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nothing better to tear the ng of your throat and It is better than wet t to cause bronchitis and eumonia. Only keep it long enough and you il succeed in reducing your ht, losing your appetite, ging on a slow fever and thing everything exactly mion. op coughing and you

es coughs of every kind. ordinary cough disapits in a single night. The soon completely mas-d. And, if not too far g, the coughs of con-Ask your druggist for one

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will aid the action of the herry Pectoral.

out have any complaint whatyou can possibly obtain, s.free'v. You will receive a reply that may be of great you. Address. You. Address, C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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WORKS, gramore St., PETERSBURG, VA.

rather barren land in Connecticut. acuts, Tombs, Cemetery Curb-The elder Wilson thought he knew blande. All work strictly firstwhat the land wanted to make it fruit class and at Lowest Prices. ful, and as no bone mills existed in

ALSO FURNISH IRON FENCING, VASES, &C. Designs sent to any address free. In bones and such other animal remains as Writing for them please give age of de- could be secured. Then he obliged

ased and limit as to price. I Prepay Freight on all Work. MENTION THIS PAPER.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS

VOL. XV. New Series---Vol. 4.

Points and Paragraphs of Things

Present, Past and Future.

The indications begin to point to a

general favor throughout the State for

he constitutional amendment to be

coted on next year. Prominent Re-

publicans are expressing themselves in

ts favor, and the enthusiasm with

which speakers for the amendment

have been received and applauded, be-

speaks a wide interest in the question

already. Before the voting day next

August, every voter in the State will

have had an opportunity to hear its

That was a most interesting account

which the News and Observer gave last

Friday of the big day at Angier, in

Harnest county, August 31st. The

new railroad just built from Apex to

Angier opens up quite an important

territory. Harnett county has never

had many railroad advantages. The

cathroad from Wilson to Fayetteville

just crosses one corner of the county;

and the road from Fayetteville to San-

ord just crosses a corner on the other side

of the county; and the road from Ral-

eigh to Sanford does not touch the

The road from Apex to Angier runs

somewhat near the middle of the coun-

ty and it touches a part of the State

that will soon show important develop-

ments. We know the people of Har-

ett and we know there are no better

people in the State. While that par-

new rathroad touches has never shown

any marked spirit of enterprise, it is ex

plained by the fact that the people

there have had no opportunity. I

will be only a few years when they wil

be in the front rank with the most en

terprising people of the State. The:

are fine possibitites in Harnett and

we expect to see great development

It is our birthplace, the home of our

childhood, and we feel much interest

The "Capital City" paragraphs in

he Saturday Eyening Post gives many

interesting hints at what goes on in

Washington. The following concern

ing a member of the Cabinet ought to

"The most picturesque figure in the

Cabinet to-day is James Wilson, of

Iowa-a typical American, though.

paradoxically enough, he was born in

Scotland. Of all the Secretaries who

hold portifolios under President Mc-

Kinley, he is the most approachable

No dragon guards his outer door, but

any visitor is welcome to walk right in'

and chat with him. He likes the news-

paper correspondents, and is fond of

telling them that he has been for many

years a working newspaper man him-

self. Indeed, this is true enough, in-

ismuch as he was quite famous in the

West as a writer on agricultural sub-

jects long before he he entered the

"Sit down my son!" the Secretary

vill say to the newspaper man who

nay chance to I ok in on him in the

hope of getting a bit of news. Then

he will wheel around in his leather-

covered armchair and, twirling his eye

classes by the string, will talk off in

en minutes the material for a column

of matter perhaps, full of striking sug-

gestions, and put in a quaint and vivid

way that keeps the correspondent's

Mr. Wilson likes to have it under-

stood that he owes all that he is to the

soil-that he himself is a product

of intelligent farming. One of his

stories describes how, when he came to

this country, in 1852, from Ayrshire,

Scotland, the eldest of a family of four-

teen children, his father set him to

work to help improve a few acres of

those days, he went around in a wag-

on and gathered up all the butchers'

young Jim and brothers to go to work

beneil flying lest he miss something.

interest newspaper men and farmers:

there and that right soon.

n the good people there

county at all.

