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Even the cough of early consumption is cured. And, later on, when the disease is firmly fixed, you can bring rest and comfort in every case. A 25 cent bottle will cure new coughs and colds; the 50 cent size is better for settled coughs of bronchitis and weak lungs; the one dollar size is more economical for chronic cases and consumption. It's the size you should keep on hand. "All families ought to be on the watch for sudden attacks of croup or acute lung trouble. Every country home in the land should keep Ayer's Cherry Pectoral constantly on hand to provide against an emergency." J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Dec. 14, 1898.

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ready that cures a cold in one day.

THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

Points and Paragraphs of Things Present, Past and Future.

Old Indian corn is a great product.

It makes the best bread in the world

though many people do not think so.

Now comes the statement that a man

down in Georgia has developed a process

of its cultivation whereby sugar

can be made from corn stalks six

months in the year, as against sugar

came from which sugar can be made

only three months in the year. We

say great is Indian corn both for its

delicious cake and pone and for other

things also.

Justice Brewer, of the United States

Supreme Court, recently delivered an

address at Yale University, in which he

made assertions that will strike any

one who is familiar with general court

proceedings in this country. He said

of jurors in trials that they are treated

as if they were "unworthy of confidence

not being allowed the privilege of

seeing their family during the trial of

a case, are constantly guarded by a

vigilant officer and are locked up every

night as criminals." Of the treatment

of a witness he said that "he is treated

like a liar and is browbeaten by opposing

lawyers." He further said significantly

that "the ability to annoy, terrify and

debate a witness in the public view has

been the chief basis of many a lawyer's

reputation and success." Most people who

have had observations in court trials will

at least take in what Justice Brewer meant.

Much has been seen in the papers

about hazing at West Point. The report

of the committee of investigation

accompanied a bill before the lower

house of congress giving some idea of

the cruelties practiced in hazing

there. Twenty eight of the varieties of

hazing were mentioned by the committee,

but the following will do as an index, and

will convince any reasonable citizen of the

country of the outrageousness of the practice:

Bracing.—This consists in requiring

the fourth-class man to throw his

shoulders back until the blades meet,

draw his chin in, to a wholly unnatural

degree, draw his abdomen up, and so

walk that his toes touch the ground

before his heels. The upper class man

required the fourth-class man to brace

at all times on the company streets, in

camp, and frequently on other occasions,

and this has on more than one occasion

resulted in the victim fainting.

Engling.—This consists in the fourth-

class man standing on his toes with his

arms extended, dropping down to a

sitting posture, rising part way, waving

his arms like wings, again depressing

his body to a sitting posture, rising in

like manner, and continuing this during

the period or for the number of times

required. A fourth-class man has

frequently been required to eagle

one hundred and two hundred times,

and in some cases three to four hundred

times, and in at least one case above

six hundred times.

Qualifying.—This consists in requiring

a fourth-class man to eat, at one sitting,

an extraordinary amount of some otherwise

unobjectionable article, such as molasses,

prunes, peach pie, or cabbage. In qualifying

on molasses a cadet must usually eat at one

sitting a soup plate full. In qualifying on

prunes he has been made to eat as high

as 130. A number of cadets have become

nauseated by this process.

Sliding on soaped floor.—This is

done in the bathroom, and the fourth-

class man is made, while naked, to

slide over the floor after it has been

RANSOM'S BRIGADE

AT PLYMOUTH, NORTH CAROLINA.

By Edwin G. Moore, of Co. A 24th.

N. C. Regiment.

Atlanta Journal.

In the winter of 1861-2, the capture

of Hatteras, Roanoke Island and New

Berne, all the tide water region of North

Carolina east of Wilmington lay at the

mercy of the Union forces.

To render these conquests permanent,

and to serve as bases for further

inroads into the state, they seized and

strongly fortified several strategic

points; among these was Plymouth, situated

on the south bank of the Roanoke river,

a few miles above the Albemarle sound.

