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 Is there a bad taste in your mouth?
 Then you have a poor appetite and a weak digestion. You are frequently drowsy, always feel dull and heavy, and you have cold hands and feet. You get but little benefit from your food. You have no ambition to work and the sharp pains of neuralgia dart through your body.
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will give you prompt relief and certain cure.
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla
 It will remove all impurities that have been accumulating in your blood and greatly strengthen your system.
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor. "EXCELSIOR" IS OUR MOTTO. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00.
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THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS

Points and Paragraphs of Things Present, Past and Future.

It has been stated recently that North Carolina is making rapid progress in the matter of building. In some places, it is said, lumber cannot be had as fast as desired, nor are there carpenters enough to supply the demand for work. This is indeed a good indication that the State is experiencing an era of prosperity, and it is to be hoped that it will be permanent. The people have been patient under pressure for years, and all honest, toiling ones are entitled to a brighter day now.

Those who are incredulous about consumption being contagious may have some of the mist of doubt cleared from their minds by the following statement, which has been given out as authentic:

"Twenty clerks in a German labor bureau who in a short period of time were taken sick with consumption, all of them having worked over records which, upon examination by a bacteriologist, were found to be infected through and through with tubercular bacilli. Further examination showed that they had probably been infected by a consumptive moltening his fingers in his mouth whenever he turned the pages of the record books. In this way all the books had become thoroughly infected. This case has attracted the attention of the Michigan State board of health, which has in turn drawn the attention of the boards of health of other States to it and it is apt to rivet the interest of the general public, as never before, upon consumption as a contagious disease."

The foregoing is a paragraph from a recent issue of the Charlotte Observer; and it is worth consideration by every one.

To one who in childhood knew no educational facilities but the "old field school," taught in the "old log school-house" by the teacher who "boarded around," the modern methods seem a little hot-house like. It is a memory to be cherished—the sight of a score of children trooping away from school just before sunset, each one armed with a "blue back" speller, and one for every five carrying a tin bucket or oak-split basket from which ever and anon some scamping "brat" would snatch the broken biscuit, the cold potato or bit of cold potato pudding left over from the dinner which a half-dozen jabbering children enjoyed together on a big log at "play time." So simple were the school child's equipments in those days!

Now, every one carries a book-bag, or book-strap with something under a dozen books, some a slate with a sponge (1), but for the most part the slate is left at home and all work is done on store tablets, composition books and the like.

Indeed, it does seem that the old time way of doing school-work is almost forgotten. The acquiring of an education no longer seems a task, but with the many conveniences and extra advantages, it is more like a picnic holiday all through the school year.

We may be a little foggyish, but we candidly believe that the thing is made too easy in these last days. There is too much paraphernalia. We believe that we need to return to the ways and means of more simplicity.

If the ordinary school child forty years ago could have seen the same school child of to-day it would have looked like a visitor from fairy land.

PREVENTED A TRAGEDY.

Timely information given Mrs. Mrs. George Long, of New Strattsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at E. T. Whithead & Co. Drug Store.

CASTORIA.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought
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Wm. D. Mitchell

NATHAN HALE.

A Type of True Patriotism.

LET US ALWAYS BE TRUE.

BY G. GROSVENOR DAWE.

Written For The Commonwealth.

A Model for Voters:—In the City Hall Park of New York stands the statue of a beardless youth whose elbows are tied behind his back. The cars of hurrying commerce and pleasure roll by him and crowds almost unbending as the cars themselves glance at the figure and pass on. This youth died one hundred and twenty-three years ago without knowing anything of the outcome of the Revolution and without ever dreaming that his statue one day should stand as a quiet appeal. Men of greater moment than this earnest, hearty, patriotic school-teacher served all through that war and with distinction, yet their names inscribed ever less deeply upon the hearts of some of us than is Nathan Hale's.

He was a spy and he met a spy's death, just as Major Andre did later on upon the American side. Many others were spies and not all were caught, yet of them we hear nothing. Nathan Hale's memory lives because when he was about to die he said, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." This is the metal with the true ring: That is the heroism that tells, because it does not count consequences: that is the life that lives though life be vanquished: that is the self-forgetfulness which prompts his country-men to an un-fading memory.

Next year the school-house in East Haddam, Conn., where Hale taught will become a museum and relics of this brave young man will be gathered there, together with other historic things that should be preserved forever. Our country is doing well by its constant endeavor through the various historical societies, to preserve statues, and houses, and treasures that tend to make the past more real to the present day child.

