

The Commonwealth.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor. Published Every Thursday.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1899.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

The Legislature passed the following resolution Monday:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the General Assembly adjourn on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1899, at 12 o'clock m., to meet again in the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday after the second Monday of June, 1900."

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The following gentlemen were last week elected by the Legislature as the new Railroad Commissioners: Frank McNeil, of Wilmington, chairman; Samuel L. Rogers, of Macon, and E. C. Beddingfield, of Wake.

These gentlemen are said to be eminently qualified for these offices. Mr. Beddingfield was one of the original Railroad Commissioners and gave satisfaction in said office.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The following is the substance of the new election law passed last week by the Legislature:

The new election law is in its main features a copy of the law in force previous to 1895. The bill provides:

1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by the State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars a day and travelling expenses.

5. That the county boards shall appoint all registrars and judges of election. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and fixing polling places.

7. That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding." And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and punished as prescribed by law.

8. That the registration books shall be kept open for twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during this period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such day the books shall be open for inspection by voters of the precinct. There shall be no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by registrars and judges of election. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for justices of the Supreme court, one for members of the General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballots must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.

11. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house the second day after the election, canvass the returns and declare the result at the court house door.

The remainder of the act provides for canvassing the returns for State officers, Congressmen and electors, prescribes penalty for non-performance of the duties prescribed for officers of the election, and makes other general regulation of elections.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is the remedy on which you can depend for the cure of a protracted or lung affection, brought on by exposure to cold. It is the most excellent medicine sold. A bottle costs 25 cts.

DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The bill which was passed by the Legislature for the government of the public schools is:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the following named persons are hereby appointed members of the "County Board of School Directors" in and for the respective counties.

OUR COUNTY BOARD.

The following gentlemen were appointed for Halifax county: W. A. Dunn, A. S. Harrison and J. M. Grizzard.

These Boards will meet in the respective counties on the second Monday in April for organizing.

EDITOR GLENNAN DEAD.

Mr. M. Glennan, who for a long time had been editor of the Norfolk Virginian, died at his home in Norfolk on last Friday night. He had been ill from the Sunday preceding and his death was a surprise and a shock to the city of Norfolk and his friends and admirers throughout Virginia and other States. He had come to rank among the leading newspaper men of the South.

The Norfolk Landmark, a morning contemporary of the Virginian-Pilot, spoke of Mr. Glennan and his work as follows:

No man in Virginia was better known than Mr. M. Glennan. For years he had been identified conspicuously with public interests and with business enterprise. He was a firm believer in the great destiny of his city and section, and with tongue and pen he labored unceasingly and vigorously to justify his faith.

He was one of those citizens who stand ready to put their means into enterprises whose advantages they point out to others. The natural superiority of this port with reference to the needs of commerce was a theme upon which he never wearied of discoursing. His reasons for the faith that was in him were always ready and always convincing. By his death the community loses an earnest and an able champion, whose enthusiasm was a strong element of encouragement and assistance in every beneficial undertaking.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the indomitable spirit which carried Mr. Glennan to the front. As a boy, without resources or advantages, except his quick brain and his active energy, he determined to rise. That never-dying spark of ambition which has done so much for the world by lighting the way over hardships and obstacles in early life was in him. His journalistic career began shortly before the Civil War, when, as a mere youth, he obtained employment on the Norfolk Argus. When the war broke out, his patriotic ardor was aroused to such an extent that, although below the legal age for enlistment, he nevertheless succeeded in entering the Confederate army, in which he rendered notably gallant service. After the fall of the Confederacy he returned to his home and, at the close of a short interval of teaching, again engaged in newspaper work, with the result that he rapidly rose and finally acquired the ownership of the Norfolk Virginian, at the head of which he became one of the best known journalists in the South. This record shows for itself. It tells eloquently of determined purpose and strong intellectual qualities.