NO. 36

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

THOUGHTS ON ASIA. vast mineral and agricultural possibili-

What The New Century Will Do. MANY CHANGES TO COME.

BY G. GROSVENOR DAWE.

Written For The Commonweal th.

A Glance over Asia .- In the Chinese mpire are about four hundred million numan beings, practically all of whom are ignorant of what we call civilization. From their own point of view they possess a civilization older in years than any of the "foreign devils," towards whom they have in the past shown such intense hatred. But their ervilization, though in advance of all other two thousand years ago has stood absolutely still, until their leadership is like the leadership of the small boy who boasted to his father that he was first in his class-inquiry proved that he was reckoning form the wrong

Another peculiarity and one that bodes ill for the future integrity of the Chinese empire is that it is divided in to eighteen huge provinces which are not possessed of any sense of national unity and therefore cannot be expected to present a united front against outside interference. Furthermore, these provinces are so remote from one another and the means of communication so defective that it is safe to assume many millions of the Chinese scarcely yet know that there has been a war with Japan and certainly do not understand all its consequences.

Some one has wisely remarked that when great fortunes were made at war war was business, but now that great fortunes are made at business, business ticular part of the county which this is war. The fact that Germany, England, America and France, in a minor degree, are great commercial nations, producing more than they can consume, is reason enough for their anxiety to create new needs among four hundred million of people and then to cater to them. Russia also though not yet supplying all the necessicies of her own hordes, some still little better than sayages, is wise enough to perceive the value of an unbroken territory from west to east with ocean outlets at both extremes and she, therefore, is vastly interested in the northern portion of China ant has already gained control of an ice-free port as the Pacific terminus of her Siberian ratlroad. The completion of that Siberian railroad will mean the very rapid settlement and development of the better portions of Siberia, a land that is by no means one of snow and ice as w have hitherto referred from our old geographies. The lack of unity in the Chinese em

> pire, the lack of progress in modern methods, and the lack of the strength that comes from a knowledge of unity have permitted, since little Japan demonstrated the weakness of her hulking adversary in 1895, some very sharp practices, particularly on the part of Germany. On two occasions already, because of assaults on missionaries, she has taken violent possession of pieces of territory on the sea coast as compensation for the death and the losses in flicted upon these "soldiers of the cross." France also has picked some very unworthy quarrels in the south and has not been above associating herself with pirates and rebels in order to make her hold more strong in Cochin China and in Stam, a formal trib utary of China. England and Russia have proceeded with a far greater show of decency in their diplomacy; the former being for a while the only one brave enough from a business standpoint to demand the "open door" policy of trade privileges to all and special privileges to none. To maintain her point of view, less than two years ago, her guns were almost shotted gainst Russia, whose attitude in China was expected to be one of selfishness. The wisdom of her line of action is now shown by the fact that the Emperor of Russia has declared that his Chinese ports shall be free and unrestricted. When these two great nations thus act together, the others will have to dance to their piping or clear out. It is now safe to assume that Russia and England, though a long time at enmity in Asia, first on the northern frontier of India and now on the northern frontier of China, will nevertheless act together in endeavoring to keep up the form of the Chinese empire, as a safe-guard against anarchy as the damage they will do is ten fold

been known as 'Tama Jim,' to distin-guish him from another James part of the civilized word. For sale by price 75c. per bottle. E. T. Whitehead. Hall's Family Pills are the best. E. T. Whitehead.

ties of China. This will be effected by the great civilizers-steam, electricty, mechanics and breadth of informa-

It is, of course, too much to hope that the revolution of thought and of manners that are surely coming to Saturday Evening Post. China will be brought to a successful issue without some violence and some protest. The way that the Coreans destroyed a few weeks ago the trolley line on which they were asked to spend their "cash," will illustrate what I which must be duly remembered by the diplomatists of the newer civilizations. [Properly managed, nevertheless, this can be largely avoided if the English methods in India preyail in China; strong denominational feelings that can er to produce social quiet.

