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THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

NO. 38.

THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

Points and Paragraphs of Things Present, Past and Future.

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, the well known "Uncle Remus," has retired from editorial work on the Atlanta Constitution. He has been engaged on the paper since 1878, and his retirement leaves a vacancy that cannot be filled. Mr. Harris will devote his time to some special literary work which he has had in mind for many years. It is said the dream of his life has been to write a novel that will portray the South as it really was in ante-bellum days.

The American people are truly generous towards the sufferers in Galveston, Texas. Perhaps no person living in this country remembers a greater disaster to any one place by storm and flood, or in any other way, than has befallen Galveston. From all parts of the country, from rich corporations to villagers of modest means, the contributions have been pouring in to the Governor of Texas. Perhaps the largest single contribution were the ten thousand dollars each by the Standard Oil Co. and the Commercial Club of St. Louis. But from every direction there has been rich and gratifying evidence that the people of this country feel the strong ties of brotherhood, and are glad to give expression to the same in helping their fellow sufferers.

Mr. James A. Holloman, one of the brightest young men who have gone out from North Carolina, has been made managing editor of the Jacksonville Times-Union. After saying that Florida journalism will now proceed with new enterprise, the Atlanta Journal, which this Hertford county North Carolina young man has been serving for some time, gives the following brief sketch of his work:

"He is a graduate of Wake Forest College, in North Carolina, his native State. He went through college and secured every honor in his classes. He was editor of the college magazine and made the paper a reputation among southern colleges such as it had never known before his management.

"In 1890 he was city editor of the Raleigh State Chronicle. He held this position for one year and resigned to accept the editor's place on the Winston Daily Sentinel, one of the largest papers in North Carolina.

"After serving a year on that paper he went back to Raleigh and became city editor of the News-Observer-Chronicle in that city. In 1893 he came to Atlanta as the local manager for the Kellogg News Company. In this position he showed remarkable capacity as a general newspaper man. He did much to build up the business of the Kellogg Company in this section, and when, because of a division of the territory with another news company, the Kellogg people retired from this field, the Atlanta Journal management was glad to secure the services of Mr. Holloman as state news editor.

"When Mr. Josiah Carter became managing editor of the Journal for the second time, about three years ago, he made Mr. Holloman news editor, and Mr. Holloman's work in that position soon demonstrated the wisdom of Mr. Carter's selection. During the exciting period leading up to the Spanish-American war and throughout that conflict Mr. Holloman handled the telegraphic and cable war news with such skill and good taste that the Journal was sought for all over the south.

"About one year ago Mr. Holloman gave up the news desk to become Washington correspondent for the Journal. With the high quality of his work in the national capital, readers of the Journal are familiar. He has been beaten on no big news event, and has not only furnished the Journal with political, but general news from Washington. One of his notable achievements was interviewing every Georgia Congressman in Washington on the announcement of Dewey for the presidency on the day the announcement was made, and showing in the Journal, by these interviews, that Georgia political leaders did not seriously regard Dewey's ambition in the direction of the white house."

Yours very truly,
B. F. JOHNSON

When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at E. T. Whitehead & Co's drug store.

THE SAVAGE BACHELOR.

Indianapolis Press.

"I know something I won't tell," sang the widow boarder's little girl, as little girls have done ever since language was invented.

"Never mind, child," said the savage bachelor, "you'll get over that habit when you get older."

The quicker you stop a cold or cough the less danger there will be of fatal lung trouble. One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. You will like it.

FROM PARIS.

Mr. Johnson Urges Industrial Education.

Correspondence to The Commonwealth. 33 rue de Caumartin Paris, France, August 20th, 1900.

Americans, as a rule, are given too much to boasting of the greatness and advantages of our country without carefully measuring the strength of other nations. I do not know of anything better calculated to inculcate a wholesome respect for the strength and ability of other peoples than travelling abroad and getting intimately acquainted with what the world is doing in educational, artistic and manufacturing lines. It was with the hope of gathering information that would be of material assistance to us in the development and enlargement of our educational work that I decided to come abroad this summer and study at the Paris Exposition and in the various countries of Europe especially the question of Industrial Education, and I must say that I am amazed at the vastness of the undertaking. I have been fortunate in coming in touch with prominent educators and men who have shown a disposition to render all assistance that was in their power and the more I study the matter the more thoroughly do I realize how much we are behind in certain lines of educational work in America.

It would take too long to undertake to lay before your readers the many startling and interesting facts that have been brought to my attention. I simply write for the purpose of urging upon all State Officers, school boards and all others who have charge of the educational interests of our country to give the matter of industrial education more consideration than they have ever done before. It deserves it.

