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THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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NO. 8.

THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

Points and Paragraphs of Things Present, Past and Future.

State Representative W. P. White, of Hobgood, says that the constitutional amendment question has made one development in the State already, and that is quite a number of constitutional lawyers amongst the Republicans who oppose the amendment. Their first argument against it is that it is unconstitutional. But Mr. White says the amendment will be carried, for it is the one thing North Carolina needs.

The good price of cotton just at this time makes it quite probable that those farmers who had planned to diversify their crops may change their mind. The tendency is to larger acreage in cotton; but the wise farmer will be careful to depend on more than one crop. First of all, let every farmer see to it that he raises home supplies; and then the money crop will not matter so much whether he strikes it or not.

While the prospect of great development in cotton milling in the South is causing consternation amongst New England mill men, the South need not rely too much on capital from that section to develop the milling interest here. New England, Western and even Eastern capitalists have their mind-set largely on mining interests. It is well enough for the South to interest capital in the North, but self-dependence will, in the end, prove the greatest blessing if our people will practice it.

Some time ago much was written and printed about good roads, but the interest seems to have waned. Still there is no interest which more vitally touches the development of the country than good roads. It is quite possible to have road improvements at nominal cost to every citizen; and he who plans and perfects a system whereby North Carolina shall have good roads will be a great benefactor to the public and will immortalize himself.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's visit to North Carolina last week added much to his popularity with the people of the State. His great speech in Raleigh more than met the expectation of his warmest friends and most enthusiastic admirers. He is, without doubt, one of the most wonderful men of the age; and those who do not agree with him in his views on the money question admire his great fund of knowledge of the living issues of the day, his courage of conviction and his ability to press home upon the minds of others the strong convictions in front of which he always speaks.

It seems now that Mr. Bryan's chances for again being nominated by the Democratic party for President are good; and if nominated, whether he shall be elected or not, his fight before the American people against trusts and for free silver, will have handed down his name to one of the brightest pages of the biography of America's greatest men.

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AN OFFER PROVING FAITH.
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THE CHAMPIONS OF LIBERTY.

AN UNPREJUDICED VIEW OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

James A. Quarles, Professor of Mental Philosophy and Economics in Washington and Lee University, Compares the Britons and Boers.

The civilized world is divided as to the right of this contest; the majority in the British Empire naturally sympathize with Mr. Chamberlain, while a respectable minority of the English speaking race and virtually all other people approve in general the course of President Kruger.

Let us discuss the question, first, with exclusive reference to the two parties in conflict. In race they are next of kin; the English are more nearly related to the Dutch than any other people. In religion they are in closest affiliation as Protestants. In history the English are indebted to the Dutch for important help in the Revolution which secured their freedom. These facts make the strife unnatural. We must add that in political traditions and convictions they are in vital sympathy; the English, though nominally monarchists, are in reality republicans. The Dutch, though the struggle seemed to be in vain, successfully threw off the yoke of Spain and have since had in their Fatherland free, though now monarchical, institutions; while the Boers not only cherish the spirit of democracy, but have renounced monarchy and established a republican government. In general civilization, as we may know from what has already been said, they are substantially equal; in all the arts and sciences the English and Dutch are at the front.

Holland is the civilized peer of Great Britain. The Boers combine the best blood of Holland and France; they are the same kind of people as our forefathers that settled this country of ours. Their environment on the outskirts of the civilized world has not allowed their development in the refinements of cultured life, but they have the same high, strong, pure principles as characterize their European kindred. All these facts make the strife of Boer and Briton unnatural and most sad.

WHO WAS THE AGGRESSOR?

1. To locate the responsibility let us see which party was the aggressor. The facts are these: The Dutch, like the English, a virile race, were not content to live within the narrow limits of Holland, and so went out in swarms to the parent home to New Amsterdam, to Guiana, to Van Diemen's Land, to the East Indies and to South Africa, where they established themselves at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. During the supremacy of Napoleon Holland was ruled by the French and Great Britain took advantage of this fact to appropriate the Dutch colonies. Accordingly, in 1806, Cape Colony became by conquest a dependency of the British Crown. Thus the aggression of the Briton was begun.

