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THE COMMONWEALTH

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IF YOU ARE MUSTLER YOU WILL ADVERTISE YOUR Business.

SEND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN NOW.

THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS. Points and Paragraphs of Things Present, Past and Future.

There has long been a question as to whether or not labor-saving machinery is an advantage or disadvantage to mankind as a whole.

One of the latest inventions will knock out the boot black. It is a machine to clean boots and at the same time apply blacking and "shine" them.

The Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk, N. Y., has built 3,000 engines. The 3000th one was a giant—the largest in the world. Here are its dimensions:

"It is of the twelve-wheeled mastodon type, with cylinders 21 by 34 inches, drivers 55 inches, boiler 78 inches in diameter. Its total weight is 212,750 pounds, and the total weight of engine and tender 308,750 pounds. It is for heavy freight service on the Montana division of the Great Northern Railroad, and will weigh, in running condition, over 106 tons.

It is announced that Dr. Lillienfeld, of Vienna, has discovered how to make albumen. Artificial albumen is something new in the world of science, and the statement that it can be made is attracting much attention.

"Albumen is the most vital constituent in the human body. Its loss in excess means death. If Lillienfeld, by his science, can produce an artificial albumen which is stable, it means that it may be possible to repair the ravages of illness or to increase the strength of the weak by the subcutaneous injection of artificial albumen properly combined."

The Patron and Gleaner in some timely suggestions calls the attention of the farmers in the Rich Square section to the fact that it is getting time to make plans for the wheat crop again. Our contemporary kept preaching about the advantages of a wheat crop last year until the farmers planted much more than usual; and it says that the results in most cases were highly satisfactory.

THE COMMONWEALTH has for a number of years urged Scotland Neck farmers to plant wheat and add the item of flour to the volume of home supplies. Not many have done so, but we still believe that such a course would be wise amongst our farmers, and we hope to see them prepare land and plant a good crop this fall.

This is an age of great discoveries, but the most wonderful discovery in matters political in North Carolina, has been made by the Progressive Farmer, printed in Raleigh. That paper recently said: "Without denying that our present administration has its faults, we must say that we consider it far superior to former ones."

It is quite fortunate that the editor of the Progressive Farmer said "it is our opinion." Taking it in that light it discounts no one but the editor who wrote it; but he will find himself mighty lonesome in his opinion. It is the first utterance of the kind we have seen since Russellism was laid upon the State.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

GREENVILLE NEGROIZED. HOW THE INFAMOUS JOB WAS DONE.

A Statement of Facts by Ex-Governor Jarvis Showing how Greenville was Sliced to Turn it Over to Negro Rule.

(Wilmington Star.) Raleigh, August 6, 1898. W. H. Bernard, Esq., Dear Sir:—In response to your request for an account of how the town of Greenville was turned over to the negroes by the Republican-Populist-Fusion Legislature I submit the following statement of facts:

The county of Pitt has a population of about thirty thousand people and is one of the finest agricultural counties in the State. Greenville, its capital town, has a population of about three thousand people and is a growing, prosperous town. A majority of its voters are white men, and if the people were left to select their officers by a fair or usual method they would be certain to choose competent white men.

The town, however, is the home of one of the leading Republicans of the State, and being under obligations to the negroes he planned to have the town turned over to them. And here is the way it was done: The fusion Legislature of 1895, adopting his plan, divided the town into four wards. The boundaries of these wards were so turned and zigzagged as to put a majority of negro voters in the first and third wards, and a majority of the white voters in the second and fourth wards. The first ward is shaped very much like a large broad-axe, with a very long handle and the third ward is like the letter V. The next step in this devilish plan was to confer upon each of the wards having a majority of negro voters the right to elect two councilmen each, and to restrict the white wards to one councilman each.

At the town election in May, 1897 the negroes availed themselves of the power given them by the Republican-Fusion Legislature and took charge of the town. They elected four negro councilmen while the white people could elect but two. Thus we had a Board composed of four negroes and two white men. This Board elected a white Republican mayor, a white chief of police, a negro assistant policeman for the day, a negro night policeman for the night, and a negro clerk to the Board.

The taxable property of the town is near three quarters of a million of dollars. The Board of Councilmen levy the taxes and order the expenditures. It may be interesting to know how those who leyed and spent the taxes ranked as tax payers. One of the negro councilmen paid 84 cents taxes on property, another 63 cents and the other two nothing. So the four negro councilmen, who controlled the Board paid \$1.47 taxes on property for the support of the town.

