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Large Farm

for Sale.

On Thursday, January 18, 1912, on the premises, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder my farm situated on the South side of Ahoskie Swamp in Northampton County, known as the Swamp Plantation, containing 400 acres more or less, about 200 cleared and in cultivation.

In 1911 this farm made about 400 bags of peanuts and nearly 50 bales of cotton, and the soil is suited to the growth of all the crops grown in this section.

This a valuable farm, one of the finest in the country.

The sale will take place on the farm at 12 o'clock. Terms, one half cash, balance in one and two years, or all cash to please the purchaser.

Immediately after the sale of the farm I will sell for cash to the highest bidder several nice mules, farming implements, etc.

C. C. TYLER,
Roxobel, N. C.

The ROANOKE-CHOWAN TIMES and the weekly Progressive Farmer 1.85

A MAIL ORDER DEAL.

A Striking Illustration—Where the Home Merchant Spends His Profits.

Greensboro Daily News.

We have been an insistent believer in trading with home merchants. You can see what you buy, get what you want, and cause a larger circulation of your money at home. One of the most striking and pointed illustrations of the advantage of buying at home is given in the following, copied from the Sample Case. It is an interesting story:

Down in Oklahoma the other day a man went into a store to buy a saw. He saw the kind he wanted and asked the price. It was \$1.65, the dealer said.

"Good gracious," said the man. "I can buy the same thing from Sears, Roebuck and company for \$1.35"

"That's less than it cost me," said the dealer, "but I'll sell it on the same terms as the mail order house just the same."

"Alright," said the customer. "You can send it along and charge it to my account."

"Not on your life," the dealer said. "No charge accounts. You can't do business with the mail order house that way. Fork over the cash."

The customer complied. "Now 2 cents postage and 5 cents for a money order."

"What—"

"Certainly, you have to send a letter and a money order to mail a order house, you know."

The customer inwardly raving, kept to his agreement and paid the nickle.

"Now 25 cents for expressage."

"Well, I'll be—," he said, but paid it saying: "Now hand me that saw and I'll take it home myself and be rid of this foolery."

"Hand it to you? Where do you think you are? You're in Oklahoma and I'm in Chicago, and you will have to wait two weeks for that saw."

Whereupon the dealer hung the saw on a peg and put the money in his cash drawer.

"That makes \$1.67," he said. "It has cost you 2 cents more and taken you two weeks longer to get it than if you had paid my price in the first place."

That story is not an exaggeration, as anyone who has kept a strict account of mail order house transactions, will agree. It not only cost more in the long run and in the sum total, but it wastes a lot of time. It takes as long to write the order, go to the postoffice and get a money order and mail it as it would to go to your nearest dealer and buy it outright and carry it home with you.

Hand your cash business to your local merchant. You expect him to accommodate you when your finances are close—and he does. He spends his profits at home, pays city, county and state taxes, license taxes, purchase taxes, interest at the local banks, rent, clerk hire, etc., and helps support the schools and churches. You can't get along without him and nine times out of ten you will get better goods and save money by trading with him.

Organ & Piano Tuner.

I tune and repair organs and pianos at a reasonable price. Satisfaction guaranteed. I also teach vocal music.

L. C. DAVIS, Milwaukee, N. C.

Some Don'ts For The Sick Room.

Don't whisper in a sick room. Better to laugh, sing, scream, dance, anything but whisper. Whispering always arouses suspicion and a patient might sleep during a low-toned conversation, but there is no sleep while whispering is going on.

Don't stand just outside the sick room and talk. Either go in and let the patient hear what you have to say, or else go where he cannot hear the sound of your voice.

Don't let the sick room be the general sitting-room for the family and for visitors. A sick room should always be kept quiet, and the patient should be permitted to sleep or to respond to the calls of nature without the embarrassment of asking friends to retire.

Don't let food remain in the sick room. When food is brought to a sick person and he does not wish to eat let it be taken away. A sick person never acquires an appetite by the sight or odor of food.

Don't permit bottles, glasses, spoons and other utensils to accumulate in a sick room. When next you enter a sick room where there is a competent trained nurse note the scrupulous cleanliness of every thing about the room. You will find nothing to draw flies, nothing to cause disagreeable odors and no accumulation of bottles or dirty utensils that suggest disease.

