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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

NO. 32

THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

Points and Paragraphs of Things Present, Past and Future.

Some one states that up to 1804 the Bible had been translated into only thirty languages. In 1895 it had been translated into 381 languages, and about nine-tenths of the world now have the Scriptures in their own tongue.

It is said that tourists leave annually in Rome six or seven million dollars; and if this should be withdrawn for a single year the seven-hill city would suffer a severe financial panic as a result.

It is stated that the whole coast of the Gulf of California abounds in pearls and last year \$350,000 worth was harvested in Lower California alone. The natives give their time to pearl fishing exclusively, and in some places the inhabitants are totally dependent on the industry for subsistence. A pearl is not found in every oyster shell, but only at intervals are they found. The most valuable one ever found was three quarters of an inch in diameter and was sold in Paris to the Emperor of Austria for ten thousand dollars.

In New Hampshire farmers' wives turn many an honest dollar by taking boarders from the city. This is done also in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin. Up there they run their farms by strict system; and it is quite a luxury to the city families to get a chance in the open country air. The milk and butter and other products from the farms come easy to the housewife, and the pay for board being pretty good, the good country dames who engage in it find at the end of the season that they have quite a bit of money and have had good city company all the time.

This is a day of rush and push and struggle for the "almighty dollar". It is so much so that foreigners sometimes think we are in too big a hurry to write our language correctly. Abbreviations are very common with common things. Men do not write "photograph" any more but "photo." And many of the ladies and gentlemen ride "bikes," some in "busses," some wear "pants," and many are only "gents." The most remarkable case of abbreviation we have read about was a business man named Abraham Hole. He got too busy to sign the "Abraham" part and wrote it "A. Hole." Finally he got so busy he conceived the idea of simply puncturing the paper with a hole, and let that answer for his name.

The New York Times is authority for the following statement about the late Senator Harris of Tennessee:

"When the Confederacy fell there was in his possession as Governor of Tennessee \$100,000 in gold belonging to the State school fund. As an ardent Southern sympathizer, Governor Harris was desirous of preventing this money from falling into the hands of 'Parson' Brownlow and the other officials of the new State government. He took it with him, therefore, when he avoided capture by flight to Mexico, and after remaining in that country for eighteen months carried the treasure to England. Many another Confederate officer, State, municipal and military, did much the same thing with public funds, but not quite all of them, if rumor can be trusted, imitated the subsequent course of Governor Harris. After he had been in England a year, affairs had so settled down in the United States that he could safely return. So back he came, and with him he brought the \$100,000, still in gold, and turned every cent of it into the Tennessee Treasury. Of course, this was only simple honesty, but it must be remembered that Harris had lost every penny of his own large fortune, and that he might have used the argument which others in his position are said to have found valid, that Confederate money had no lawful owner after the Confederacy ceased to exist."

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AT HAMPTON ROADS.

THE NOTABLE CONFERENCE.

What Lincoln Said.

S. A. Ashe in Charlotte Observer.

It is undoubtedly true that divergent views obtain in regard to the Hampton Roads Conference, and with your permission, I will give a succinct statement of the view entertained by the Alexander Stephens, as far as I know the only person present who has given an elaborate statement of the proceedings. Mr. Frank P. Blair, Sr., had had two interviews with President Davis in which he had suggested that there might be an armistice; that there eral and Confederate armies might be employed in enforcing the Monroe doctrine as to Mexico; that after that object was accomplished, the Southern States left to themselves would probably return to the Union. Mr. Davis communicated this suggestion of Mr. Blair's to Mr. Stephens, who states: "Mr. Davis stated that Mr. Blair had given it as his opinion that the result of what he proposed would be the ultimate restoration of the Union." "What Mr. Davis wished to confer with me about was, whether or not it was advisable to enter into the arrangement at all, under the circumstances, and especially in view of the contingency of such a result as that contemplated by Mr. Blair; and if I were of opinion that it was proper to do so, then who would be the most suitable persons to whom the matter should be committed?"

Translating this, Mr. Davis told Mr. Stephens that Blair thought if they could have an armistice, when peace came the Southern States of their own accord would return to the Union, therefore, Blair wanted the armistice; and in view of that possibility, Mr. Davis asked Mr. Stephens if he thought it proper to have an armistice; and if so, who were the best men to bring it about?