The white Republican Mayor paid 43 cents on property and the white Republican Chief of Police did not do quite so well, he paid only 30 cents. The negro clerk paid nothing and the negro watchman nothing. The negro assistant policeman paid \$5.75. The nine men who control the town, levy its taxes and spend the money paid all together \$7.75 and leaving out the assistant negro day policeman, the other eight \$2.20. The revenues of the town for the year from May, 1897, to May, 1898, was about \$5,500, of which about \$2,800 went to pay salaries and fees of office or place holders. The white Republican mayor and the white Republican chief of police were both indicted at September term, 1897, of Pitt Superior Court for gambling. They confessed their guilt in open court at January term, 1898, and were re-elected to the same offices by the negro Board of Councilmen in May 1898. The mayor has since resigned to enter the Internal Revenue Service and a better man, a Populist, has been elected in his place, but the town is still in the control of the negroes, as they again elected four negro councilmen at the election this year and these negro councilmen have in turn elected the same number of negro officials with one exception.

There are numerous instances in which towns have been divided up into wards to keep the towns out of the hands of the negro, but this is the first

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them.—E. T. Whitehead & Co.

THE MARKS OF RANK. INSIGNIA OF POSITION AND HONOR IN ARMY AND NAVY.

How to Read the Shoulder Strap or Collar Decorations Worn by Uncle Sam's Officers on Land or Aboard Ship—Grant's Joke on His Buttons.

(Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.)

In military service throughout the world, both upon land and water, there is a wide distinction between the different ranks held by the officers. Usually the rank of a military or naval man is obtained by long service or by appointment by congress or the president. Sometimes, however, rank is given to an officer because he has done something which attracts the attention of his superiors.

In order to distinguish an officer from a common soldier, the government has adopted various marks of rank which are worn by the officers, both in time of war and peace. During the former these signs are less conspicuous, for during a battle the sharpshooters always try to pick off the officers, so that the soldiers will have no one to command them.

If any one who reads this article should in time of peace go aboard a man-of-war or in a gathering of naval officers, he would notice a great amount of gold lace upon their uniform and see the insignia of rank upon their shoulders. But in war-time each officer puts away his gaudy uniform. Instead of the shoulder straps the mark of rank is worn upon the collar of the coat.

An admiral, the highest officer in the navy, wears four silver stars and two anchors upon his shoulder straps or collar; a vice admiral, three stars and one anchor; a rear admiral an anchor with a star on either side; a commodore, a star with an anchor on each side; a captain, a silver eagle and two anchors, and a lieutenant an anchor with two silver bars on each side. There are also many petty and non-commissioned officers who wear the insignia of their rank on their sleeves, running about the wrists. The shoulder straps are 1 1/2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide. They are made of dark blue cloth, with a border of dead gold a quarter of an inch wide, the device being embroidered inside the border.

The lowest commissioned officer in the navy is an ensign. He wears a single silver anchor on his shoulder strap. It is the ambition of each ensign to change his stripes for those of a lieutenant. There are many cases on record where an ensign showed great bravery during a battle, and his name was sent to Washington with a recommendation from his commander that he be promoted. Often an ensign was sent on a dangerous mission and got his lieutenant's stripes that way. Usually, however, he has to wait till some officer above him is promoted or dies or retires, and then he moves up in rank.

Every sailor and soldier knows that in time of war his superiors are watching him and that if he shows himself a brave man he stands a good chance of being promoted. It is a matter of great pride to add an extra bar to his shoulder straps or to have one of the many insignias of rank put on his uniform. There are, besides the honor of being an officer, better pay with each additional rise in rank, more comfortable quarters and more personal liberty. All these things make the soldiers more ambitious to gain promotion.

In the army the insignia of rank is somewhat similar to that of the navy, but even in active service an army officer still wears his shoulder straps. The general is the highest officer of the army. His rank is shown by an eagle with a star on each side. A lieutenant general wears three stars on his shoulder straps, a major general two, a brigadier general one, a colonel a silver eagle, a lieutenant colonel two silver leaves, a major two gold leaves, a captain four silver bars and a lieutenant two bars. The non-commissioned officers wear their devices of rank upon their sleeves. A general may also be distinguished by the arrangement of the buttons on his coat. One of the jokes credited to General Grant was one about the buttons on his coat. A major general wears two rows of buttons, nine in each row divided into groups of three. One day Grant was clad in a military coat much the worse for wear and from which all but three buttons had been torn. An officer

brought him word that he had just been promoted to the rank of major general. "Well," said Grant, pointing to the group of three buttons, "you see, I have anticipated the order and have my general's uniform."