Don't close up the windows and doors. Let the patient have plenty of fresh air. You may not feel the need of this because you have been out of doors and filled your lungs with air. The patient cannot get out. He is dependent upon the air of the room. Let it be as pure and as fresh as that outside. If the patient is cold, add more covering or apply artificial heat, but never convert a sick room into a closed furnace. In every sick room there should be at hand a thermometer which should not register above seventy.

Don't speak of unpleasant things to the sick. Never tell a sick person of a death or of any unpleasant occurrence.

Don't suggest to a sick person that something he has eaten or is about to eat will not agree with him. I have often wondered how a guest would feel if, when invited out to dine, the host should ply him with such questions as these: "Do you think you can eat it? Are you not afraid it will make you sick? Are you nauseated? Do you want to puke?" And yet sick people, whose stomachs are far more delicate, are constantly asked just such questions as these.—Dr. B. K. Hays, in The Progressive Farmer.

Cotton-Growing Activity in Northern Mexico.

Throughout the district of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, Consul Luther T. Ellsworth says that farmers are planning to increase largely the acreage in cotton for 1912, particularly in the irrigated portions. These lands were covered with water until thoroughly saturated; plowing began early in December and planting will commence in the spring. Large quantities of seed have been imported from the United States.

He—I dreamed last night that your mother was very ill.

She—Brute! I heard you laughing in your sleep.—McCall's Magazine.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

It's One of The Most Curable of Chronic Diseases in Its Early Stages—Important Advice.

Consumption is curable. This does not mean that every case of consumption can be cured. Advanced cases yield very slowly to treatment if at all. It does not mean that anyone having consumption will get well without making the supreme effort of his life. Merely hoping to get well will avail little. To cure even an early case of consumption requires an unyielding determination on the part of the patient that he will live according to well defined sanitary and hygienic laws.

The first step in the cure of the disease is to recognize that the disease exist. Once established, make no effort to dodge the fact: Then away with the idea that the illness is "only a deep seated cold" or "simply a bad case of stomach trouble". The issue must be squarely met. Remember that early cases of consumption are frequently diagnosed as malaria, dyspepsia, etc. Better far, to take the view that the trouble is consumption and find out later that its malaria or something else, than to underestimate the importance of the trouble.

The second step is to provide a place for living and sleeping in the open air. By all means live out of doors in the open air and sunshine whenever the weather permits. If you can't camp out, put up a tent in your door yard or back yard, build a sun parlor on the south side of your house or enclose a porch as a sleeping apartment. Don't permit the sides of the tent to be down, or the windows of your sun parlor, porch, or your sleeping apartments to be closed except, to exclude rain or snow.

Proper diet is of the greatest importance in the treatment of consumption. Consumption is a wasting disease. To counteract this tendency and to build up the body it is absolutely necessary that the consumptive be given nourishing foods in abundance. Milk and raw eggs are perhaps the best article of diet known for this purpose. Individual cases will differ greatly, but in general, a consumptive will need approximately the following daily allowance of food; two to three quarts of milk, three to eight eggs, four to eight ounces of meat, six to eight ounces of bread, two ounces of butter, one help of each of cereal, potatoes, and pudding, two to four apples and the juice of a lemon. Some patients will be able to increase this allowance 50 per cent or even more, while others will do better on perhaps 25 per cent less.

Plenty of rest is absolutely necessary. Keep a careful tab on the body temperature and if the evening temperature runs as high as 100, decrease the amount of physical exertion to half.

Above all things, avoid patent medicines, cough cures, "consumption cures", and whiskey and other alcoholic drinks. Be cheerful, keep clean, bathe daily, follow the instructions of a competent physician, and your chances for recovery will be excellent.

For further information on this important subject write to the State Board of Health at Raleigh for literature on to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, at New York City.

Subscribe to the TIMES.

Death of Mrs. I. G. Powell.

Mrs. Isa G. Powell, widow of the late Edgar Powell, died at her home at Roxobel last Monday night about twelve o'clock of pneumonia. After the tragic death of her son Gordon Powell who was killed and his body terribly mangled by a Coast Line train at Kelford a few months ago Mrs. Powell went off to the mountains to recuperate and returned about Christmas and was soon taken with lagrippe which a few days ago developed into pneumonia. The weakened condition of her heart from the effects of the shock when her son was killed and the attack of lagrippe hastened the end, the immediate cause of death being heart failure.