This region of country thus brought

under subjection included the principal

waterways of the state, the most

valuable fisheries of the south, and

many thousand acres of fertile and

productive agricultural lands. Indeed, on

account of the fall of Roanoke Island,

southeast Virginia, including Norfolk,

Portsmouth and its great navy yard,

was abandoned to the enemy.

These disasters naturally produced

great depression among the people of

North Carolina, and in certain quarters

discontent and unmeasured criticism of

the Confederate authorities.

But there was no wavering in devotion

to the cause; the state contributed

her treasure, almost to the last dollar,

and her sons, to the number of 120,000,

before the conflict ended.

The Confederate government made

an ineffectual effort to regain New

Berne in the winter of 1862-3, but it

was not until April, 1864, that any

important success to regain the lost

ground was accomplished. This was

the recapture of Plymouth by a force

under General R. F. Hoke, consisting

of his own division, composed of

North Carolinians, Georgians and

Virginians, and the brigade of M. W. Ransom,

composed of the 24th, 35th, 49th

and 56th North Carolina regiments.

The 8th North Carolina regiment was

temporarily attached to Ransom's

brigade for this expedition, and it should

be mentioned that Branch's artillery

of Virginia formed a part of the

brigade.

The first step taken for the capture

of Plymouth was the construction of

the Albemarle, a small but powerful

iron-clad steam ram. This boat had been

commenced the year previous at

Halifax on the Roanoke, and when

completed the forces under General Hoke

were put in motion and arrived at their

destination on the evening of April 17,

1864.

The town of Plymouth was directly

accessible from two directions, the west

and south. By a flank movement it

could be approached from the east, but

on the north was the river, held by a

fleet of gunboats, and beyond was an

impassable swamp.

The object of the preliminary operations

was to enable the Albemarle to pass

the river batteries on the western side.

The disposition of the forces for

this purpose was as follows: General

Hoke's brigade approached the western

side of the town and General Ransom's

the southern. In the absence of the

official reports of this battle the details

of the narrative which follows must

be confined mainly to the operations of

Ransom's brigade and even these to

limited view of the writer's observation

and experience. So, on the evening of

the 17th of April while Ransom's

brigade was resting about a mile

distant from the southern fortifications

Colonel William J. Clarke, of the 24th

North Carolina regiment, called said

the officers of Company A, of which

the writer was a member, and instructed

them that he wished the company to

deploy as skirmishers, and develop

what force held a certain point which

he indicated, and drive them if possible.

The order was immediately obeyed,

and the company encountered a

sprited resistance in a few moments.

The object for which Company A had

been sent out had scarcely been accom-

plished before the entire brigade

advanced in fine array, firing as they

moved. This demonstration drew forth

the concentrated fire of all the

enemy's batteries on the south side,

including the heavy guns on board their

fleet.

General Hoke was making a similar

show of attack on the western side, and

the two demonstrations so engaged the

attention of the enemy that the Albemarle,

commanded by Captain J. W.

OLD SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran,

of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife

was sick a long time in spite of good

doctor's treatment, but was wholly

cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills,

which worked wonders for her health."

They always do. Try them. Only 25c

at Whitehead & Co's drug store.

and retired. We returned the compli-

ment and pushed forward. When

within fifty yards of the enemy's

works of defense the writer was brought

to the ground by an enfilading shot

from the left from Fort Williams, which

was pouring down a leaden hail upon

our advance. But Ransom's main line

was up, silent, grim, unbroken, irres-

sistible, firing not a shot. It swept on

and over the enemy's works and then,

as if every energy had been pent up

for that supreme moment, the men

gave forth such a yell as only Conde-

rate victors could give. But the voices

of five hundred comrades, equally brave,

who had started on that perilous

march, were not heard in that exultant

about. They lay dead or wounded on

the plane.

General Hoke had well held the

enemy to its defenses on the western

side, but by the success of Ransom, its

lines were untenable, and all of the

enemy who had not been captured

retired to Fort Williams. This strong-

hold continued the struggle a few hours

longer, and then surrendered, making

the Confederate victory complete.

It was the fortune of the writer to