Just as with human beings no matter how great the one nor humble the other; so is it with the mingling of nations. It never can be all "give" or all "take" on either side. If the new century is to see modern nations kindling a light in Asia, that new century will see those nations also learning to read some lessons from "The Light of Asia." If we are led to have fuller reverence for our elders and it we recognize the cal fitness it will be well.

IN THE COUNTRY.

"We feast on summer sounds; the jolted wains. The thrasher humming from the farm near by,

The prattling cricket's intermitted The locust's rattle from the sultry lanes; Or in the shadow of some oaken spray,

To watch, as through a mist of light The far-off hay-fields, where the dusty

Drive 'round and 'round the lessening squares of hay, And hear the wind, now loud, now

With drowsy cadence half a summer' The clatter of the reapers come and

-Archibald Lampman.

A Lesson in Natural History.

The recent failures of the Massachusetts Benefit Life, an assessment organization of large pretensions, and of many others like it, remind one of the pathetic story of the Hippopotamus. day. This gentle animal had been accustomed to see a hen brooding over her chickens. One day while taking a walk he observed a brood that in some way had ost their mother. "Poor little dears!" exclaimed the tender hearted Hippopotamus, while great scalding tears ran down his cheeks, "bave you lost your protector? Never mind, I will be a mother to you;" and sat down on them. The intenseness with which some great societies, which, like Daniel Webster, are not dead yet, declaim against the level premium insurance companies, and invite a confiding leaves. public to be sat down on, indicates that the Hippopotamus still lives.

No Success Without Love of Work.

"To win success in any vocation, the present day, requries hard, persistent, conscientious work, the best equipment that is possible, and the employment of every resource that can be commanded," writes Barton Cheyney, in a valuable article on "The Young Man and the Professions," in September Ladies' Home Journal. "Even the young man's manner, his personality, is a factor that makes itself felt in his work, while executive ability and good, hard common sense are elements of genius that should never be lacking. The young man should clearly understand in advance that if he does not have the capacity or love for work there is no profession in which he can win success. But, having this, he will find great opportunities to make a name for himself and to earn larger pecuniary rewards than men have ever before been able to coin out of their brains."

BEWARE OF CINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

s mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians. young Jim and brothers to go to work young Jim and brothers to go to work on them with hammers and beat them on them with hammers and beat them purchasers. Their men and their monto powder, which was employed as a fertilizer with most favorable results. The Secretary says that this bone-threaking was the hardest toil he ever breaking was the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., To-ledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the planting. A hill should never be de-"Three years later, when he was twenty, he went to Iowa, locating in Tama county, and started at farming for himself. Out there he has long for himself. Out there he has long been known as "Tama Jim," to distinbeen known as "T

### OUR TREE WASTE.

A Constant Deplorable Cutting.

A REMEDY IN SCIENTIFIC FOR-

At a recent public banquet one of the officers of one of our largest State slighted the efforts that have been made for the preservation of our woods by placing as first in importance the de velopment of wood pulp and other in mean. There will undoubtedly also be dustries in the threatened districts. religious trouble; the likelihood of To give a passing wage to a passing population he would destroy forests that, intelligently projected, would furnish work and wages for centuries.

Americans are the most wasteful of people. They have a big fertile coun for as in India, so in China, there are try, and they act as though it were impossible to exhaust its resources. be, as it were, played against each oth- But the immense increase in its growth. the constant enlargement of industries that require the destruction of natural material, must bring us to a pause. Natural gas was burned without stint just after its discovery, with the result that only enough remains for three years. We are told that the anthracite supply in this country cannot last much more than a hundred years longer. Already some of the prairie lands that were believed to be inexhaustible, requiring but one plowing a year to keep them fertile, are tired out, and demand value of an educational test for politi- to be fed. And most astonishing of our wastes is that of our woods, in which rests one of our best sources of wealth and on which we rely for water. Whether we use timber for houses and ships or not, we must drink, and in chopping off our forests we are reducing our springs: ergo, our brooks riyers and ponds: ergo, the fertility of the land: ergo, the population there-

It has been explained again and again, yet seems ever to require new emphasis, that the trees act as umbrellas to protect the fallen rains from quick evaporation and give time to them to soak into the soil; also, that they create with their tallen leaves and decayed branches, the vegetable mould in which succeeding forms of plant life find their nutriment. Strip a bill of its timber, and the rain runs swiftly down, causing a freshet in the river at its foot, because there is nothing to stay it. Worse still, it carries more or less soil with it, so that in a little time the hill is bared to its rocky frame.