What is Hale's quiet message to us across the years of change that separate us from him? Is it not that our country ought to be to each of us a very real thing—a personality, I might almost say? We are too often possessed of a feeling of impatience and disgust with some particularly obnoxious neighbor and some of us rise up even in our wrath and declare that so long as this or that bad man votes we will not vote, and so long as this or that bad man has power we will intentionally be weak and show no power. What surer way is there for unfruitful political life than throwing aside the heritage of a vote just because a bad man possesses that same heritage? Rather than holding back let our vote nullify the vote of the bad man instead of increasing his power by our not voting at all.

It is when we realize the actual personality of our country thought made up of all sorts of diverse elements that we can begin to understand something of the spirit that actuated Hale. He was in love with a beautiful girl; he was full of life and hope; he had been well trained at Yale College; and Congress had especially honored him by making him a captain after a short service before Boston: yet all these things he counted as naught when set against the interests of his country, a word that is too often hazy and misty in our minds as to its true meaning. Hale knew it was something worth fighting for, worth living for, worth dying for and he was either right or he was a fool. Surely not the latter; for we are running hither and thither to honor him. But if right, what conditions have altered, pray, to make us less interested in the future of the country? I can imagine visions of America's greatness floating before the distended eyes of this boy of '76; and the thought of even making the smallest contribution to its great needs was sweet to him and he did not shrink. He was a prophet and so are we, all of us who understand and live out the belief that our country's history and power, glory and might, do not begin and end with our little tiny selves, but that we are items in the greater circumstance of the moving forward of the nation. Most of us are not called upon to render our services to the country under his trying conditions. All that we have to do is (easily compared to that done by this brave young lad. What we have to do, as it were, is to hold up our hands and be counted for the right and against the wrong: yet even this some of our cowardly natures shrink from, as though life were given to us merely to drift down the stream like a twig.

CASTORIA.
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Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Youth's Companion.

It is no paradox to name the late Cornelius Vanderbilt a Christian Crusader, for other wealthy men have been good, and done good. But Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth was so phenomenal that the world was surprised when his life refuted the supposed antagonism between pety and pelf.

They saw his industry, his integrity, his philanthropy, his humility, and could pay respect to his character as well as homage to his munificence.

But it was because he brought himself nearer to his fellow-men than other kings of fortune that Cornelius Vanderbilt was so valued in his life and universally lamented in his death. There was in him none of the haughty and supercilious selfishness that makes rich men, and the very name of riches, odious to the common people.

His money was to him no reason why he should not be a christian gentleman after the pattern of Christ Himself; and so kept in sympathy with his kind, and won souls because he touched them.

His religious feeling for his thousands of employes, and for the public, gave them the "Railway Christian Association," and the Lenten noon meeting for men; and in the chapel attached to the reading-room which he opened under the Grand Central station he frequently led the prayer-meetings himself.

As was once said of Helen Gould, there are men who have given away more millions, who are nevertheless hated. She is beloved because in all her gifts she has showed that she personally cared. The same is true of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Other rich donors could dismiss a charity by signing a check. He never bestowed without heart and conscience as well as intelligence.

To the hard-working and the physically and morally needy he was never out of reach; and when he died every brakeman and fireman and baggage-man knew that he buried a friend.

The sentiment expressed at the memorial meeting of the directors of nine railroads, found its echo everywhere: "The world has seldom held and rarely lost so good a man in all the relations of life."

Such an instance among the world's great capitalists is shining proof that there is no necessary gulf between the millionaire employer and his poorest workman, and that Christian benevolence is not only pecuniary liberality but something more. Cornelius Vanderbilt was both a rich man and an example to rich men.

A Test for Cigar Smokers.

(New Orleans Times Democrat.)

"I have a customer who thinks he smokes twenty-five cigars a day," said a New Orleans dealer. As a matter of fact he smokes about three-eighths of that number. The other five-eighths represents what he gives away, lays down partly consumed and a generous disregard of "butts." However, he is firm in the conviction that he smokes more actual tobacco than any other man in New Orleans, and a boast on the subject in my store, yesterday led to a curious bet.

"He declared, to begin with, that he could smoke three ordinary cigars in half an hour, and a bystander remarked that no man alive could smoke even one cigar continuously until it was consumed without taking it from his lips. "Boeh," said the twenty-five a day gentleman, "I do that right along and think nothing of it." 'Til bet you a box of perfectos you can't do it right now," said the other, and in half a minute the wager was up. By its term the cigar was to be consumed in steady consecutive puffs and not removed from the lips until burned to a mark, 1 1/2 inch from the tip. A clean Havana, Colorado Maduro in color, was selected for the test and the smoker took a seat and began.