The Boers resented this subjugation and, in order to free themselves from British dominion, in 1835, at great sacrifice, emigrated to what is now Natal. In 1842 the British pursued them into this territory, and again took possession of their country which they had begun to reclaim from its wilderness state. This was the second act of aggression on the part of the Briton.

In 1848 they resolved again to leave their homes in order to liberate themselves from the British yoke, preferring the inhospitable wilderness to a state of subjugation. Under the lead of Andrew Pretorius they made their noted trek, or emigration, northward beyond the river Vaal and the Drakenberg mountains. In 1853 they were by treaty absorbed from their allegiance to the British Crown and formed themselves into the two independent republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

The third act of aggression by the Briton took place in 1897, when a filibustering band of English, under Dr. J. J. B. B. B., made a raid upon the territory of the Transvaal, with the purpose of overturning the Boer Government and establishing British supremacy in its stead. This was thwarted by the capture of Jameson.

The fourth and last aggressive act is that which precipitated the present war. It is the assertion of sovereignty over the Transvaal by the present British Government, through Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary for the colonies.

This assertion of suzerainty is an act of aggression, because, as above stated, such right was relinquished by treaty in 1853 and disavowed by the prime minister, Mr. Gladstone, again in 1882. To emphasize this claim of sovereignty, the British Government began to amass a strong force in Natal, on the borders of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, whereupon President Kruger issued his ultimatum, declaring this assembling of a hostile force an act of war, which, as a free and independent State, the Transvaal would resist.

BRITISH CLAIM OF AUTHORITY.

II. What led the British Government to assert this claim of authority? In 1867 diamonds were discovered in the neighborhood of Kimberley, on the borders of the Orange Free State, and within the last twelve years very rich gold mines have been developed within the Transvaal at Johannesburg. These have attracted crowds of Englishmen, who have made two complaints against the Transvaal Government—excessive taxation and the denial of suffrage.

1. Let us suppose that these complaints are just and that Great Britain is the unquestioned suzerain. Suppose that Canada should levy an excessive tax upon Manitoba or Quebec, and should impose arbitrary and unequal restrictions upon the right of certain inhabitants to suffrage; would this justify Great Britain in sending a fleet to Canada to right these wrongs? Suppose that Massachusetts should pass an act making her inhabitants, whose incomes exceed \$1000 pay all the taxes; or Virginia should put burdensome restrictions on the right to vote in her State elections, would the United States Government be justified in compelling these States to abrogate these laws?

2. The United States, by the tariff laws, force the consumers of this country to pay excessive prices for many articles, in order that certain producers may be enriched; they also forbid Chinamen to come to this country and deny them forever the right of suffrage; shall the countries whose products we prohibit by protective duties, or shall China, force us to change these restrictions?

3. Are the Transvaal rates of taxation upon the gold mines unjust by their excess? This is, at least, questionable. They have not prevented the rapid increase of mining there, by which the output has become the largest in the world; nor have they prevented gold mining from being the most profitable business of the Transvaal.

4. Are the Boer restrictions upon the suffrage unjust? Unquestionably miners are a roving set, birds of passage that seldom make a permanent home in the mining district. Undoubtedly the English miners in the Transvaal are there merely to make a fortune, intending to return to England to enjoy it. Under these conditions is it wrong for the Transvaal to demand, as indispensable to bona fide citizenship, that the foreigner, the Outlander, shall renounce all allegiance to any other Government, and shall have been a resident in the country for a good long period?

It is known that the English rarely ever expatriate themselves, no matter how long they may live in a foreign country. It is exceptional for one of them to become a citizen in this country. Why then were they eager to naturalize themselves so speedily in the Transvaal? Manifestly their purpose was to control, if not subvert, the Government.