The mischief is that it requires years and years to repair a damage that a party of woodmen can inflict in a

The domes of granite one sees in the Adirondacks and on Mount Desert show how difficult it is to persuade vegetation back again when rocks are bars of mould for roothold. In other places that have been re-forested through a natural increase in the woods and consideration on the part of the lumbermen, the water has not come back with the trees. The mould that held the springs has dried and washed away, and centuries must pass before a new sponge is created by the slow deposit of aged trunks and fallen

The cutting is deplorable. It im plies not merely the destruction of beauty, which is cause enough for lamentation, but hardship, especially in country districts : it implies a lessen ing number of birds, our bright, tuneful, useful little friends, because they cannot secure nesting places; it implies check on the fertility of the surroundng country; it implies disastrous floods in Spring, when the snows melt. there being no soil to hold the moist are and no screen of limbs or leaves to shadow the drifts from the northern sun; it implies a lessening rainfalt, with ncreasing drought; it implies the ulti to desert.

The case of Spain is a familiar one It was once well wooded and capable of sustaining a large agricultural population. Its trees were relentlessly hewn down by greedy spoilers, with the result that, in time, districts once fertile became rainless and dusty, the vegetable mould disappeared, the streams dwindled, and the population was driven from the soil into the cities. where many became beggars, adventurers, or laborers at uncongenial tasks for wretched wages. To this day the arid districts remain as Nature's protest against man's destructiveness and selfishness.

There is a remedy for this and it is time it was applied. It consists in sugar and cream or hard sauce. planting. A hill should never be de-

should be chosen for cutting. In place of eyery one cut down a sapling should be planted. In many of the tracts devastated within recent years thousands and hundreds of thousands of trees have been destroyed and not a single one set out to replace them. Yet we have officials who can defend such proceedings! It is appalling.

In the parts of the Old World that claim to be enlightened the authorities have been compelled to institute reforms, for there was a general alarm oyer the drying of the springs and the failure of the rivers. The Rhine, the Rhone, the Elbe, the Danube-in fact, most of the important rivers of Europe have subsided by several feet, and not only the navigation, but the health, conveinence and industries of the people have been correspondingly affected.

To stay this devastation, to restore, if possible, fatness to the soil and depth to the streams, boards have been created to guard the forests, prevent destruc tion by chopping and by fire-our own lorests have suffered much from the carelessness of hunters and miners in leaving fires burning in the woods-to study the effects of soil, climate and locality, and to plant liberally.

Through the beneficent operations of the forestry boards districts have been redeemed, idustries have been preserved and restored, and the beauty and prosperity of several lands affected. We, who have more natural advantages, must be less wasteful or we shall not have them long.

#### The Colors Of Autumn.

When you ask what colors are to be worn throughout the autumn months, one can safely answer: "Wear anything that is becoming, from black to white, touching all the colors on the way." Heliotropes and violets are out in new shades, and, when becoming, are stylish and pretty. Gray is much worn, and has honestly won the name of "aristocratic" as coloring. The soft light grays are more worn than those of bluish tint, and are mostly made of solid color, and should be worn with an all-black hat trimmed in soft ostrich and tulle effect. For yery dressy carriage of calling wear, many women affect the all-while hat with the gray gown, and invariably the hat has a bird of paradise in white as a trimming. Many shades of blue are announced for autumn, but are mostly worn in the morning. The new tan shades run much lighter.-Mary Katherine Howard, in the September Woman,s Home Companion.