Mr. Stephens promptly replied that "he thought the programme suggested by Mr. Blair should be acceded to, at least so far as to obtain a conference upon the subject proposed." "Whether Mr. Blair was right in his ideas as to the ultimate result or not, was, of course, uncertain; but this result to which he was looking was not necessarily involved in it. Moreover, if such a result should ensue, it would be by the voluntary assent of the Confederate States, and this would secure the success of the principles for which we were struggling."

Mr. Stephens thus agreeing, he was called upon to recommend the proper persons to take the matter in hand, and he urged that President Davis himself was the proper person on the Confederate side. Against his own inclinations, the President prevailed on him to be one of the commissioners. Now—what may be the object of the conference? To arrange terms of peace? Why, no. But to secure an armistice—during which, hostilities being ceased, Mr. Blair thought the Southern States would return to the Union; and that possibility was considered by Mr. Davis and by Mr. Stephens, and they were content if the Southern States, after a breathing spell, should determine to return to the Union voluntarily.

On December 28th, 1864, President Lincoln assented to Mr. Blair's coming to Richmond to lay this project before Mr. Davis.

On January 28th, Mr. Davis appointed the commissioners, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Hunter and Judge Campbell. The greatest secrecy was preserved. They reached Grant's headquarters January 31st, and after some delay, Mr. Lincoln yielded to Gen. Grant's solicitation to grant them an interview. In December, Ft. Fisher still protector the Cape Fear and the Confederacy had that important outlet still open to its ships; but in January, Ft. Fisher had fallen and the situation was greatly changed. If Mr. Lincoln was ever a party to Blair's project, he now saw no need for it.

The meeting took place on a steamer in Hampton Roads, on February 2nd. In reply to a question, Mr. Lincoln said that he knew of but one way of bringing about general good feeling and harmony between the different States and sections, "and that was for those who were resisting laws of the Union to cease that resistance. All the trouble came from armed resistance against the national authority." "The restoration of the Union is a sine qua non with me, and hence my instructions that no conference was to be held except upon that basis."

Mr. Stephens says that he inferred from that that Mr. Lincoln meant that no arrangement could be made on the

line suggested by Mr. Blair without a previous pledge or assurance being given that the Union was to be ultimately restored." And he argued to Mr. Lincoln against requiring a previous pledge, but Mr. Lincoln replied that he could entertain no proposition for ceasing active military operations which was not based on a pledge first given for the ultimate restoration of the Union.

The commissioners had no authority to give any such pledge; and that "seemed to put an end to the conference on the subject contemplated in our mission." However, other matters were discussed.

Judge Campbell inquired how restoration was to take place, supposing the Confederate States were consenting to it. Mr. Lincoln replied: "By disbanding their armies and permitting the national authorities to resume their functions." Judge Campbell said that the war had necessarily given rise to questions which must, it seemed to him, require stipulations or agreement of some sort, or assurances of some sort, which ought to be adjusted understandingly before a harmonious restoration of former relations could properly be made. He alluded to the disbandment of the army; to the confiscation acts, etc. Mr. Seward replied that as to all questions involving rights of property, the courts would determine; and that Congress would, no doubt, be liberal, etc.

Mr. Stephens asked Mr. Lincoln what effect his emancipation proclamation was to have—would it be held to emancipate all the negroes, or only those who had become actually free under it? Mr. Lincoln said "that was a judicial question. How the courts would decide it, he did not know, and could give no answers."

Mr. Seward referred to the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in the United States, and left the inference that if the Confederate States were to abandon the war, they could of themselves defeat this amendment by voting it down as members of the Union. "I inquired," says Mr. Stephens, "how this matter could be adjusted, without some understanding as to what position the Confederate States would occupy towards the others, if they were then to abandon the war." "Would they be admitted to representation in Congress?"

Mr. Lincoln very promptly replied that his own individual opinion was that they ought to be. He also thought that they would be, but he could not enter into any stipulation upon that subject.

"Upon my urging the importance of some understanding on this point, even in case the Confederate States should entertain the proposition of a return to the Union, he persisted in asserting that he could not enter into any agreement upon this subject or upon any other matters of that sort, with parties in arms against the government."

