

LIFE OF GEN. NEAL DOW.

HE LED MAINE INTO PROHIBITION.

The Beginning of His Career as a Prohibitionist.

HIS LIFE THREATENED AT WELDON.

Richmond Times.

Neal Dow was the originator of the Maine law, and the pioneer prohibitionist in this country. He lived in a large, spacious, old-time brick house in the very heart of Portland, surrounded by a large, well-kept lawn. He built this house 62 years ago. From the front windows, across the street, you look over to the house of his son, Colonel Fred N. Dow, the house in which he was born.

Here in this pleasant home, the old temperance hero passed to the distant home, "where all is made right that so puzzles us here." A leonine face, crowned with profusion of snowy white hair, a warm grasp of the hand, and you are welcome to his house, even now in his last sickness, provided you leave your cigar behind you.

In this dying hour he illustrated the philosophy that carried him through life, and made him the central figure of a remarkable reform.

General Dow came of good old stock, being a descendant of his father's side in the seventh generation, from Henry Dow, who came to this country from Norfolk, England, in 1637, and on his mother's side from Christopher Hall, who came from England in 1645. His extensive reading and talking with men everywhere refined and polished his style, and gave him a command of English quite unusual either upon or off the platform. His pronunciation was clear and distinct.

He was a successful business man, dealing in real estate, was a tanner before the war, and has been connected with many business enterprises. At the age of 75 he met with misfortune that would have crushed most men. Rev. D. B. Peck got himself elected treasurer of the State, and then began to play with the cash and finally defaulted to the extent of \$100,000. General Dow, who was on Peck's bond, had to make up the amount. Next Cashier Gould, a favorite, followed in Peck's footsteps with \$20,000, which the General had to make up. He honorably stood up under these losses.

A Whig, while that party lasted, he helped to organize the Republican party and was elected mayor of Portland. He has twice represented the city in the State Legislature. Much discussion has ensued as to the origin of the Maine law. General James Appleton, as far back as 1832, urged the restriction of the traffic of intoxicating drinks, and in 1836 he made a report covering the whole subject. But the fact remains that until Neal Dow framed the Maine law, there was no similar enactment on the statute books of any nation or State.

Only a few weeks ago, then feeble from infirmity and age, he described to a newspaper man, while sitting comfortably in his new library, his "den," as he called it, the origin of this remarkable law.

"It was a good many years ago, and I was sitting in this same house quite late one evening. In answering a knock at the door I found a lady whom I knew very well as the wife of a government official in this city. He was a periodical drunkard, and on this very night was down town on a spree. His wife wished me to get him home quietly because if he was drunk next day he might lose his position. I started out and found him in the back room of one of the down town saloons. I said to the keeper in a quiet way: 'I wish you would sell no more liquor to Mr. Blank.' 'Why Mr. Dow,' he said, 'this is my business, I must supply my customers.' 'That all may be,' I replied, 'but here is this gentleman with a large family depending upon him for support. If he goes to his office tomorrow drunk, he will lose his place, I wish you would sell him no more.' He became somewhat angry, and told me that he, too, had a family to support and said that he had a license to sell liquor to whomsoever he pleased. 'So you have a license, have you?' and you support your family by destroying that man's? We'll see about this.' I went home thoroughly determined to devote my life to suppressing the liquor traffic in the best way possible. The Maine law originated in that rum shop."

In 1846 the Legislature of the State enacted a law, but it did not carry with it the means of enforcement. Still undiscouraged, Neal Dow roused the forces of temperance, and together in 1850 they went before the people with their proposition of total prohibition. The election showed the defeat of nearly every member of the Legislature who had voted against prohibition. The new Legislature was enlightened by the discussion that took place and which was led by Neal Dow. It was a crucial moment. But it was passed through all its stages in one day—the last day of the session—to be enacted, and upon its prompt approval by Gov. Hubbard took effect from that moment. The Maine law reversed the policy of license and substituted the policy of absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic li-

quors except for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts.

This came to pass one of the most remarkable laws ever put upon the statute book and one that has affected the legislation of the world.

There was a struggle over this, and the traffic, hiding from the light of day slunk away in cellars and back alleys. So high had feeling run that in June, 1855, what was known as the "Rum Riot" took place in Portland. The Maine law provides for agencies, one in each city and town, to sell for medicinal and mechanical purposes. General Dow said:

"I was mayor and chairman of a committee of the board of managers and aldermen to purchase necessary liquors for the city agency. This the committee did and the liquors were deposited in the cellar of the city hall, under the apartment on the ground floor, which had been assigned for the agency. The rummies swore if they couldn't sell no body should, and so they made complaint that the liquors so purchased and deposited were the mayor's—intended for sale on his account—and swore to it.