Besides the chance which a soldier or sailor has of becoming an officer and wearing an insignia of rank there is another thing which he works for during wartime, but this is confined principally to the navy. It is the matter of prize money. It is the rule of the United States navy that when the crew of a vessel captures another ship the prize is to be sold and a part of the proceeds divided among the officers and sailors. If the captured ship was equal in fighting strength to the captor, all the prize money goes to the victors, but if the prize was weaker half goes to the government, and the remaining half is divided among the crew and officers.

In such a division the commissioned officers come in for a larger share, so it will be as high an officer as possible. The commander of a fleet receives one-twentieth of all the prize money awarded to any ship in his command. The captain of a single vessel receives one tenth of the money awarded to his vessel, but gets nothing from the prizes of any of the other ships of the fleet to which he belongs. The remaining officers and members of the crew of the vessel which has made the capture receive prize money in accordance with their rank and pay. The lower a man is in the navy the less prize money he gets. A common sailor may get \$200 as his share where if he were a lieutenant he might receive twice that sum.

A TOWN RULED BY LOVE. Neither Money Nor Punishment Needed in Commonwealth, Ga.

(New York World.)

The most unique settlement in the United States is the town of Commonwealth, Ga. There is no need for money at Commonwealth, for everything goes into the common fund, and every man shares exactly alike. There are no rich people in Commonwealth and no poor people. All work for one another, and the law and the creed of the community is "Love." If a person wishes to build a house the lumber is furnished from the mill operated by the members of the settlement. If vegetables are wanted the common garden supplies the need.

The settlements run on the co-operative plan. "Love thy neighbor as thy self" is a law that is strictly enforced.

Two years ago Commonwealth was founded by a few experimentalists. Now it is a village of seventy-five families, working about a thousand acres, at one time a plantation. The old-fashioned home of the antebellum time is now one of the town buildings. Besides this, there are several dwelling houses, a printing office, a large school-house, a sawmill and a large dining hall.

Commonwealth has its school, paper, mill and clergyman. A magazine called Social Gospel, setting forth the teachings of the community, is published every month. Many talented men and brilliant women have gone to this little Georgia village to live the law of love. Even in the school good work and good behavior are enforced, not by the rod, but by love. In this community there is said to be no jealousy, no envy, no strife. This simple creed hangs upon the wall of every cottage:

"Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself. "Love worketh ill to his neighbor; therefore, loveth the fulfilling of the law. "This is my commandment: That ye love one another as I have loved you. "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, cannot love God whom he hath not seen. And this commandment have we from Him, that he who loveth God loveth his brother also."

Corn Diet Makes Tall Men. Selected. The proof that corn bread diet makes bigger men physically can be found in the rural districts of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, where hominy and corn bread constitute the staff of life. A table in any of the rural districts in those states on which there is no dish prepared from corn is a curiosity, and in those states men who fall below the stature of five feet are dwarfs. Six feet is the regulation size, and men who tower considerably above this height are accepted by the inhabitants as a matter of course.

Of course, climatic influences must be considered when stature is under discussion, but the food forms the basis of calculation. It is generally accepted by men who have given this subject thought that the six-footers of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky as a rule were brought up on hominy or corn bread as the main food supply. If the crowned heads of Europe could be convinced that corn bread will result in a nation of six-footers, the American farmer would hardly be able to raise corn enough to supply the European markets.

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For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.—E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Manhood Must Have Freedom.

(Virginia and Pilot.)

Self-government is the only government, except in one case, and that is where two different and incompatible races are forced to dwell together, and one is easily the superior in everything of the other; in intelligence, education, wealth, manners, morals and physical strength. The superior race will always rule by virtue of its superiority, peacefully and without question so long as it governs wisely, justly and fairly, or by force when, for any reason, the other race resists.

But where a people are one, or practically homogeneous, no matter what their grade, they are entitled to self-government, so long as they keep themselves to themselves; nor has any portion of this homogeneous people any right, no matter what their superiority, to govern any other and inferior portion, no matter how inferior, except by the natural and unforced influence of their superiority. If a man has a right to liberty, or self-government, he has it because of his being a man, and every other man has the same right for the same reason; and the whole structure of human right falls if it be admitted that this or that man has greater rights than another man for any conceivable reason whatsoever. If because one is stronger than another (and an appeal to strength is the last arbitrament, the ultima ratio of argument), he attempts to rule that other by force, the natural, just and logical answer is force, and the weaker by resorting to arms, or calling in friends, may over-power the aggressor, who, being thus beaten at his own game, at his own argument, is a self-confessed and self-delivered captive and slave to his subduers. We find, however, on investigation, that no matter what one may plead in justification for his mastery of another or others, he will never admit it to be a good plea for enslaving himself. And there we have the whole theory, system and practice of human liberty and government.

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