

THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1903.

NO. 26

IF YOU ARE A HUSTLER

YOU WILL
—ADVERTISE—
YOUR
Business.

SUMMER COLDS Produce Chronic Catarrh.



Madame Isabella Ellen Baveas.

Madame Isabella Ellen Baveas, Life Governor Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England, in a letter from Hotel Saratoga, Chicago, Ill., says:

"This summer while traveling I contracted a most persistent and annoying cold. My head ached, my eyes and nose seemed constantly running, my lungs were sore and I lost my appetite, health and good spirits. Doctors prescribed for me all manner of pills and powders, but all to no purpose."

"I advised with a druggist and he spoke so highly of a medicine called Peruna, that he induced me to try my first bottle of patent medicine. However, it proved such a success to me that I soon purchased another bottle and kept on until I was entirely well."

Summer colds require prompt treatment. They are always grave, and sometimes dangerous. The promptness and surety with which Peruna acts in these cases has saved many lives. A large dose of Peruna should be taken at the first appearance of a cold in summer, followed by small and oft-repeated doses. There is no other remedy that medical science can furnish, so reliable and quick in its action as Peruna. Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book entitled "Summer Catarrh," which treats of the catarrhal diseases peculiar to summer.

Good Security.

Selected.
"Mister, do you lend money here?" asked an earnest young voice at the office door.

The lawyer turned away from his desk, confronted a clear-eyed, poorly-dressed lad of twelve years, and studied him closely for a minute. "Sometimes we do—on good security," he said gravely.

The little fellow explained that he had a chance "to buy out a boy that's cryin' papers." He had half the money required, but he needed to borrow the other fifteen cents.

"What security can you offer?" asked the lawyer.

The boy's brown hand sought his pocket and drew out a paper carefully folded in a bit of calico. It was a cheaply printed pledge against the use of intoxicating liquor and tobacco. As respectfully as if it had been the deed of a farm, the lawyer examined it and handed over the required sum.

A friend who had watched the transaction with silent amusement laughed as the young borrower departed.

"You think I know nothing about him," smiled the lawyer, "I know he came manfully in what he supposed to be a business way, and tried to negotiate a loan instead of begging the money. I know that he has been under good influence or he would not have signed the pledge, and that he does not hold it lightly or he would not guard it so carefully. I agree with him that one who keeps himself from such things has character to offer as security."

For a lacy liver try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They invigorate the liver, aid the digestion, regulate the bowels and prevent bilious attacks. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck and Loggert's Drug Store, Hoboken, N. J.

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WORKING NIGHT AND DAY

The busiest and mightiest thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills cleanse weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Even a truthful man can pose as a successful bait digger.

NIGHT WAS HER TERROR

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind. "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption to bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 53 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Treat 1000 letters from E. T. Whitehead & Co.'s drug store.

Halifax County Teachers' Institute.

(COLORED DIVISION.)

Scotland Neck, N. C., June 23, 1903. The colored public school teachers of Halifax county convened in the town of Enfield, N. C., Thursday, June 18, for the purpose of attending the County Teachers' Institute.

They met at 10:45 a. m. in the colored graded school building for the purpose of holding a preliminary session. The assembly was called to order by Prof. J. C. Loye, the principal of the school. After making a few introductory remarks he requested Rev. C. V. Richardson to conduct devotional exercises.

The audience sang "All hail the power of Jesus' name."

Mr. Richardson read a portion of the 10th chapter of the epistle of Paul, the Apostle to the Romans, and invoked divine blessings for the congregation. Audience sang "I am waiting."

The minister spoke of the great responsibility of teachers and desired them to behave themselves accordingly. "The eyes of Enfield," said he, "are upon us."

Prof. Loye delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the citizens of the town and community.

To this Hon. Scotland Harris, of Littleton, responded. His remarks were brim full of wit and humor and followed by loud applause.

Mr. Geo. T. Hill, of Scotland Neck, spoke of the liability of teachers. He remarked that they are lights, and that only the best persons should be teachers. "Teachers are simply servants," said he.

Mr. Alonzo Weaver, of Littleton, said that there are some born teachers and some otherwise. He thinks that the welfare of a school depends very much upon the hearty co-operation of teacher and parents. He mentioned some of the school difficulties with which teachers meet and how to overcome them.

Mr. Austin Tillery, of Tillery, said that he was highly pleased with the meeting and the work.

Mr. E. A. Taylor, of Scotland Neck, desired future organization and exchange of views and opinions. "I came here," he remarked, "to learn something."

Rev. H. B. Williams, of Enfield, said that in a gathering of this kind where all are equal it is difficult to decide what would be most interesting to the audience. He ventured to say, however, that schools should be governed by love instead of fear. The attempt to govern by fear would lead, he thought, to retrogression and barbarism. The hour for adjournment having arrived the teachers dispersed for physical refreshments.

The afternoon session of the first day was about as follows:

Song, "What a friend we have in Jesus."

Prayer by Rev. H. B. Williams.

Song, "Yield not to temptation."

