grouch.

Exchange.

A Noble without the ready smile is like a picnic without sunshine. Sometimes Nature may get obstinate and interfere with the picnic, but a Noble should never permit a transitory feeling to keep him from being the good fellow he is supposed to be, especially when necessity requires.

And in this smile business, there is no need to overdo it. A grinning idiot is worse than the man who playfully rocks the boat. A smile that doesn't come from the heart is about on a par with the grimace of an ape or the hollow noise emitted by a hyena. If the smile is not spontaneous, don't try one.

It is not a difficult matter, however, to cultivate good nature, and the more you keep at it, the better you like it.

The best thing in the world to fill the void when you drop the grouch, is the essence of good fellowship that will take its place. Nobody loves a grouch!

There are many good things in this world, and it is evident that they were meant to be enjoyed. The optimists, the good-natured fellow, and the man with the sunny smile, are the ones who reap the harvest and they are glad to have others share their pleasures.

Which is the better, to be a grouch, or a man with a well-developed heart who can give a real smile and accompany it with a real hand-shake?

Would Kill Friendship.

I lay it down as a fact that if all men knew what others say of them, there would not be four friends in the world.—Pascal.

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

The Cry of An Orphan Child Touches the Real Heart of Man Quickly.

There is no cry that touches the real heart of a real man quicker than the cry of an orphan—a helpless and homeless child. The ear of the lamented John H. Mills heard it and it warmed his great heart so that he gave his time, his talent, his life to the care and training of orphan children. It is the basis of much of the charity of secret societies and of churches. We have in North Carolina a number of established orphan homes, and so far as we know they are all doing what they can in their own way, to furnish food, shelter, raiment and training to helpless, fatherless and motherless children. Humanity's great heart commends their work and bids them GodsPEED.

We are reminded to make these reflections by the report just made of another institution, not strictly speaking, an orphanage, but what its name indicates, the North Carolina Children's Home Society, whose methods are different from the institutional orphanage, but none the less approved by thoughtful people whose faith is unshaken in the most sacred of all institutions—the home. The directness and economy of the plan commends itself to all who investigate it. By its methods helpless babies and little tots, outcast waifs—but with souls to save or to be lost—are collected and homes provided for them with warm-hearted, Christian people. The society receives children ranging in age from infancy to 15 years and provides homes for them.

The work of this society was begun in North Carolina, September 15, 1903, under the superintendency of William B. Streeter, who is yet at the head of the work. The report referred to shows a total of 1,161 homeless children provided for to May 31, 1911—during the seven and three-fourths years, at a total cost from the beginning of \$55,210.80. This is a per capita cost from the beginning of \$47.56. During the past two months—June and July—82 new cases have been handled, a 50 per cent larger number than for any similar period heretofore.

The statement is so plain and concise that it easily carries its own comment—nearly 1,200 children furnished with homes at a cost of less than \$50 each during a total of almost eight years. That is supplement work—if such you choose to call it—to the institutional orphanages of no mean proportions at a per capita cost that leaves no good reason why there should not be voluntary contributions to the society sufficient to provide for every homeless, helpless and loveless waif within our borders.—Greensboro Daily News.

Saved Many From Death.

W. L. Mock, of Mock, Ark., believes he has saved many lives in his 25 years of experience in the drug business. "What I always like to do," he writes, "is to recommend Dr. King's New Discovery for weak, sore lungs, hard colds, hoarseness, obstinate coughs, grippe, croup, asthma or other bronchial affections, for I feel sure that a number of my neighbors are alive and well to-day because they took my advice to use it. I honestly believe it's the best throat and lung medicine that's made." Easy to prove he's right. Get a trial bottle free, or regular 50c or 1.00 bottle. Guaranteed by Rich Square Drug Co. T. H. Nicholson, of Murfreesboro, N. C.