At his death Mr. Glennan was Vice-President and General Manager of our morning contemporary, the Virginian-Pilot, which represents a consolidation of his own paper, the Virginian, with the Daily Pilot. Perhaps the best illustration of his energy is to be found in his inauguration and furtherance of the movement to celebrate the anniversary of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. He set himself to this task with such vigor and ability that local, State and national interest was fully aroused, and the celebration took place with all the éclat that such a function deserved. The idea was entirely original with Mr. Glennan, and he started out to advocate it unassisted and alone. He was prominent for a number of years in politics, being always allied with the Democracy. As a member of his church he was zealous throughout his lifetime, and was for a long while President of the Irish-Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States. During his first administration, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Glennan Postmaster of Norfolk, and in this capacity he served for four years with credit and faithfulness. In business relations Mr. Glennan was affable and courteous, in conversation he was impressive and pleasant, in friendship he was generous and affectionate, and in his private life he was kind and pure. May his last long sleep be undisturbed and sweet, a fitting close to an active, eventful, useful life.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

[Continued from First Page.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

SENATE.—Appropriations to the University and the State Normal and Industrial school were discussed: Senator Speight sent up the following list of nominees for the Board of Agriculture and they were confirmed.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

First District—J. B. Grimes. Second District—S. L. Hert. Third District—W. D. Smith. Fourth District—R. H. Jones. Fifth District—J. S. Cunningham. Sixth District—A. L. McCallam. Seventh District—W. A. Graham. Eighth District—L. G. Waugh. Ninth District—W. A. Dills.

AT LARGE.

J. B. Coffield, of Martin. W. R. Capehart, of Bertie. J. A. Stevens, of Wayne. J. C. Bunch, of Guilford. G. F. Weston, of Buncombe.

Senator Wilson in behalf of Committee on Trustees of A. and M. College, sent up the following list of nominees and they were confirmed.

TRUSTEES OF A. & M. COLLEGE.

First District—Frank Wood, of Edenton. Second District—J. B. Stokes of Windsor. Fourth District—W. J. Peele, of Raleigh. Sixth District—D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte. Seventh District—E. Y. Webb, of Shelby. Eighth District—W. C. Fields, of Sparta. Ninth District—J. Frank Ray, of Macon.

AT LARGE.

W. S. Primrose, of Raleigh. W. H. Ragan, of High Point. David Clark, of Charlotte. T. B. Twitty, of Rutherfordton. A. Leazar, of Mooreville. H. E. Bonitz, of Wilmington. R. L. Smith, of Albemarle. H. E. Fries, of Salem. P. J. Sinclair, of Marion.

Senator Glenn nominated the following to compose the State Board of Elections and they were elected:

W. B. Pollard, of Forsyth. Cicero H. Johnson, of Sampson. W. G. Lamb, of Martin. R. D. Gilmer, of Haywood. J. D. McNeill, of Cumberland. Walter H. Neal, of Scotland. Senator Franks, of Swain. The roll was called on the election of Railroad Commissioners chosen at the morning session.

Samuel L. Patterson, of Caldwell, was elected Commissioner of Agriculture.

The bill to change the charter of the North Carolina Railroad was called up. Senator Hicks opposed it, saying the private stockholders were afraid of any change. The bill was tabled.

HOUSE.—The House held three sessions and passed many bills of a local nature.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

SENATE.—The Senate by a vote of 26 to 12 rejected that clause of the revenue act imposing a tax on the gross income of railroads. Senators Osborne and Justice opposed the tax and Senators Fields, Hairston and Brown favored it in speeches of some length.

The school law was taken up. The House amendment requiring all teachers, without any exemptions, to stand examination was discussed at length.

Senators Hicks, Murray and Franks, spoke in favor of the amendment. Senators Daniels, Wilson, Ward, Glenn and Fields, opposed the amendment. The vote showed:

The amendment to reduce pay of county superintendent from \$4.00 to \$3.00 a day was concurred in.

A committee of conference, composed of Senators Wilson, Hicks and Smith was appointed on the part of the Senate to consider the amendment as to certificates.

To appropriate \$7,500 to put in water-works and sewerage at the University, was introduced and put on its readings.

Senator Brown said he had voted against the former bill; he had since learned that a generous friend had offered to put up a \$15,000 building at the University if fire protection was given. He favored the bill.

Senator Justice said he had allowed the bill to be withdrawn before; he did not think it quite fair to introduce the bill now.

Senator Brown said he reserved the right to vote according to his judgment.