In every part of the world we may look for sharpest and closest competition in manufactured articles. So far as the production of raw material there is no part of the world that is so fortunately situated as the United States and no part of the United States so fortunately situated as the Southern States for supplying raw material of almost every character and description.

As matters stand now we are sending our cotton abroad and receiving six and seven cents a pound for it and millions of dollars worth of it is being manufactured in goods of various kinds and returned to us at from three to ten dollars a pound. It is true we have been working up a great deal of the cotton in the South but in the coarser grades of cotton goods which do not afford such large profit to the manufacturer or such liberal wages to the workers as the finer and better grades of muslins, lawns, etc., etc.

We are also sending abroad vast quantities of iron, steel, lumber, marble and other material which is being manufactured into various ingenious and useful articles and returned to us at from 50 to 500 per cent. profit.

By establishing industrial training in our schools, by giving our own children other advantages, we may soon have a large number of skillful artisans, artists, and workers in various lines who will use our raw material in supplying our varied and increasing wants and thus keep a great deal of the money that we are now sending abroad at home and afford more liberal margins for building up our industries, for educating our families and advancing our interests in every possible way.

Very soon after my return to America I hope to lay before our friends some very practical suggestions that will prove of material advantage on all lines I have indicated. I simply write thus briefly to bring the matter earnestly to the attention of the readers of your paper and with the hope that every good citizen will co-operate in the movement to advance the cause of education along right lines.

Yours very truly,
B. F. JOHNSON

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SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

The New Senator From Indiana—How He Has Steadily Risen Through a Fixed Purpose Formed in His Early Youth.

Robert Shackleton in Saturday Evening Post.

A FLOWBOY at twelve, a United States Senator at thirty-seven—between these extremes lies a story. Albert J. Beveridge began life without opportunities, but with unconquerable courage; without influence, but with indomitable will; without money, but with invincible industry. Foot by foot he fought his way from farm to college, from college to court-room, from court-room to Senate. By the power of a single purpose he made himself what he is.

The average self-made man bears upon him some brand of the stress and struggle—some taint of speech, some mark of manner, some line of face or figure, eloquent of those early days of rough work and coarse associations. But work and study—days under the bright sun and nights under the pale lamp—body in the fields and mind among the stars—leave a different stamp. They bring out the fine lines of muscle and character, knit a man close, physically and mentally. And this is one's first impression of Senator Beveridge—strength refined, physical and mental. It is in his step, firm and quick, the step of an alert mind; it is in his bearing, easy and confident, the bearing of a man at home in saddle or Senate; and it is in his face, pale and serious—the face of a man who has aimed high and fought hard.

A BOYHOOD OF HARD WORK.

For, from the first, life was serious business to young Beveridge. He toiled as hard as Abraham Lincoln and knew poverty as grinding as that of Henry Clay. He was born after the Civil War began, October 6, 1862. At the outbreak of hostilities his father's place was the most important in the neighborhood. Mr. Beveridge, Sr., owned several farms and was considered well off; but hard times came and with them the loss of everything. The father was a man of stern integrity; he set out steadily and conscientiously to pay every cent that he owed, and thus the family was brought down to the verge of privation in order that his nice sense of honor might be preserved. Old men of Sullivan, Illinois, say that Albert Beveridge has plowed every field around the town except the Fair Grounds and the Woodruff farms. In those days he got up at three o'clock in mornings and was at work in the fields by the time the sun rose. It was toil, toil, toil.

No wonder young Beveridge welcomed rainy days, for then he could stay indoors and lose all sense of time and space in reading the old Goodrich histories of Greece; Rome and the United States, and whatever else he could lay his hands on. While yet a boy he drew the constitutions of secret societies and literary associations, and always took a leading part in the debates in the High School. In those days, too, he was a great soldier. Born at the beginning of the war, in a centre of war sentiment, he inherited the military instinct strongly, and through his boyhood was at the head of military organizations.

In those days the Francis Murphy movement was spreading in the West. When it reached Sullivan the people crowded the court-house. The youthful Beveridge was the principal speaker. He had committed to memory most of his remarks, and his address of an hour and a half is still remembered in the town.

In all these years he was putting in most of the time at work and in getting an education. For two years he was in a log rollers' camp. In that region grew most of the walnut used by the country, and it was the getting out of those logs that formed the hard work of the lumbermen.

On one occasion the men began what promised to be a free fight, but the boy jumped in and remonstrated so eloquently that he temporarily stopped the row. Then, seeing his advantage, he seized a boom pole and threatened the whole crowd if they resumed the fracas. The fight was called off.