Minutes of forenoon session read and approved.

Teachers discussed live topics relative to their work. Mr. Robinson, of Halifax, asked whether it was love for the work or fear of the penalty of non-attendance at the Institute that brought the teachers together. To this question he did not want an audible reply.

Mr. Edward Cheek, of Halifax, said that there exists a great need for better preparation and that he himself hoped to attain efficiency.

Mr. Robinson, of Halifax, recommended study and emphasized the importance of a better understanding of English grammar. He said that rules and so on may be remembered without the ability to properly and practically utilize them.

Thus ended the preparatory session.

The Institute proper opened on the arrival of Dr. A. S. Harrison, county superintendent of public schools, and Prof. E. S. Sheppe (white) of the Enfield graded schools. When these eminent educators walked in signs of mental relief among the audience assumed evident expression. All the teachers were pleased to see them; some, however, could not feel happy even when they tried.

The superintendent needed no introduction; so he presented the teachers (collectively) to Prof. Sheppe, whom he said would assist him in conducting the Institute.

Dr. Harrison began by referring to the displeasure of some teachers which grew out of their failure to receive such

favours from him as they had expected. They thought that he had done them harm, but he knew he had done them good. He advised us to study and to teach honesty and truthfulness. He said if we would command the respect of the white people we must be honest and upright. He remarked in effect that as a rule our parents are not responsible for their ignorance because they were born at a time when their education was not desired. He said that teachers should not abuse their opportunities. They must supplement the good work of parents and ought to be leaders.

"How to make out reports" was a subject of special importance. He carefully explained the proper way to perform this duty. Improper reports had forced upon him more worry than anything connected with his office as county superintendent of public schools. The special attention of teachers was called to the public school laws, sections 8 to 12; 13 to 17; 19 to 24 (23 special); 26, 29, 34, 37, 41, 48, 63, 64, 67 to 69.

By request the teachers sang "Carolina," after which Prof. Sheppe took charge.

He was surprised to find that a great many teachers were not familiar with the State hymn. He wanted them to learn it. He announced as the subject of his lecture "The Human Mind." So deep and profound was his logic, pure and applied, that we cannot do the discourse a reasonable service here. He showed that the mind is not, as some suppose, an inanimate thing. "It is a living thing," he exclaimed, "composed of the intellect, the sensibility and the will." The mind has energy and activity.

Below we note a few other facts stated: The mind has three special phases or energies, viz: The ingoing activities, such as seeing, hearing and smelling; the inward activities, such as thinking and reflection; the outgoing energies, such as the expression. He wanted teachers to get the facts, assimilate the facts and tell or express the facts. The mind may be compared to a tree or plant. It is a conscious organism, a self-conscious growth. It grows by its own impulse. It may be stimulated and cultivated. The teacher must give the student the right kind of mental food in the proper form. He made this plain by asking if a wise farmer would attempt to fertilize his plants by means of a coarse material such as bones and shells unpulverized. The growth of the mind may be directed by surrounding it with the proper material. It must not be overfed. The result would be mental indigestion.

In speaking of the mistakes of teaching he said that the mind is regarded by some as something like a junk shop. It is enough to make a teacher quiver to hear the professor speak of what he calls educational sins against the child.

"How an idea gets into the mind" was a subsidiary question but not at all uninteresting. He illuminated this topic by an appropriate drawing on a blackboard. This picture, however, did not at first convey the right idea into the mind. Prof. Sheppe did not regret this failure. It somewhat pleased him because it suited his purpose. It consisted of only three lines—a vertical, a broken and a curved line. The two last lines touched the first obliquely, having their broken and curved ends in relief. These lines represented a soldier entering a house with a gun on his shoulder and accompanied by his dog. Had such acts been a familiar scene to the teachers the symbol would have speedily conveyed the idea. The speaker thus showed that the unknown can be reached only by the known.

Thursday's work ended here.

On Friday morning we began the main work where we left off Thursday afternoon.

We are now at the First Baptist church. The county superintendent called the meeting to order and Rev. Mr. Richardson leads in the devotional exercises.

Prof. Sheppe resumes his lecture. He shows the teachers that they must lead the child from certain known facts to certain unknown facts. That this is the only proper way to teach. The mind can not help growing if it receives the proper nourishment. Teachers in many respects must be childlike.

"How does an idea get into the mind?" was the next question. The audience is expectant. Prof. Sheppe draws two circles—one to represent an uneducated mind the other educated. These he fills with dots to

represent ideas. But how do they get into the mind is the question. This was explained by showing how a stranger may enter a house. The family may not desire the presence of the stranger at first, but after a while some evidence of relationship is discovered and the stranger is embraced and is no more a foreigner but a member of the family. Here he spoke of the family of ideas and how the old unite with the new. When the teacher desires to lead the child into a new idea he must begin with that which it already knows.

"Three mental processes" were next considered. First, the idea outside the mind or the ingoing process. Second, the inside process or reflection and reasoning. Third, the outgoing process or the expression. "Expression," said the speaker, "is the highest test of the teacher's power." He concluded, "First, get the facts; second, get the relation between the fact; third, tell the facts."