Mrs. Powell was a good woman and endeavored to make the world better by her life. She was a faithful member of the Episcopal Church and took an active interest in all the work of her church. She was also greatly interested in educational work and usually attended educational meetings not only at her home but at other places within reach. She was a visitor to most all the educational gatherings at Rich Square. Mrs. Powell had a great ambition to train her children to become useful citizens. She leaves two sons and a daughter, the youngest about ten years old. Since the death of her husband she managed her large estate well and left her business affairs in good shape.

Mrs. Powell was a strong friend, as was also her late husband, of the ROANOKE-CHOWAN TIMES which she looked upon as her home paper. It had gone into her home regularly for twenty years and she had furnished many valuable contributions to its columns, though her name rarely appeared in it. She was content in doing good in a quiet way, her greatest reward being a consciousness of duty performed.

The Right Kind of Ambition.

(By Miss Ethel Futrell.)

No man however great or small has accomplished anything worthy of note without the actual experience of hardships and toils.

All our motives for good or evil are centered on mankind, and we are always at work toward these ends.

Our great inventors have necessarily seen and felt the need of modern appliances of life, and no doubt realizing that by their patience, self-confidence and skill, the grinding labor of humanity could be greatly minimized and softened, they have exerted themselves physically and mentally until they have accomplished themselves to this great end. An inventor is not essentially a philanthropist nor are all inventions prompted by ambition or the desire to attain fame and riches.

It is true that the vanity of ambition is always grasping for the goal of fame, but it is also true that the nobler sentiments of man do not strive for fame alone, but rather for the betterment of mankind and their occupations.

It is this kind of ambition which is most needed for the development of our nation today. As soon as men can see the need of extending their aid and friendship to others we will see a decided change in the political, religious and other affairs of our nation and our history of such will be far different in the future from that in the past.

WORLD-WIDE PEACE.

G. V. Cowper, Esq., Delivers An Able Address on The Subject to the Baptist Church.

Kinston Free Press.

Mr. G. V. Cowper, of the Kinston bar, delivered an able and helpful lecture on "The World-Wide Peace Movement" Sunday night in the Baptist church. The address was under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist church, and was heard by a large and interested audience. Mr. Cowper showed a peculiar familiarity with his subject and gave his hearers something to think about.

He showed that in the past not only nations resorted to war to settle their differences, but that individuals also employed arms with which to settle their difficulties. However, as civilization advanced, individuals resorted to the courts for an arrangement of the disagreements. "Why should not nations do likewise?"

Why not settle international differences by an international court, such as The Hague tribunal? War not so much as to its cost in dollars and cents, but in its toll of human lives, has become so revolting to the Christian nations that men of influence and means are giving freely of their time and money to bring about the conditions prescribed by the Golden Rule. Then it is that men and nations will "beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and nations will learn war no more."

The address was inspiring and will do much toward the crystallization of sentiment in support of the peace movement.

(Note:—Mr. Cowper is a product of the Roanoke-Chowan section, being a son of Hon. Geo. Cowper of Winton. His many friends in Northampton, Hertford and Bertie are glad to know that he is succeeding well in his adopted home.—Ed.)

The Lesson in It.

Smithfield Herald.

A life is marred or made in youth. Character formed early in life simply unfolds and develops as the individual grows older. A boy who will cheat on the high school examinations, will cheat on the college examination. He will not hesitate to defraud his fellowman when he gets out into the world. A youth who will deceive his mother, or his teacher, in seemingly trivial matters, will forthwith use deception in the real issues of life.

Such was the record of the Rev. C. V. T. Richeson. Cheating, lying, and deceit, evil propensities that characterized his youth, have unfolded, multiplied, and developed, until his life is steeped in crime and sin, and the death chair perhaps inevitably awaits him.

Learn the lesson. Choke any tendencies to do wrong while young. Uproot evil desires before character has been formed. Cultivate honesty, truth, and sincerity.

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. It's 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.

The price of the TIMES only \$1 per year—Anybody can pay that.