"He puffed like an engine for about two minutes and accumulated something under half an inch of ash, and then he began to wobble. He lifted the cigar from side to side, pulled slow and fast, and seemed to have difficulty in getting his breath between draws. At any rate he kept moving his head to avoid the smoke and finally got to coughing. I could see he was in torture, but he stuck to it until he got within half an inch of the mark. Then he jumped up suddenly, threw the cigar away and walked out of the store. I paid the bet and charged it to his account, and he told me last night that the very idea of tobacco made him sick. It is not unlikely that the affair may lose me a good customer. "I doubt whether it would be possible for anybody to smoke even a moderately strong cigar through in the manner I have described."

CASTORIA.
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GRAIN SUPPLY.

WHAT IT MEANS.

New Ways of Using The Big Corn Crop.

Scientific American.

The corn carnival is the feature of the great valleys of the Central West "when the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the shock," but with a crop of some 300,000,000 bushels to harvest there are tired souls and wearied bodies in the corn belt these fine autumn days. The promise of wealth and abundance of this world's goods brings consolation and joy; it is the prolonged labor without the monetary compensation that disheartens and dispirits. Never was there a more propitious carnival season than the present, and Kansas and the corn belt are jubilant. Crops are good and prices are good. Corn is everywhere and everything. One cannot walk the streets of a Kansas town to day without encountering witnesses of the State's wealth. There are corn neckties in the show-windows, corn-stalk canes jauntily swung by prosperous swains, and corn shoes and dolls for children everywhere. The mantled value of corn for household and personal adornment has been the feature of each succeeding carnival, and this year's creations have totally eclipsed anything heretofore witnessed.

But while the carnival emphasizes the ornamental side, there is an undercurrent of seriousness about this adaptation of corn and its by-products that more deeply concerns the people than an outsider might imagine. Corn was never used in so many different ways for commercial and manufacturing purposes as in the past year or two. If we cannot induce the Europeans to take our corn for household uses, we can manufacture it into different articles of commercial value which they must take. This seems to be the trend of thought in the corn belt, and new inventions and discoveries annually open up new consumptive markets for corn and its products. Corn is gradually entering into industries that seem far removed in every sense from this product of the fields. The queer corn shoes, corn hats, dolls, and neckties which were made and exhibited for celebrating the corn carnival stand in sharp contrast with the corn oil, corn cakes, and corn rubber.

The one hundred and twenty-odd recipes for using corn as an article of food which government experts published ten years ago for the benefit of benighted Europeans who did not appreciate this article of food are not so important in increasing the consumptive demand as some of the recent discoveries. Corn oil, for instance, which is extracted from the grain, has an extensive demand in various trades where vegetable oils are essential. Corn oil can be produced more cheaply than most of our vegetable oils because of the relative abundance of corn, and in the last year much of the oil has been used for table purposes. No attempt has been made to substitute for good olive oil, but judiciously mixed it will pass muster as a low grade table oil. It is also a fair lubricating oil; but its largest use is in the trades and manufactures. Paint mixers employ it quite generally, and also manufacturers of fiber and shade cloth. It possesses qualities that recommend it particularly to these industries, and the demand for it is annually increasing.

Corn rubber is a new article which is substituted for pure rubber in certain lines of goods. This cheap substitute is mixed with equal parts of pure Para rubber. The corn part of the substitute is taken from the refuse of the glucose factory. About five per cent of the corn in making glucose could not formerly be utilized, and this waste seemed absolute. The new corn rubber is manufactured from this apparent waste, and when mixed with pure rubber it produces an especially valuable compound. Improvements in this rubber substitute are made each year, and it has to a certain extent supplanted Para rubber for many purposes. This imitation rubber is from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than pure rubber, but it has not been sufficiently perfected entirely to displace the Para article. The oil which is found in corn gives a pliability to the rubber compound that prevents it from cracking and breaking as most cheap grades of rubber do. Moreover, the oil of corn tends to prevent the rubber from oxidizing, a fault common to most India rubbers.

There are five refineries of corn oil in the United States which use between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 bushels of corn and corn waste. Besides the output of oil, the refineries have made nearly thirty other different products from the corn. But in spite of all these various products about 5 per cent was practically waste until the discovery of the rubber substitute was made.