The motion to suspend the rules

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was ill a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunk, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. per bottle at E. T. Whitehead & Co.'s Drug Store.

was put and the motion prevailed, by a vote of 17 to 13. Senator Franks moved to refer it to the Committee on Education. The motion was lost by a vote of 17 to 14. Senator Mason moved to send it to the Committee on Appropriations. The motion was lost by a vote of 17 to 14. Senator Brown called the previous question. Senator Wilson called for the yeas and noes. The vote showed:

Senator Mason, against, was paired with Senator Bryan for the bill. The motion to suspend the rules and pass third reading was lost. Senator Justice withdrew his objection and the bill passed its third reading.

The revenue bill was taken up and section four amended. The Committee of the Whole then jumped to section 60, imposing a tax on the gross earnings of railroads. Senator Travis sent up a substitute. Senator Lindsay said the section should be voted on directly; there was no use in dodging the question.

Senator Brown said railroads at present are earning net 6 per cent. on 66 million dollars, while the assessed taxable value was but 32 million. He would accept a fair fixed valuation instead of a tax on gross earnings.

Senator Travis: I favor leaving the valuation to the Railroad Commission.

Senator Brown: We are the only body that has power to fix this tax and we should do it.

Senator Osborne said he did not favor the tax. The Railroad Commission had been authorized to fix the valuation of property and he did not intend to abrogate the power.

Senator Fields: Why not treat telegraph and telephone companies the same way?

Senator Osborne: The property of those companies amounts to nothing.

Senator Brown: Their property is assessed as high, compared with their earnings as the railroad property of the State.

Senator Osborne: I only wish the Senate to do fairly in this matter.

Senator Fields said a committee had been appointed to investigate the tax on corporation property. They had reached the conclusion that railroad property was not taxed in proportion to other property.

Senator Osborne: I agree with you.

Senator Fields: The question of taxing gross earnings is no new thing. It is done in other States on all corporations. The Railroad Commissioners may have power to levy this tax, but the fact is they have not done so. I have not found a single Senator who says the tax on railroads is high enough. They earn over 12 per cent. in assessed value: the Atlantic Coast Line earns over 12; the Seaboard Air Line 12, and the Southern 16 per cent. There is sure to be hereafter, according to all indications, a rapid increase of railroad earnings.

The increase of expenses had rendered it necessary to either increase the taxes on property and polls or to increase franchise and property taxes. It was admitted that the railroads were not paying their just part of taxes, and the commission had failed to make them pay it.

Senator Osborne: Was that not the fault of the commission?

Senator Fields continued that railroad earnings were on the through lines absolutely certain. A comparison of railroad with other property showed that it paid a larger per cent. of profit than any other. The value of farms in North Carolina within the past 15 years had decreased; that taxes on them should not be increased was natural. The tax on earnings was eminently just. Ten States in the Union levy such a tax. Vermont, Michigan, Tennessee, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Mississippi and others.

Senator Justice: How many of these ten States have a Railroad Commission?

Senator Brown: Seven of the ten. Senator Justice: Do you not know that these roads were, some of them, exempted by charter?

Senator Fields: They avoided paying taxes by watering their stock and investing dividends in new lines of roads thereby keeping below 6 per cent. limit of earnings. A railroad representative admitted before the Joint Committee that his road had grown from 150 to 600 miles on its earnings.

Extra franchise rights were granted railroads, and yet they resisted paying their just share of taxes. The Railroad Commissioners were not direct representatives of the people and were not so well acquainted with conditions in all sections as members of the General Assembly.

Senator Fields declared that he

REMARKABLE RESCUE.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found her self sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at E. T. Whitehead & Co.'s Drug Store, large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

would be satisfied if the roads were taxed on a basis of value that would leave them 8 per cent. earnings.

Senator Fields said if the appropriations asked for at this session were given it would be an increase of \$120,000, necessitating an increase of franchise or property tax to meet the outlay. Whether the tax was on privilege or gross earnings was a matter of indifference. The men on the Railroad Commission were good men, but it took men of nerve to put up taxes in face of the denunciation from all railroad corporations.

Senator Justice said he had been used to appearing before juries against railroads, and was afraid he would not be able to do justice to them in a legislative body. He had serious doubt that this was the best way to levy taxes. He feared that it would lead to taxing factories and all similar industries in the same way.