"The mob, encouraged by the political bosses of that time, made an assault on that place to destroy the liquors. The police force was small and unequal to cope with the rascals, and the mayor called out a military company, and after long suffering from the mob's throwing of stones, I ordered the men to be taken into the apartment and to defend it at any cost. In doing this one of the mob, the leader, was killed several wounded and the mob dispersed.

The bosses organized a second inquest and tried to have me indicted for murder, but failed.

"It was a year before that when my house was assaulted, and two years before when I was hung in effigy, and five or six years before when I was assaulted in the streets by a hired bully."

At the outbreak of the war General Dow at the request of Governor Washburn, began to recruit a regiment. He was commissioned colonel of the Fifteenth Maine Volunteers, and sailed in Butler's expedition for New Orleans, but was wrecked on the way. The storm was so high that it seemed very evident that the ships must go to the bottom. A lot was drawn from headless matches, and the captains of the regiments were required to draw to see who should go from the overloaded ship to the Mt. Vernon. Five Maine companies were drawn to go to the larger ship. Butler said: "Col. Dow, you had better go with these men on board the Mt. Vernon; they will be safer there."

"And leave you here, general?" "Oh, yes, I must stay here." "Unless you order it I shall do no such thing. I shall stay with the majority of my regiment, and stand by you," and Butler adds, "that he did."

He was afterwards with Butler when he ran the forts.

He was commissioned a general by Abraham Lincoln, and at the siege of Vicksburg, in 1863, was taken prisoner by Gen. T. L. Mitchell, of Rome, Ga., who was ordered to take him to Richmond. Capt. Mitchell adds: "Dow had been in command of a brigade of negro troops, and was attached to General Butler's division. All the nameless outrages of thieves, guerillas and vagabonds, were directly charged upon Butler and Dow, with a childishness born of ignorance and prompted by malice." When Mitchell reached Selma, Ala., there was a large number of refugees from New Orleans there. Somebody telegraphed to Selma that Mitchell was on the way there with Dow in custody. Mitchell's coolness and bravery narrowly saved him from death at the hands of a mob. At Weldon, N. C., his life was again threatened.

He was put in Libby prison, and there delivered almost daily temperance lectures. Dow's temperance matinees were very popular, and the "boys" would cheer him to the echo. They would crowd around, and sign his pledges conditionally, "till this cruel war is over," or "till we get out of this," or "till we get where whiskey is cheap."

One day in looking out of the prison window at the risk of his life, he saw a nearly barefoot Yankee prisoner being led along by two Confederates. Dow called to him from the window and threw down his own shoes and stockings.

Nine months in Libby, and he was exchanged for General Fitzhugh Lee, and returned to his old home, amid the congratulations of thousands of friends. Since then, he had been very active in temperance meetings, in lectures, and meetings on both sides of the Atlantic, and in 1888, he was nominated for President of the United States, by the prohibition party.

General Dow was born on the 20th of March, 1804, and was in his ninety fourth year.

They Read Ads.

Southern Publisher.
—One of the largest advertisers in London says: "We once hit upon a novel expedient for ascertaining over what area our advertisements were read. We published a couple of half-column 'ads,' in which we purposely mis-stated half a dozen historical facts. In less than a week we received between 300 and 400 letters from all parts of the country, from people wishing to know why on earth we kept such a consummate idiot, who knew so little about English history. The letters kept pouring in for three or four weeks. It was one of the best-paying 'ads.' we ever printed, but we did not repeat our experiment, because the one I refer to served its purpose. Our letters came from school boys, girls, professors, clergymen, school teachers, and, in two instances, from eminent men who have a world-wide reputation. I was more impressed with the value of advertising from these two advertisements than I should have been by volumes of theories."

W. H. PALMER,

WATERLOO, IOWA.
"Saved From the Horrors of Nervous Prostration" by Dr. Miles' Nerve.