After a good deal more conversation on such points, Mr. Hunter went into a sort of recapitulation of the subjects talked over in the interview, and the conclusions which seemed to be logically deducible from them, which amounted to nothing as a basis of peace, in his judgment, but an unconditional surrender on the part of the Confederate States and their people. There could be no agreement, no treaty nor even any stipulations as to terms—nothing but unconditional submission.

Mr. Seward promptly replied that no words like unconditional submission had been used, etc.

Mr. Hunter repeated his view of the subject. "What else could be made out of it?" No treaty, no stipulation, no agreement either with the Confederate States jointly, or with them separately, as to their future position or security. What was this but unconditional submission to the mercy of the conquerors?"

Mr. Seward said: "The Southern people and the Southern States would be under the constitution of the United States, with all their rights secured thereby, in the same way and through the same instrumentalities, as the similar rights of the people of the other States were."

Mr. Hunter said: "But you make no agreement that these rights will be so held and secured."
Now from this account it will be seen that while Mr. Seward asserted that the Southern people would have the same rights in the Union as the Northern people, he and Mr. Lincoln were unwilling to enter into an agreement that the Southern people should have such rights under the constitution. They would make no stipulation about

anything.
But Mr. Lincoln went on and said that so far as the confiscation acts and other penal acts were concerned, their enforcement was left entirely with him, and on his assurance perfect reliance might be placed. "We should exercise the power of the executive with the utmost liberality."

That is, he said in effect, submit to me, and I will be merciful!

But that was a matter personal with himself; suppose he should die! He would make no stipulation to bind in honor his successor. And now having made it clear that Mr. Lincoln would agree to no stipulation of any kind, whatsoever, we are face to face with what he had to say about paying for the negroes. Here it is:

Mr. Lincoln then "went on to say that he would be willing to be taxed to remunerate the Southern people for their slaves. He believed the people of the North were as responsible for slavery as the people of the South, and if the war should then cease, with the voluntary abolition of slavery by the States, he should be in favor, individually, of the government paying a fair indemnity for the loss to the owners. He said he believed that this feeling had an extensive existence at the North. He knew some who were in favor of an appropriation as high as \$400,000,000 for this purpose. I could mention persons said he, whose names would astonish you, who are willing to do this, if the war should now cease without further expense, and with the abolition of slavery as stated. But on this subject he could give no assurance—entered into no stipulation. He barely expressed his own feelings and views, and what he believed to be the views of others upon the subject."

Mr. Seward said that the Northern people were weary of the war. They desired peace and a restoration of harmony, and he believed would be willing to pay as an indemnity for the slaves, what would be required to continue the war, but stated no amount."

That is all that Mr. Stevens gives on these points.

Now, it will be seen that no offer was made about paying for the negroes, which, if accepted by the South, would have been a bargain. No promise was made that if the South should cease hostilities, the negroes should be paid for. It only amounted to this: "I and some others are willing to pay you for the negroes—but we can make no promise about it."

And again, how completely does not this narration of Vice President Stephens refute the wild statement that Lincoln told Stephens: Let me write "union restored," and you can write any stipulations or agreements to go along with it that you may please.

The interview amounted to nothing, because, first, last and all the time after Fort Fisher fell, Lincoln would agree to no promise or stipulation of any kind to do or refrain from doing anything on his side.

Woman Suffrage in This Country.

Boston Transcript.

The total number of women registered and thereby entitled to vote on the suffrage question at the Massachusetts election, held November 3, 1896, was 38,242. Of this number only 23,068 voted. The vote was as follows: In favor of female suffrage 22,204; against 864. Women voted on equal terms with men in Wyoming under the territorial constitution from 1870 until 1890, when Wyoming was admitted into the union. The state constitution, containing the clause for woman suffrage, was ratified by the people before admission. In Kansas women have the right of suffrage in municipal elections. In 1891 over 60,000 women voted in the state. In many of the states of the union school suffrage exists for women. Women in Montana, who are taxpayers, have the same rights at the polls as men. By popular vote in Colorado in 1893 there was a majority of 5,000 in favor of woman suffrage.

Drench a horse with a pint or quart of train oil for colic or bots.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for coughs, colds and consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at E. T. Whitehead & Co.'s Drug Store.

"BOMB" NO MORE.

PASSING OF THE DRUM.

It Will Soon Disappear in Connection with Army Life.

New York Dispatch.