It was unfair to tax them because they earn 12 per cent. on assessed values. He considered that the proper way to adjust the matter was to have the Railroad Commission raise the valuation of property; the commission could be instructed in a section to raise valuation.

He did not know how the tax should be levied by this method and doubted that others did. He had heard the argument in committee, and was not enlightened as to how to get at it. He thought that some prejudice against the railroad probably entered into the matter.

Senator Hairston: If this tax is not levied how much will the State income fall below expenses?

Senator Justice: If the method is not right the need of money cannot make it right. The proper way to levy the tax was on the property valuation.

Senator Hairston: How much money will the State need for expenses?

Senator Osborne: We will not need any more than we have; there is \$80,000 surplus in the treasury now, and the bill failed to raise as much for the past two years.

Senator Brown: It is not mandatory in the law that the commission raise the valuation.

Senator Justice: I think that it is mandatory that they do the right thing.

Senator Glenn: The Railroad Commission can take evidence.

Senator Justice continued that he had no doubt that the commission would do what was proper.

HOUSE.—Practically the work of the House was completed except local interests to be considered.

The fifth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor for North Carolina will be held in Salisbury April 21-23.

Judge James E. Sheppard has been elected professor of Law at the State University in the place of Dr. Manning whose death occurred a few weeks ago.

RINGWOOD NOTES.

RINGWOOD, N. C. MARCH 3, '99. (Correspondence to THE COMMONWEALTH.)

Spring will soon unfold its blossoms to the breeze; the singing of the birds has come; the voice of the turtle dove will soon be heard in the land.

Mr. Cecil Matthews left Thursday last the 3rd inst. for Warrenton to attend Prof. Graham's school.

Mess. L. Vinson and C. A. Williams, the largest tobacco farmers of this section, will increase their acreage.

Owing to the inclement weather, our farmers are somewhat behind in burning plant-beds. We should not feel discouraged as farmers do, but look on the bright side of life. There is a divinity that shapes our ends, "rough-hew them as we may."

Rev. G. W. Phelps will continue to preach for us this year. He is a consecrated man—liked by all who know him.

JOHN T. BISHOP.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney poison in the blood is liable to attack the vital organs, and the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble. Kidney trouble can be detected although it be slow and deceptive.

First, by analysis of the urine; second, by the simple test of setting the urine aside in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, when a cloudy or brick dust settling indicates it.

It was for just such troubles that in his infinite power and goodness the Great Physician caused Swamp-Root to grow for the benefit of suffering mankind, leaving it for His servant, Dr. Kilmer, the great kidney and bladder specialist to discover it and make it known to the world. Its wonderful efficacy is in promptly curing the most distressing cases is truly marvelous. You may have a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root of the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, by mail free.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. When writing mention THE COMMONWEALTH.

Druggists, in fifty-cent or dollar sizes.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

The Fifty-fifth Congress has gone into history. It adjourned last Saturday. Following is an account of the closing scenes:

As the hands of the clock pointed to seven minutes to 12, although it was really then three minutes past the hour, the committee appointed to wait upon the President marched down the aisle. The Speaker had retired to his room, and Mr. Payne, Speaker pro tem., was in the chair. Mr. Daizell, in the center, announced that the committee had fulfilled its duty and that the President had made reply that he had no further communication to make. "The President requested us to state," he continued, "that the Fifty-fifth Congress had performed its extraordinary duties manfully, and he requested me to extend to each and every member his best wishes for his safe return to his home." Great applause greeted this announcement. But five minutes remained. In it was enacted one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in the hall of Representatives.

Mr. Payne summoned Mr. Dockery, Democrat, of Missouri, to the chair, and he in turn recognized Mr. Bailey, the minority leader of the Congress, to present the resolutions thanking the Speaker for the impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the House. A great hush fell upon the vast concourse in the galleries as Mr. Bailey began to speak.