They refused to renounce allegiance to Great Britain and wished to be citizens of both countries at once; this, of course, could not be done except upon the plea that the Transvaal was a colony or province of Great Britain. For this reason the British Government put forth the claim of suzerainty. The issue, therefore, of the contest is the independence of the Dutch republics. Upon this issue the question is simple and undoubted to all republicans, to all believers in the right of self-government.

ACCORDING TO OPPORTUNITY.

PRESENT DAY THOUGHTS.

Impulse Will Speak.

BY "GROSVENOR."

Written for The Commonwealth.
Related to the 22nd:—No two lives go through just the same experiences. Mingled with the three great facts—birth, life, death,—are minor facts as varied and numerous as the minutes of life. Consequently it is foolish in looking back at a life that has been to envy the opportunities that came to it and that are denied to us. Another man's opportunities have nothing to do with us except to teach us that to every one great and small—in the possession of a natural intellect there come openings for some sort of usefulness to society and to self. In fact to every sensible being is given the chance to take up life at one point and lay it down at a point somewhere advanced from the point where it was taken up. And in those who know this and yet do not attempt it there is sin both against society and self.

The man who wills to be heard and felt will be, just to the extent to which he is free from self-seeking. The man with a great utterance in him, or a great purpose compelling him, speaks and works despite all oppositions. There is never a poet with a soul on fire but that finds an audience nor never an unselfish builder for others but that has a following. If we talk to an unchoiceworthy world, the fault is within and not without. The world always has in some measure an ear for the true ring of sincerity in an utterance, and an eye keen to note the unselfish service—not all the world, for to preach such an idea would be unreasonable;—but the world made up of neighbors and friends. Let us be untrue there and we need never hope for an audience outside to make up for those who doubt us nearby. But true in the little things, faithful in small duties, brave on the battlefield of the heart within it is absurd to talk of limitations. There are most distressing limitations in harvesting results; but the limits of uncredited and unharvested influence are no nearer reckoning than are the bounds of space or the final year of eternity. Let me quote an example that is timely and that cannot be gained. A poor widow with nine children often troubled about the mere feeding of them, does by them all her full duty just because that is the thing lying right straight before her: to be done One of them goes forth, strong in the faith his mother has taught; millions have felt his power, and they in their turn hand on the influence of the mother, while Moody and his rest from their labors.

The summing up is to humble folk: You will not found an empire, nor mould a nation; you will not stir a world, nor see your name blazoned high in the temple of fame, but you can be all that your opportunities permit you to be. The greatest man that ever lived was no greater than that.

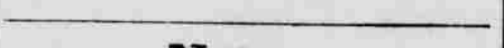
RHEUMATISM has been cured in a multitude of cases during the past sixty years by PAIN KILLER. This potent rubbed vigorously in and around the suffering parts, will relieve all stiffness, reduce the swelling and kill all pain. The most stubborn cases yield to this treatment when persevered in. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

"And remember, Budget, there are two things I must insist upon—truthfulness and obedience."
"Yes mum: an' when ye tell me to tell the ladies you're out there in, which shall it be, mum?"

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy, the mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Notice.

State of North Carolina, Halifax County.

In the Superior Court, C. V. Andrews, G. T. Andrews, A. A. Andrews, E. L. Andrews, C. N. Andrews, A. W. Watson, Robt. L. Watson, H. Lloyd Watson and Lena Watson, the last three being minors and appearing by their father and next friend, C. F. Watson, Ex Parte:

In pursuance of the order of the court in the above entitled special proceedings I will on the 5th day of March, 1900, in the town of Scotland Neck, N. C., sell for cash at public auction to the highest bidder the following described tracts of land lying in Halifax county, Palmyra township, to-wit:

First tract:—That tract of land known as the Stephen Andrews home place, adjoining the lands of J. C. Meekins, N. K. Pippin, Tom Johnson and others, containing 197 acres, more or less and lying on the right hand side of the road leading from Anthony John's to Palmyra.

