

Scott L. ...

THE COMMONWEALTH

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor. "EXCELSIOR" IS OUR MOTTO. VOL. XVII. New Series--Vol. 5. SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901. NO. 25. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00.

THE EDITORS'S LEISURE HOURS.

Points and Paragraphs of Things Present, Past and Future.

There is progress in education in North Carolina in more ways than one. The following items concerning work in the effort to give mill operatives a better opportunity is rather striking: "Rev. J. A. Baldwin, of Gastonia, who has for several years been engaged in work among cotton mill operatives, said he has studied the question of educating these people, has decided to devote his life to the work, feeling that he can do more good than in the ministry of the pulpit. He has secured the co-operation of several prominent cotton mill men, and will establish a school that is designed to give the cotton mill operatives a literary and industrial education at the same time. His aim is to train their minds and hands together, and the literary and technical will be taught at the same time. All branches of cotton manufacture will be taught, as well as designing and estimating. A cotton mill is to be built to be run in connection with the institution, which will be thoroughly practical. This is said to be the first school of the kind in the South, and the experiment will be watched with more than usual interest."

The dispensary system of handling the liquor traffic is gaining ground in North Carolina very rapidly, and there seems to be little doubt for an unbiased mind that it is gaining ground purely on its merits. The following is taken from a recent issue of the News and Observer and shows how the dispensary lessens crime:

In the proceeding to recover the fines imposed in Fayetteville for the school fund, Mayor Cook was asked this question: "Can you explain why so much less has been received from fines and costs during the last three years than during 1892, when W. D. Gaster was recorder?" Here is his answer: "Under the recorder's court, as operated by Gaster, the Recorder was paid by fees, as were the officers, and it was during the time that there were thirteen bar-rooms in Fayetteville, and during the last three years the dispensary has been in force in Fayetteville, and crime has decreased 50 to 60 per cent., and the officers get only their salaries now." This testimony will be regarded by the advocates of the dispensary as the best solution of the liquor question as of the highest importance.

THE COMMONWEALTH has had something to say recently concerning the work the newspapers of the State are doing in their efforts to help develop the great resources of the State. And we believe that every intelligent observer of such things agrees with the statements we have made about the noble band of newspaper workers.

There is another live interest before our people to-day that owes much to the newspapers of the State, namely, general education. For years and years, in season and out of season, the newspapers of North Carolina have constantly and faithfully encouraged every effort for a quickened interest in education. They have spoken for the teachers and asked that they be paid promptly and a fair wage for their great service to the people of the State in instructing the children as well as the young men and young women. The newspapers have encouraged every educational interest from the "old field school" at the crossing of the ways to the stately college and university.

The newspapers have been generous with their space in giving room for commencements of every kind, and the Raleigh News and Observer recently took pains to say that in giving so much space to reports of commencements during commencement season it felt like it had been rendering good service to the State; and no one has stood up, nor will any one, to question the statement.

The newspapers have been generous towards the schools of every class in the State, and they feel repaid in seeing the schools generally prosperous. The schools may rely upon the newspapers to be their friends and helpers still.

"The Doctors told me my cough was incurable. One Minute Cough Cure made me a well man." Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H. "Because you've not found relief from a Minuteman Cough Cure has cured thousands and it will cure you. Safe and sure."

ROMAN ROADS.

They Are Two Thousand Years Old. NARROW AND SELF-MENDING.

Selected. L. Lodian, writing in the Motor Age on "The Roads of the World," declared that he has reached the conclusion that broad tires and narrow roads are the key to the good roads problem. "It stands to reason," he says, "that if a road is narrow it is self-wearing even. It is far more economical to build, quicker to construct, and easier to maintain when it needs looking after. We see proofs of this in our own country districts; narrow roads that are almost hard as adamant, while the wide roads are often unspeakable muck furrows."

Continuing, Mr. Lodian writes: "Automobiles may be seen running over roads in Italy that were constructed more than two thousand years ago—the self-made roads, hundreds of miles long, over which the Roman legions tramped flushed with victory, over which St. Paul walked, and over which the French troops so repeatedly marched in the early part of the century just passed. And through all those ages of centuries the roads have scarce felt the touch of repair. In fact, most of them have never been repaired during the two thousand years of existence, simply because they have never needed repair. When the Romans built their splendid military roads, they built them on a sort of 'self-repairing' principle—that is they built them narrow enough to compel traffic to wear them down evenly. For the what seems to us moderns—narrowness of the old Roman roads has often been a matter of remark. The real object of this narrowness I have never yet seen stated in any exposition on road engineering, other than the idea being advanced of economy and rapidity of construction. But I learned the real motive during travels in Italy in 1891-92.