A COUGH does not always indicate consumption. Mr. W. H. Palmer, of Waterloo, Iowa, writes: "I was taken with a nervous stricture of the bronchial tubes, which developed into nervous prostration. I was so weak I could not sit up. I got no sleep for days except when under the influence of opiates. For four months I suffered agonies and prayed that I might die and be at rest. One physician said I had consumption, for I had a cough that gave me no rest. But a good old physician whose medicine had failed, advised me to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and I thank God that it has brightened my days, lengthened my life and saved me from the horrors of nervous prostration."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Nerves and Nerves sent free to all applicants. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

R. E. L. PITT,

TARBORO, N. C.
BICYCLES OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.



Iver Johnsons, \$100.
Fitsburg, \$75.

Specialty in repairing. All parts furnished for any bicycle manufactured. PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING AT LOWEST PRICES. 6 25 ly

GROVES



MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS.
TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts. GALATIA, ILL., Nov. 10, 1898. Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Guaranteed by all Druggists to cure chills and fever and all forms of malaria.

For sale and guaranteed by E. T. WHITEHEAD & CO., 7 15 ly. Scotland Neck, N. C.

Largest Stock of COFFINS, CASKETS



UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES in Eastern Carolina.

Orders by mail and wire Solicited. N. B. JOSEY, 7 15 tf. SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

For CASH Only.

I am prepared to furnish brick in any quantity, but POSITIVELY I WILL FILL NO ORDER EXCEPT FOR CASH. Good Brick on Hand all the time. D. A. MADRY, 1-10-95-ly. Scotland Neck, N. C. MENTION THIS PAPER.

Atlantic Coast Line.

W. & W. R. R. AND BRANCHES.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sept. 28, '97.	No. 23. Daily. A. M.	No. 35. Daily. P. M.	No. 41. Daily. A. M.
Lv. Weldon	11 50	10 44	
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12 52	9 39	
Ar. Tarboro,			
Lv. Tarboro,	12 12		
Lv. Rocky Mt.	1 00	10 39	5 45
Lv. Wilson	2 05	11 18	
Lv. Selma	2 50		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 15	1 07	
Ar. Florence	6 55	3 14	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
Lv. Florence	8 45	8 35
Fayetteville	12 20	10 33
Lv. Selma	1 00	
Ar. Wilson	1 42	12 22
	A. M.	P. M.
No. 48. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	
Lv. Wilmington	9 35	7 00
Lv. Magnolia	10 02	8 30
Lv. Selma	12 01	9 36
Ar. Wilson	12 05	9 55
	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
Lv. Wilson	1 20	11 35
Ar. Rocky Mt.	2 17	12 11
Ar. Tarboro	2 23	
Lv. Tarboro	12 12	
Lv. Rocky Mt.	3 17	12 11
Ar. Weldon	3 32	1 01
	A. M.	

Train on Scotland Neck Branch road leaves Weldon 4.10 p. m., Halifax 4.28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5.20 p. m., Greenville 6.57 p. m., Kinston 7.55 p. m., returning leaves Kinston 7.50 a. m., Greenville 8.52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11.20 a. m., Weldon 11.40 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a. m., arrives at Parmele 8.50 a. m., returning leaves Parmele 9.50 a. m., arrives Washington 11.25 a. m., daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, via Albemarle & Raleigh road Daily except Sunday, 5.30 p. m., Sunday 3.00 p. m., arrive Williamston, 7.18 p. m., 4.20 p. m., Plymouth 7.35 p. m., 5.20 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth, Daily except Sunday, 7.30 a. m., Williamston 7.30 a. m., 9.58 a. m., arrive Tarboro 9.50 a. m., 11.20 a. m.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Fayetteville Branch leave Fayetteville 5.30 p. m., arrive Rowland 7.11 a. m., returning leave Rowland 7.35 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville 9.19 a. m., Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, daily except Sunday 6.00 a. m., arrive Smithfield 7.30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 8.00 a. m., arrive Goldsboro 9.30 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6.20 p. m., arrives Nashville 7.15 p. m., Spring Hope 7.40 p. m., returning leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m., Rocky Mount 9.15 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily except Sunday at 6.20 p. m., and 11.15 a. m., returning leaves Clinton at 8.20 a. m., and 3.10 p. m., connecting at Warsaw for Clinton, daily, except Sunday at 6.20 p. m., and 11.15 a. m., returning leaves Clinton at 8.20 a. m., and 3.10 p. m., connect at Warsaw with Nos. 41, 40, 23 and 78. Trains No. 57 South bound and 14 North will stop only at Rocky Mt, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 18 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also except Sunday, with Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

JOHN F. DIVINE, J. R. KENLY, GENERAL SUP'T. Supt's TRANS. T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pas. Agt.