Lieutenant Con Marrast Perkins of the United States Marine Corps writes an article entitled "The Last of the Drums," for St. Nicholas. Lieutenant Perkins says:

I think few know that of all the time honored equipments of war which these days of military progress have left us, the drum is the oldest; but, like the sword and the bayonet, the drum is fast disappearing. Its companion, the fife, hallowed by traditions of valor even in our own history, from Lexington to Gettysburg, is already gone, and another decade will still forever the inspiring martial music of the drum.

What boy has not felt his pulses thrill and his heart swell with patriotic pride and martial ardor while gazing upon the well known picture of the Revolution, the "Minute Men of '76" forsaking the ploughshare and flying to take down the old flintlock at the tocsin of war—the throbbing of the drum and shrill screaming of the fife, sounded by two scarred veterans, bare-headed, white-haired, and in their shirt-sleeves, marching through fields and along the roads, calling the patriots to arms.

Every New England schoolboy has read the story of Abigail and Elizabeth, the sisters of Newburyport, who during the Revolution repelled alone an attack of the British by beating furiously an old drum and blowing a fife. The British troops, who were about to land, hurried back to their ships, thinking a whole army lay in ambush to repulse them!

Thus did a fife and drum drive off the enemy and save a town from pillage and ruin.

The military drum is supposed to have been introduced in Europe by the Moors and Saracens, during the middle ages, and was quickly adopted by armies. The drum of to-day differs little, and in appearance only, from the earliest form.

It consists, as every boy knows, of two pieces of parchment, or better heads, stretched over the ends of a hollow cylinder and struck with sticks. For ages this instrument has been among savage tribes and barbaric nations, who use its weird music to accompany their religious rites, as well as for war purposes.

The tom-tom of the Sioux Indian is a good example of a primitive drum.

In civilized warfare the drum has ever been connected with deeds of martial valor, and its voice is dear to the heart of the soldier who has followed its pulsing into the deadly fire of battle, or even in reviews and military parades, when rank upon rank sweep up a street keeping perfect alignment and step to the drum's inspiring beat.

It has found a place in history through the daring bravery of more than one beardless boy who has sounded at the critical moment the pas de charge or "rally" just in time to turn the tide of battle.

Johnny Clem, the "drummer boy of Shiloh," who beat the rally without orders when his regiment had broken, panic stricken, and thus helped to save the day, was made an officer for his heroism, and is now a major in the United States army.

In fable, song and story the drum has ever kept pace with the most valiant deeds of men. Ruyard Kipling's pathetic little story of "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," two courageous drummer-boys, who, at the cost of their own lives, led the charge and saved the honor of their regiment when routed by the Afghans, tells of a deed such as is to be found in history as well as fiction. More than once has the drum claimed a place in the front rank of storming battalions, or led desperate charges in the van of a victorious army.

What wonder, then, that we look sorrowfully into the future, when battling will no longer be inspired by the "war-drum's throb" for we know that the advance of military science, with all its death-dealing machine-guns, magazine-rifles, and its smokeless powder, will surely sound the knell of the drum.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it, sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at E. T. Whitehead & Co.'s Drug Store.

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That fills the star-gemmed arc
A hymn is, after which the hush
Of dusk, and then the dark.

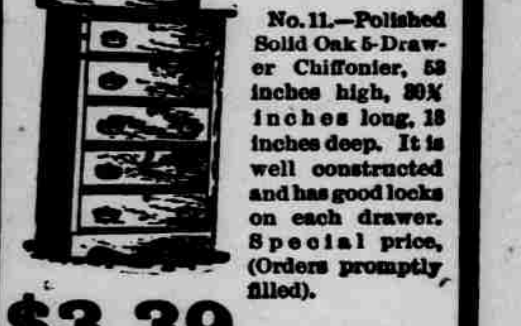
The fragrant garden blossoms bright,
That waver to and fro,
Are censurs from which, through the
night,
The winds' sweet incense blow.

The moon, a sister of the sun,
Who lifts a face so pale
In worship, is a patient nun,
Half hidden in her veil.

And I, a wanderer am I,
Who, turning from my way,
Have entered in this Temple by
The bright door of the day.

Alone and free of every care,
I linger here and long
My lips move in sweet words of prayer
After the evening song.

—Frederic F. Sherman.



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