"We all know that a wide road is only too liable to be worn into ruts. The wider it is, the more ruts it will degrade into, unless skarply looked after. I have seen some natural-made roads in Siberia one-quarter mile wide, but such a collection of ruts! On the other hand, during travels in the Mexican Republic, I have seen narrow—say, twelve feet—natural made roads, running through a marshy country, almost as hard and compact and smooth as some of the asphalted streets of New York, Paris or Berlin. These roads in Mexico, to which I refer, had on either side of them the quick-mud country. In popular language this country is termed 'quick-sands,' but—like a good many other things popular—this is erroneous. The earth is literally a quick-mud—a most tenacious clay—and sticks like glue to the clothing, if you happen to sink a foot into it, as did the writer. Among railroad engineers this quick-mud is known as 'gypsum,' and to handle the treacherous ground properly has been a problem in track construction. So, in Mexico, the traffic being forced to confine itself, in the quick-mud country, to a twelve-foot gauge, has, in the course of years, hammered out a track as hard as a first-class French highway.

"Now, the Romans built their two-thousand-year-old highways purposely narrow, so that the roads should be 'self-repairing,' 'self-mending,' or 'self-wearing-even,' or what expression you like to apply to a road which automatically, so to speak, keeps itself in good order for a couple of millenniums. Since the old Romans never extended their conquests to America, we are not possessed of any remains of their roads, but the traveler in most parts of Europe will see them as they still are. You will find them as far north as Old Scotland—since the republic extended its conquest even unto Caledonia. A section in view of a Roman road shows that the successive layers of material used in their construction consisted of first, loose stones one and one-half foot thick; next, stones and lime three-fourths of a foot thick; then cemented brick and tile debris one and one-half foot thick; and the whole topped by basalt blocks one foot thick. The Roman road is not a French road, nor a metal road, nor one of Macadam's, but (so far as the surface is concerned) a substantial solid stone or rock-wearing surface, made thicker and rendered more permanent than even the thickest flagstone sidewalks in Europe or America ever were. "The loose stone underlayers rendered drainage excellent. Can it be wondered at that these ancient Roman highways are still to-day almost as perfect as two millenniums ago? Just think of it, hundreds of miles are still in good order, without having, as before stated, felt the touch of repair! It is true that during the lapse of ages, there have been wars galore, and that the rival parties have each had a hand in tearing up the roads for the sake of securing the big stones for the erection of forts, temporary or permanent. This accounts for the peculiar sudden ending of some of the old military roads in Italy, which the tourist will notice to-day. He may follow one of these rock-stone highways till it suddenly 'runs to seed' in a cornfield or smiling valley. He may be informed that, if he likes to trudge across five or six miles of cross-country land under cultivation, he will pick up the stone highway again. The interregnum space of road has been torn up (nobody knows when) for the construction of forts or houses. Even the peasants used to tear up the roads for the sake of the flagstones when they wanted materials for their houses or mills. But all that was stopped long ago. In a few places the torn-up gaps have been replaced with metal roads, which have required more looking after and repairs in two years than have the old roads of the republic in two thousand. "By metal road, it may be necessary to explain, is not meant a road of any metallurgical properties or coverings, but the kind of broken stone used for and usually rolled into the surface. This 'metal'—or, rather, mineral—is generally the common gray-blue tint flints to 'standard rock-ballast track'."

FORE STATED, FELT THE TOUCH OF REPAIR!

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AMERICAN WOMEN AND DRESS.

The views on "The American Woman and Dress," expressed by Helen Watterson Moody, in The Ladies' Home Journal for June, are based on the marked difference in the way the different nationalities of women visitors at the Paris Exposition last summer treated the problem of clothes. The English women were gowned with the utmost regard for utility and comfort. The American and French women appeared in toilettes of silk and satin and lace which properly had no place whatever in the Exposition grounds. But while the French women's clothes were as beautiful as the American women's, and fuller of that indescribable charm called style, they were not nearly so costly. The cost of dressing grows greater every year, and the shifts of fashion are prompter and more imperative. Where the English woman goes plainly dressed with a serene mind the American woman "keeps up with the fashion," but lines her face with anxious thought as to how it shall all be managed. Our last season's gowns, perfectly fresh and just as pretty and suitable as ever, are altered and recut and retrimmed at the cost of many dollars and much time and hard work, not because they need it, not because we want to, either, but simply because Mrs. Wood across the way, and Mrs. Pope in the next street, are doing the same thing—and they are doing it because we are! The truth is, we American women not only lay too much emphasis upon dress so that it takes quite too prominent a place in our scheme of life, but we also spend too much money on dress.