Second tract:—That lot of land in the town of Palmyra, N. C., containing about 23 acres, lying on the east side of the Main street of said town, adjoining the lands of L. J. Baker, Baker & Roberson, and known as the Andrews lot. This Jan'y 27, 1900.

CLAUDE KITCHIN, Commissioner.

Notice.

NORTH CAROLINA, Halifax County.

In Superior Court, March Term 1900.

Mariam Harris vs. Albert Harris.

SUMMONS.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Halifax county, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from him on account of abandonment, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the 5th day of March, 1900, at the court house of said county in Halifax, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 16th day of Jan., 1900.

S. M. GARY, C. S. C.

S. G. DANIEL, Atty' for Plaintiff.

1-25 6t

Notice.

State of North Carolina, County of Halifax.

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

R. J. SHIELDS vs. ROBERT HOWARD.

To Robert Howard, the Defendant:

Whereas a summons issued by the undersigned against you has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, and endorsed, "Not to be found in my county." You are hereby notified that an action has been begun against you by the said R. J. Shields for the purpose of securing a judgment against you for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars with interest from Jan. 1st, 1895, and you are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office in the town of Hobgood, N. C., on the 10th day of March, 1900, to answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff, or judgment will be rendered against you. Witness my hand this 6th day of February, 1900.

2 84t

IVEY M. PARKER, J. P.

Notice.

By virtue of power in me vested by that Deed of Trust which was executed to me by George B. Blackburn and his wife Mollie, which is duly recorded in the Register's office for Halifax county, in book 124, on page 396, I shall sell for cash at auction in the town of Scotland Neck, on the 12th day of March, 1900, the property therein described, to-wit: That land in Halifax township, bounded by the lands of Z. M. Bradley, J. P. Ellen, and J. T. W. Walker and containing 33 1/2 acres, more or less.

Feb. 12, 1900.

W. A. J. UNN, Trustee.

2-15-4t.

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AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED	Jan. 14, 1900.	No. Daily	No. Daily	No. Daily	No. Daily	No. Daily	No. Daily
Leave Ar. Rocky Mt.	11:55	9:52					
Leave Tarboro	12:21		6:00				
Lv. Rocky Mt.	1:40	10:52	6:27	5:40	12:33		
Leave Wilson	1:50	11:02	7:16	6:20	2:40		
Leave Selma	2:55	11:05					
Leave Fayetteville	4:20	12:12					
Ar. Florence	7:20	2:24					
			P. M. A. M.				
Ar. Goldsboro				7:45			
Ar. Goldsboro					7:01	9:38	
Ar. Magnolia					8:00	8:55	
Ar. Wilmington					9:40	6:00	
					P. M. A. M.		

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED	Jan. 14, 1900.	No. Daily	No. Daily	No. Daily	No. Daily	No. Daily	No. Daily
Ar. Florence	12:45			7:45			
Ar. Fayetteville	9:45			9:45			
Ar. Selma	1:50			11:33			
Ar. Wilson	2:35			11:33			
Ar. Rocky Mt.	3:30			12:00			
Ar. Tarboro	12:21		7:01				
Ar. Rocky Mt.	3:30			12:00			
Ar. Weldon	4:32			1:04			
					P. M. A. M.		

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington, 9:00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12:05 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12:25 p. m., arrives Sanford 1:43 p. m., returning leaves Sanford 2:30 p. m., arrives Fayetteville 3:41 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 3:46 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6:40 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 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 Railroad.

Train on the Scotland 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 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parlane 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parlane 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 Hope Mills 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 10:10 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. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 10:00 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 11:30 a. m., 4:55 p. m., Nashville 12:15 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 4:02 p. m., returning 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.

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DEPT. K-1

GREENBORO, N. C.

2-15-4t.