A PLUCKY FIGHT FOR A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

After those experiences—he was then only fourteen—young Beveridge determined to carry out his determination to go to college. For a time he sold papers, and out of his profits bought a suit of clothes. He worked in the post-office, he drove a dray and hauled lumber, and, by working continuously, saved a little money. In the meantime things looked bright upon the farm; but the great drought of 1878-9

destroyed the crops, and the small sum that the boy had saved went to the support of his father and mother.

It was then that the promised education seemed absolutely hopeless, but it happened that there was a vacancy at West Point and the place was thrown open to competitive examination. Young Beveridge took the examination and did well in every study except one. While he was reading, a wag among the contestants made him laugh, and this incident lost him the scholarship by one-fifth of one per cent. The man who beat him was Lieutenant Brown, who has been stationed at Fort Sheridan.

When young Beveridge learned that he had lost he was wretchedly miserable. He was standing upon a corner, not knowing what to do or where to turn, when Edward Anderson, who now lives at Lamoure, North Dakota, came along.

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Business.

SEND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN NOW.



NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

THIS MODERN SCHOOL of Short-Hand and Business Training ranks among the foremost educational institutions of its kind in America. It prepares young men and young women for business careers at a small cost, and places them in positions free. For further information send for our Illustrated Catalogue and new publication, entitled "Business Education."

J. M. RESSLER, President.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES. AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.											
DATED July 22, 1900.											
Train	Days	Time	Train	Days	Time	Train	Days	Time	Train	Days	Time
Leave Weldon	Mo.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Mo.	9:52	Leave Tarboro	Tu.	12:21	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Tu.	11:38
Leave Weldon	We.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	We.	9:52	Leave Tarboro	We.	12:21	Ar. Rocky Mt.	We.	11:38
Leave Weldon	Th.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Th.	9:52	Leave Tarboro	Th.	12:21	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Th.	11:38
Leave Weldon	Fr.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Fr.	9:52	Leave Tarboro	Fr.	12:21	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Fr.	11:38
Leave Weldon	Sa.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Sa.	9:52	Leave Tarboro	Sa.	12:21	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Sa.	11:38
Leave Weldon	Su.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Su.	9:52	Leave Tarboro	Su.	12:21	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Su.	11:38

TRAINS GOING NORTH.											
DATED July 22, 1900.											
Train	Days	Time	Train	Days	Time	Train	Days	Time	Train	Days	Time
Ar. Rocky Mt.	Mo.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Mo.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Tu.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Tu.	11:50
Ar. Rocky Mt.	We.	11:38	Leave Weldon	We.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Th.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Th.	11:50
Ar. Rocky Mt.	Th.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Th.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Fr.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Fr.	11:50
Ar. Rocky Mt.	Fr.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Fr.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Sa.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Sa.	11:50
Ar. Rocky Mt.	Sa.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Sa.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Su.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Su.	11:50
Ar. Rocky Mt.	Su.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Su.	11:50	Ar. Rocky Mt.	Mo.	11:38	Leave Weldon	Mo.	11:50

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 1:48 p. m., returns leaves Sanford 2:20 p. m., arrives Fayetteville 3:41 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 3:46 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6:40 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettville Branch—Train leaves Bennettville 8:05 a. m., Maxton 9:10 a. m., Red Springs 9:40 a. m., Hope Mills 10:32 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 10:55 a. m., returns leaves Fayetteville 4:40 p. m., Hope Mills 4:55 p. m., Red Springs 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:18 p. m., arrives Bennettville 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 Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:55 p. m., Halifax 4:17 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m., returns 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 Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:30 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., 6:30 p. m., returns, 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, 5:30 a. m., arriving Smithfield 6:40 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 7:25 a. m.; arrives at Goldsboro 9:00 a. m.

NERVOUSNESS, An American Disease.

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL is authority for the statement that nervousness is the characteristic malady of the American nation, and statistics show that nerve disease number one-fourth of all deaths recorded, the mortality being mainly among young people.

Johnston's Sarsaparilla QUART BOTTLE.

is the grand specific for this great American disease, because it goes straight to the source of the weakness, building up health and strength by supplying rich, abundant food and pure blood to the worn-out tissues, rousing the liver to activity and regulating all the organs of the body.

"The Medicine Drug Co., Detroit, Mich. Livers the famous little liver pill, etc."

For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck, N. C.

Keeley's Cure

for Drunkenness and Drug Using.

Our Illustrated Handbook Sent Free on Request.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Dept. K-1, Greensboro, N. C.

TO THE DEAF.

A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nichol, son of his Institute, gave \$10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 9467-C, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

W. H. WHITE, Scotland Neck, N. C.

CASTORIA, The Kind You Have Always Bought

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