Mr. James Brown, of Portsmouth, Va. over 90 years of age suffered for years with a bad sore on his face. Physicians could not help him. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured him permanently.

HOW TO COOK A HAM.

A Virginia ham or any other well cured ham, is not put on the market until it is a year old at least. So that it requires soaking in tepid water for 12 hours. After this, cover with fresh water and put on to boil. As soon as the boiling begins, push the vessel to the back of the stove and let it simmer for six to seven hours. You can tell by piercing with a fork if it is thoroughly done. Leave the skin on until the ham is quite cold. After removing the skin cover with an equal amount of light brown sugar and sifted crumbs with a little red pepper added, and bake until brown.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WAS IT LINCOLN?

Was He The Author. OR WAS IT PERHAPS ANOTHER?

The Sunny South. Quite an animated discussion has recently sprung up in literary circles concerning the authorship of the sentiment which President Lincoln used in his famous Gettysburg address, when he said: "Government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth." Thomas Cooper, Daniel Webster and Theodore Parker are each credited with having used language to this effect on public occasions. Some one writing in The Boston Transcript throws light upon the subject, as follows: "To the Editor of The Transcript—At the meeting yesterday of the Massachusetts Historical Society Dr. S. A. Green read a paper on Lincoln's Gettysburg oration. Of course he quoted the now famous words—the government of the people, for the people and by the people, shall not perish from the earth." He said that similar definitions of democracy had been uttered by Thomas Cooper in 1794, by Webster in 1830 and Theodore Parker in 1850; but he thought 'it utterly unlikely that Mr. Lincoln had ever read or heard of either of these three similar expressions.' The simple facts are just these: "Mr. Lincoln was a great admirer of Theodore Parker and read his books, lectures and sermons constantly, so this formula of words was probably very familiar to him, for these exact words were coined by Mr. Parker. "Many years ago the origin of these words was questioned and discussed by the press, which prompted Charles W. Slack, owner of The Boston Commonwealth, who was a close friend and ardent supporter of Mr. Parker, to ascertain and print the facts. They can be found in the files of The Commonwealth. As a great scholar Mr. Parker well knew that this thought as to the true definition of the word democracy had been uttered many times, but the wording, he thought, might be improved; so it dwelt in his mind for a long time—till the proper form of words suddenly dawned on him, when he went to a friend and cried out: 'Eureka, Eureka, Eureka!' and read to him these words: 'The true definition of democracy is, "a government of the people, for the people, by the people." These words satisfied him and all the world since, Mr. Lincoln adopted them and sent them around the world immortalized. Mr. Parker's gift of terse, compact expression, coupled with his great moral earnestness, his high principles, his great moral courage, enabled him to fill Music hall with listeners every Sunday so long as he lived. His fame was so great that it used to be said that most of the business men who came to Boston on business from all over the country managed, when they could, to be here over Sunday to listen to Theodore Parker. "I think many may like to know this bit of history of the famous words."—B. Boston.

Eczema, saltherum, tetter, chafing, ivy poisoning and all skin troubles are quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The certain cure.

Pearson—"The only way for a man to learn all 'about women is to get married." Gregson—"And study the ways of his wife, eh?" Pearson—"No; listen to what she tells him about other women."

"A few months ago, food which I ate for breakfast would not remain on my stomach for half an hour. I used one bottle of your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and can now eat my breakfast and other meals with a relish and my food is thoroughly digested. Nothing equals Kodol's Dyspepsia Cure for stomach troubles." H. S. Pitts, Arlington Tex. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat.

Miss Gabby—What is the hardest part of writing poetry, finding the rhymes? "Amateur Poet—No, I think the greatest strain is in filling up between them.—Baltimore American.

Keep Your Bowels Strong. Constipation or diarrhea when your bowels are out of order. Cascarets Candy Cathartic will make them act naturally. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

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Military, Literary, Scientific and Commercial School. LAGRANGE, N. C.

Fifty-three Boarding Pupils; twelve counties and two States represented the past session. Commensal School Buildings. Barracks for sixty cadets.

The school aims to strengthen character by developing latent talents and power. The individual needs of the students are considered. The Military training strengthens the manly traits, gives a sound body and clear mind. Class room methods cultivate Observation, Concentration and Mental Grasp. Athletics encouraged. NO COMPROMISE ON LIQUOR AND TOBACCO. Expenses for entire year of nine months, including tuition, board, room, fuel and lights, \$108, payable quarterly in advance. NO EXTRAS. Write for beautiful Register.