#### Hot Water.

Hot water has far more medical virues than many believe or know. Because it is so easily procured, thousands think it valueless. The uses of not water are many. For example, there is nothing that so promptly cuts short congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism, as hot water, when applied promptly and thoroughly. Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck. A towel folded several times and dipped day. in hot water, and quickly wrung out and applied over the painful part in toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford promp relief. A strip of flannel and 6:30 p.m., arrive Washington or napkin folded lengthwise and dipped 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., daily exor napkin folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrong out and applied around the neck of a child that has the croup will sometimes bring relief in ten minutes. Hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is helpful in case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels. A goblet of hot water taken just after rising, before breakfast, has cured thousands of indigestion, and no more simple remedy is more widely recommended by physimate conversion of deforested tracts in- cians to dyspeptics. Very hot water will stop dangerous bleeding .- National Farmer.

#### Brown Betty.

Pare, core, and slice six or seven tart at the bottom, then a layer of the apples. Sprinkle lightly with sugar. add a few bits of butter and a dusting of cinnamon, cover with bread crumbs. then more apple. Proceed in this order until the dish is full, having a lay- J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. er of crumbs at the top; add half a cup of water to half a cup of molasses, pour over the crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Serve hot with

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAIN	S GC	ING	EOU	TH.	
DATED July 31, 1899.	No.28 Dully.	No. 35 Dally.	No. 103, daily ex Sunday	No. 41, Daily.	No. 48, Dally.
Leave Weldon Ar. Rocky Mt.	A. M. 11 50 12 55	P. M. 9 43 10 36	Papel College	А. М.	Р. М.
Leave Tarboro	12 21		6 00		
Lv. Rocky Mt. Leave Wilson Leave Selma Lv. Fayetteville Ar. Florence	1 09 1 58 2 55 4 30 7 25 P. M.	11 14 11 57 1 10 3 15	6 45 7 10	5 40 6 20	
Ar. Goldsboro Lv. Goldsboro Lv. Magnolia Ar. Wilmington			7 50 P. M.	7 01 8 09 9 40 A. M.	4 20 5 50

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 102, daily ex Sunday	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40. Dally	No. 48. Dadly.		
Lv. Florence Lv. Fayetteville Leave Selma Arrive Wilson	A. M. 9 40 12 20 1 50 2 35		P. M. 7 45 9 45 10 54 11 31		¥I		
Lv. W' .nington Lv. Magnolia Lv. Goldsboro		A. M. 5 15	•••••	P. M. 7 00 8 34 9 45	A, M. 9 46 11 19 12 30		
Leave Wilson Ar. Rocky Mt.	P. M. 2 35 3 30	5 43 6 15	A. M. 11 31 12 07	P. M. 10 38 11 35	P. M. 1 10 1 56		
Arrive Tarboro Leave Tarboro	12 21	7 01	********				
Lv. Rocky Mt. Ar. Weldon	3 30 4 32 P. M.		12 09 1 00 A. M.	Р. М.			

†Daily except Monday. †Daily ex-

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Yadkın Division Main Line-Train leaves Wilmington, 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 15 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12 25 p. m., arrives -Sanford 1 43 p. m. Returning leaves Sanford 2 30 p. m., arrives Fayetteville 3 45 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 3 50 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Bennettsville Branch-Train leaves Bennettsville 8 15 a. m., Maxton 9 20 a. m., Red Springs 9 53 a. m., Hope Mills 10 42 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 10 55 a. m. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4 40 p. m., Hope Mills 4 55 p. m., Red Springs 5 35 p. m., Maxton 6 15 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p. m. Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte

Train on the Sc tland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:35 p m., Halifax 4:15 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:08 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 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:83 a. m., daily except Sun-Trains on Washington Branch leave

Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a.m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily

except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday, 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:10 p. m., Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m. Train on Midland N. C. Branch

leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday. 7:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:10 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. n , Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 9:30 a. m., 3:40 p. m arrive Nashville 10:10 a.m., 4:03 p.m. Spring Hope 10:40 a.m., 4:25 p.m. Returning leave Spring Hope 11:00 a. m., 4:55 p. m., Nashville 11:22 a. m., 5:25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 11:45 a. m., 6:00 p. m., daily except Sunday. Train on Clinton Branch leaves War-

saw for Clinton dally, except Sunday, apples. Butter a pudding dish, and 11:40 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. Returnput a thin layer of stale bread crumbs ing leaves Clinton at 7:00 a.m. and 2:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond

H. M. EMERSON, Geu'l Pass. Agent. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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