He said: "It is an admirable trait of the American character, and it is one which will tend to the permanence of our institutions, that no matter how we may contend against each other over our differences of opinion, each is always ready to accord to the other whatever praise may be deserved. This commendable spirit has led some shallow men to criticize us, because they could not comprehend how we could so strenuously combat the principles of our adversaries and still respect those adversaries themselves. These men do not know that a large majority of the men in every party of this country sincerely believe that a large majority of the men in every party are earnestly anxious to promote our country's welfare. (Applause) And it is out of this broader spirit that a custom has grown which is as old as the House itself—that in the closing hours of every session there shall be offered a resolution like that which I now send to the clerk's desk."

The resolution was read as follows: "Resolved, That the thanks of the House are tendered to Hon. Thos. B. Reed for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair."

The reading of the resolution was greeted with tumultuous applause.

"Mr. Speaker, continued Mr. Bailey, "we have not always agreed with the distinguished occupant of the chair, and we have taken more than one occasion to emphasize our dissent; but, remembering the momentous questions which have confronted us in this Congress, and remembering, too, the intense excitement which they aroused throughout the country as well as in this hall, the wonder is that those occasions were so few; and in this hour of impartial retrospect I do not hesitate to say that he has been as fair to us and to our side as any one of us, were our positions reversed, would have been to him and to his side." (Loud applause.)

The chair called for a rising vote. Every member was on his feet and the resolution was unanimously agreed to, amid prolonged applause.

Mr. Dockery, when the applause had subsided, appointed Messrs. Bailey, Bell, of Colorado, and Payne, a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair.

A moment later, as the Speaker emerged from the lobby, escorted by the committee, the cheers that greeted his appearance made the rafters ring. Slowly the commanding figure of the Speaker ascended the rostrum. Gracefully Mr. Dockery informed him of the action of the House and then relinquished the gavel to him. As the Speaker faced the House the stillness of death settled down upon it.

The Speaker fairly towered over his surroundings. Slowly and with great deliberation he returned his thanks for the compliment the House had conferred upon him. He said:

"In laying down for the third time the insignia of an office which has but one superior and no peer, I might, perhaps, fairly congratulate myself upon having had a great opportunity to administer a great office in the fashion indicated by the noble words of our law 'without fear, favor or hope of reward.' Where I have succeeded I am sure to have your final approval; where I have failed I am sure you have given me credit for honorable intention.

"Notwithstanding any differences of opinion or of party you have given me your confidence in all which pertained to my duties here in a manner so full and ample that my memory of it will

never pass away. When I have the opportunity you have given me to say what it has been possible to do, how much I need your kind remembrance of today, for which I thank you and am grateful. With pleasant memories for our past, which I always cherish and for best wishes for your future, which I shall always cherish, I now declare this session adjourned without day."

Half a dozen times during the progress of his remarks the Speaker was obliged to pause, owing to the simultaneous applause which arose on all sides, and when he concluded his announcement that the House adjourned sine die, the applause and cheers were deafening.

The galleries joined in the patriotic songs were sung and then given for the army, navy, Doves and Wheeler.

Hon. B. R. Lavy has been elected Commissioner of Labor and Pensions for the State.

Mr. James H. Young, of Henning, was made Insurance Commissioner of the Legislature last week.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth, my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say? "You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

We have a book on Paleness and Weakness which you may have for the asking.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult our physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Savage, Son & Co.

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 27, 1899.

WE QUOTE COTTON FIRM.

Good Middling.....	6 1/2
Strict Middling.....	6 1/4
Middling.....	6 1/8
Strict Low Middling.....	5 1/2
Low Middling.....	5 1/4
Stains.....	5 1/8

PEANUTS STEADY.

Fancy.....	3 1/2
Strict Prime.....	3 1/4
Prime.....	3 1/8
Spanish.....	80
Black Eye Peas, per bag.....	2 1/2
Rice, per bushel.....	65
Eggs, per dozen.....	30
Black peas, per bushel.....	70

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Bring any Country Produce you have for Sale.

We keep the best and freshest Groceries of all kinds.

You can drive a trade with us to your advantage any day.

To Town Customers: All orders promptly filled and Groceries Delivered.

WE MAKE IT LIVELY ALL THE TIME.

Chickens and Eggs a Specialty. Oysters three times a week.

NOTICE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO MEET.

THERE will be a called meeting of the Board of Commissioners