NORFOLK & CAROLINA R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. Dated May 16, 1897.

Daily ex. San. South Bound Trains.	Daily ex. Sun. North Bound Trains.
No. 103 P. M.	No. 48 P. M.
No. 49 A. M.	No. 102 A. M.
2 10	8 40
2 25	9 00
2 50	9 29
3 05	9 44
3 43	10 18
4 02	10 38
4 30	11 00
4 45	11 14
5 25	11 57
5 50	12 20
	Ar. Tarboro
	2 55
	6 15

Ar. Lv. 5 57 1 25 Rocky Mount 2 05 6 30 P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. No 23 carries pullman parlor car Norfolk to Rocky Mount and connects with A. C. L. Train 23 for all points south. No. 103 connects at Hobgood for all eastern Carolina points, also at Rocky Mount with A. C. L. Train 27 for all points south. No. 78 carries pullman parlor car Rocky Mount to Norfolk and connects for all points north. For all information schedules call on or address G. M. SERPELL, J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager Supt's Trains. T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent

Pretty Wall Papers!

We can supply you with any and all kinds of Wall Paper in the latest and prettiest designs, at astonishingly low prices. It is direct from the great manufacturers, United States Wall Paper Co., of Cincinnati, and is the latest and most up-to-date paper on the market. E. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.

TILLERY

Dining Hall,

FOR WHITES.

Meals at all hours for 25 cents.

JACOB D. HILL, Tillery, N. C.

MONUMENTS

AND HEADSTONES, = TOMBS AND GENERAL MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK AT Lowest prices.

Write for designs and prices. T. R. HUFFINES, ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. (Mention The Commonwealth.) 3 11 tf.

A Good Wagon

FOR THAT'S WHAT I SELL. \$27. All hand-made and guaranteed in every particular.

One-horse wagon, single body \$27. One-horse wagon, double body \$28. Two-horse wagon \$50. Carts for \$16.50.

All Out of Good Timber and Guaranteed. W. T. ROSE, Rocky Mount, N. C. (Mention this paper.) 9 9 3m

Clipping AND Washing.

We are prepared to clip your horse or wash your buggy at the following prices: Clipping Horse entire, \$2.50. Clipping Mane and Legs, .50. Washing Horse entire, .50. Washing Buggy, .25. Washing and Oiling Harness, .25. Good work guaranteed. PITTMAN & GRAY, Livorymen, 7 15 tf. Scotland Neck, N. C.

White & Paull,

Cor. Main and Tenth Streets, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. HAVE RECEIVED FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

DRESS GOODS, clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and a Fine Line of Neck-wear. Mar 7 ly.

A. McDOWELL, PRESIDENT. FRANK P. SHIELDS, CASHIER. A. B. HILL, Ass't CASHIER.

The Scotland Neck Bank,

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. SOLICITS THE ACCOUNTS OF BOTH INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESS FIRMS. 10 10 ly

The NORFOLK STUDIO.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF P. M. TAYLOR, - - of North Carolina. 314 Main Street, (Old No. 156) Norfolk, Va.

All kinds of Photographic Work and Crayon, Pastels and Water Color Portraits. Lowest Prices in the City. 11 26 tf

B. F. ALLEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Telephone No. 415. No 19 Roanoke Dock., NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

SPECIALTIES: Eggs, Poultry, Potatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Apples. 9 30 8m. ALL KINDS OF TRUCK IN CAR LOTS. Mention this paper.

LOW RATES FOR GOOD BOARD.

Visitors to Raleigh will save money by stopping with me.

SERVANTS ATTENTIVE AND SERVICE GOOD.

Close to Union Depot. 213 West Martin Street.

R. G. REID, Prop. Raleigh, N. C. Mention this paper.

SCOTLAND NECK STEAM DYE WORKS. MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY. Get price list. Address SCOTLAND NECK STEAM DYEING CO. 1-24-1y. Scotland Neck N. C.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE

gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in North Carolina. Monthly \$85.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. W. Chicago. 9 2 2m.

Pianos, Organs,

— AND SMALL — Musical Instruments, Prices Low and Goods the Best. Write for prices before purchasing. T. R. HUFFINES, Rocky Mount, N. C. (Mention The Commonwealth.) 3 11 tf

TAYLOR

THE GROCER! SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. FINE CONFECTIONS! FRUITS, ETC. First Class Goods a specialty. 5 6 tf.