The spirits distilled from corn constitute another large industry, and recently the employment of the spirits in the manufacture of new grades of smokeless powder has greatly increased the demand for the crop. The British government has been a liberal buyer of the spirits for this purpose, and the Japanese government has quite recently placed an order for several thousand barrels for the same purpose. An extensive European war would consequently send the price of corn "booming," because of its general need for food and because it would be in demand for the manufacture of large quantities of smokeless powder. The distilling companies are not only increasing in number, but the output of the largest is doubling. They absorb an enormous quality of the farmer's corn and prevent a surplus that might otherwise reduce prices below the point of profit for the growers.

The comparatively new cattle foods owe their existence to the employment of corn in various manufacturing purposes. All of them have received scientific tests and the endorsement of experts in cattle feeding. The corn oil cake, which is really the refuse of factories, contains nutriment of a high order, and when properly fed, in conjunction with other foods, it is of great value to the animals and money in the pocket of the farmer. Gluten meal, gluten feed, and chop feed are other cattle foods that owe their origin to the different factories employed in converting corn into products of commercial and scientific use.

The manufacture of glucose has opened up a whole field of new industries, and the glucose made from corn enters quite extensively into the refining of syrups, jellies, and fruit preserves. It is also used by leather tanners and brewers. The sugar and starch made from corn form other branches of important industries. Different grades of grape sugar are made from the corn, and they are used by ale brewers and tanners, while the better grades are employed by apothecaries and confectioners. Pearl and powdered starch come from the corn, and also dextrin and flourin. The former is employed in the manufacture of mullage and glue, and the latter is mixed with flour. The new uses to which these by products of corn are put multiply rapidly, and every new employment of any of them make a greater demand upon the corn crop. It is all along this line that improvements are being made which encourage the corn farmers and improve the future for them. If it were not for these several dozen different articles which are made from corn, the farmers of the corn belt would long since have been ruined. A crop of 300,000,000 bushels would simply swamp them, and make corn so cheap that it would not pay to harvest it. But with this enormous crop in view, the farmers are happy and jubilant, because there is sufficient demand for the product to keep the prices up.

E. T. Whitehead & Co. guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Among Anna Farquhar's "Conviction" in the November number of "The National Magazine" is one that: "In nearly every man's life there comes a day when he is so grateful for some supreme blessing that in walking along the streets he overflows with a desire to make others equally happy. That is the one great Thanksgiving Day of his life. Exactly as a lover at the height of his bliss has a surplus of love to bestow upon the entire world, the truly grateful man returns both general and personal thanks. But the thanks of the Pharisee is the everyday kind, bitten by that worldly frost, which, in withering man's wings sets him lower than the angels."

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 31, 1899.	Wilmington	Weldon	Roanoke	Roanoke	Weldon	Wilmington
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
Leave Weldon	11:50	12:25	12:55	1:30	2:00	2:30
Arr. Rocky Mt.	12:25	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00
Leave Tarboro	12:21	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00
Arr. Rocky Mt.	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30
Leave Weldon	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00
Arr. Fayetteville	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30
Arr. Florence	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00
Arr. Goldsboro	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30
Arr. Weldon	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 31, 1899.	Wilmington	Weldon	Roanoke	Roanoke	Weldon	Wilmington
No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14
Leave Weldon	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00
Arr. Rocky Mt.	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30
Leave Tarboro	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30
Arr. Rocky Mt.	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00
Leave Weldon	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30
Arr. Fayetteville	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00
Arr. Florence	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30
Arr. Goldsboro	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00
Arr. Weldon	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, York Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9:00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12:15 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12:25 p. m., arrives Sanford 2:30 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 9:55 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. 75, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Downhome Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:35 p. m., Halifax 4:15 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:06 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kingston 7:55 p. m., returning leaves Kingston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Farme 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Farme 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., daily except Sunday.

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 10:55 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., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m., 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 10:30 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 Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:40 a. m. and 4:15 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:50 p. m.

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

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 T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

The Better Thanksgiving Spirit.

Among Anna Farquhar's "Conviction" in the November number of "The National Magazine" is one that: "In nearly every man's life there comes a day when he is so grateful for some supreme blessing that in walking along the streets he overflows with a desire to make others equally happy. That is the one great Thanksgiving Day of his life. Exactly as a lover at the height of his bliss has a surplus of love to bestow upon the entire world, the truly grateful man returns both general and personal thanks. But the thanks of the Pharisee is the everyday kind, bitten by that worldly frost, which, in withering man's wings sets him lower than the angels."

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it, of bad colds, of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

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