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The Home Light.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic. The light of home's a wondrous light, So tender is its shining, So soft it follows through the night, Our weary road outlining. Though lonely and for years we roam, Far from the ones who love us, Yet ever shines the light of home, Like God's grace spread above us. The light of home's a wondrous light, Through life it follows, seeming, Yet when with age the hair is white, Clear in the front 'tis gleaming. It shines from where our loved ones are. Oh, this is love's divining! And through the gates of heaven ajar At last we see it shining! The billows, tired, nervous man cannot successfully compete with his healthy rival. DeWitt's Little Early Risers the famous pills for constipation will remove the cause of your troubles. "Say Me From My Friends."

This is commonly attributed to Voltaire, who at Ferney when pestered by professors of insincere friendship said, "I pray God to deliver me from my friends; I will defend myself from my enemies." The thought, however, is attributed by the French to Marshal Villars, while Kant discovers it in an Italian proverb, and a German collection of proverbial wisdom gives it in a modified form. Antigonus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, offered sacrifice that the gods might protect him from his friends and at the same time declaring he could look after his enemies himself. Churchill has something of the idea in the lines: Greatly his foes he dreads, but most his friends; He huris the most who lavishly commends.

Danger, disease and death follow neglect of the bowels. Use DeWitt's Little Early Risers to regulate them and you will add years to your life and life to your years. Easy to take, never gripe.

Mental Geography.

The largest river is Time. The deepest ocean is Death. The region where no living thing hath habitation is called Yesterday. The most highly civilized country is To-day. The highest mountain is called Success. Few reach the top save those who watch sharply for the passing of the spirit of the mountain, Opportunity, who carries upward all those that seize hold upon him. The region where no man hath set foot is called To-morrow.

Call at E. T. Whitehead & Co's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

HIS GIGANTIC INTELLECT.

She—What are you thinking about Harry? He—Nothing. She—Aren't you afraid of overtaxing your brain, dear?—Detroit: Free Press.

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Ex-U. S. Senator from North Carolina. "I take very great pleasure in recommending Dr. Worthington's Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine. Dr. Worthington was a gentleman of eminent skill in his profession. I have observed for thirty years the effects of his medicine. It is my duty to state that it has proved almost and infallible remedy. E. T. Whitehead & Co. Price 25c.

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Digests what you eat. It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the best discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c. and 81c. Large size contains 2 1/2 times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address, Manager, 355 Caxton Building, Chicago.

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: DATED, No. Daily, No. Semi-Daily, No. Weekly, No. Monthly, P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: No. Daily, No. Semi-Daily, No. Weekly, No. Monthly, P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

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 3:05 p. m., arrives Fayetteville 4:20 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 4:20 p. m., arrives Wilmington 9:25 p. m. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8:05 a. m., Maxton 9:05 a. m., Red Springs 9:50 a. m., Hope Mills 10:55 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 11:10 a. m., returning leaves Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., Hope Mills 5:55 p. m., Red Springs 6:35 p. m., Maxton 7:15 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 Seaboard 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., 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 Farme 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Farme 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., 6:10 p. m., returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:40 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:10 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 5:00 a. m., arriving Smithfield 6:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 7:50 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 8:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 9:30 a. m., 3:40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10:20 a. m., 4:03 p. m., Spring Hope 11:00 a. m., 4:25 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 11:20 a. m., 4:55 p. m., Nashville 11:45 a. m., 5:25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 12:10 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 4:25 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 6:55 a. m. and 2:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond. H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMERSON, Train Manager.

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HAIR So many persons have hair that is stubborn and dull. It won't grow. What's the reason? Hair needs help just as anything else does at times. The roots require feeding. When hair stops growing it falls out. AYE'S Hair VIGOR restores its luster. It looks dead.

acts almost instantly on such hair. It awakens new life in the hair bulbs. The effect is astonishing. Your hair grows, becomes thicker, and all dandruff is removed. And the original color of early life is restored to faded or gray hair. This is always the case. 51.00 a bottle. All druggists. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and am really astonished at the good it has done in keeping my hair from coming out. It is the best tonic I have tried, and I shall continue to recommend it to my friends." MATTIE FOLT, Burlington, N. C. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Hair Vigor, write the Doctor about it. DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass. Sept. 24, 1898.

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Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH Immediate Results. Fully guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Nervousness, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Migraine, Paralysis and the Result of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Alcohol. By mail in plain package, \$1.00 a box, 6 for \$5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address: NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck, N. C.

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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25c.