Dr. Harrison now changes the character of the exercises a bit by telling the teachers how to send a voucher and so on, and spoke briefly in regard to examinations.

Prof. Sheppe remarked that if Dr. Harrison and himself were our enemies they would not have tried to be so explanatory. They would have mystified us. They would not have us do for the child that which it can do for itself. If a mother continues to carry her babe in her arms it will never walk. This is an age of new inventions. The teacher must keep up with the procession. In reading we are to remember that words are only signs of ideas. Words are simply the husks that cover the fruits or ideas. Knowing must precede telling. The right ideas must be clothed in the right words.

So well pleased at the way in which the management conducted the Institute that the following resolution was unanimously adopted and spread upon the face of the minutes:

Enfield, June 19, 1903.

To Dr. A. S. Harrison and Prof. E. S. Sheppe:—

While we appreciate the painstaking manner of instructing us in the general principles of public school teaching, we are more than grateful for the expressed manifestations that you are our friends.

We feel interested in the educational revival going on in North Carolina and the South. But we feel that a pleasant good feeling exists between the races, one of assistance on your part, and one of appreciation on ours is of infinitely more importance than mere superficial knowledge gotten out of text books.

This, therefore, will assure you of our grateful appreciation and kindly remembrance of such helpful instruction.

And to the good people of Enfield we most sincerely extend our heartfelt thanks for their kind hospitality to which they have so generously made us recipients. For all this we will forever have a warm place in our pleasant remembrances of this occasion.

SCOTLAND HARRIS,
J. H. COLLINS,
J. C. LOVE,
D. C. BELL,
A. P. ROBINSON,
GEO. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

NOTE.—We have no space to mention the grand meeting of teachers and the line of topics discussed at St Paul Baptist church Thursday night, neither the closing exercises at the First Baptist church on Friday night. Both these occasions were worthy of note, but as we have no educational journal at our command we must be content with the space that the newspapers generally will allow us.

GEO. M. JAMES.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Proprietors, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

OBSERVATIONS OF PASSING EVENTS.

IN THE trial of J. H. Tillman for the killing of Editor Gonzalez, of the Columbia State, Columbia, S. C., the first indication for Tillman's expected victory is the granting of a change of venue by Judge Townsend. The trial is moved from Columbia to Lexington county, and the court of that county will be held third Monday in September. There has been a general impression that Tillman will be acquitted, though the public seems to think he ought to be hanged; and the victory of Tillman's counsel in having the trial moved is regarded as quite in his favor. Why Tillman should not have been tried long before now is a little mysterious. The statement may be made with no fear of challenge that had Tillman been a negro or poor white man long ago would he have been tried, condemned or acquitted, and it condemned perhaps hanged and the incident almost forgotten.

THE Raleigh correspondent to the Charlotte Observer some days ago gave the following interview concerning the number of distilleries in the State: "Representative A. D. Watts said today, regarding the Watts liquor regulation bill and the distilleries, that he did not believe that over 25 distilleries would be in operation in both the revenue districts in North Carolina July 1st. He does not think more than 10 will be in operation in this district. He says that during the past ten years distilling has not been a profitable business in North Carolina. He thinks there will be even fewer distilleries in the western district than in the eastern, for the reason that in the western district there are so few cities and towns in which they can get entrance and license. In fact it seems there are not over seventeen places in the four western congressional districts in which distilleries can get entrance."

THE street car strike in Richmond, like most strikes, is bringing more trouble to the community than profit to any one. Strikers will always find themselves in worse condition after than before. We hold that any man whose wages for employment do not pay him for his labor has a right to stop work unless he is under contract which binds him to his employer; but we further claim that no man who stops work himself has any moral right to interfere with relations between other employees of the same or different employer. It is a matter that every man ought to settle for himself. It is to be deplored that the people of Richmond have been subjected to the annoyances and irregularities incident to a strike. At this writing nothing very serious has occurred, but there is no telling how soon there may be general bloodshed. Let us hope that such will not be the case and that matters will soon be amicably adjusted.

THE Roanoke-Chowan Times tells how some lightning rod men have been "swamping" the people around Rich. Square, and writes a word of caution, saying to the people, "Beware what you sign." Mr. W. E. Spivey was told by the lightning rod man that it would cost only \$20 or \$23 to put rods on his house, but in the final settlement it cost \$38. Mr. B. F. Taylor was told that it would cost \$21 to put rods on his house, but when settlement was made the figures had crawled up to \$58. The game is played thus: An advance agent goes ahead and makes estimates, saying it will be about so and so, at the same time getting the man who is buying the lightning rod to sign a contract at so much per foot. Later the wagon comes along and the manipulators put on the rods, finishing up with about twice as many feet as the advance agent and contractor estimated. So the game is to get a contract at so much per foot and then collect for about twice as much as was estimated for. The editor of THE COMMONWEALTH "ponied up" to the tune of \$56 some years ago under the same kind of contract, but the advance agent afterwards tried to commit suicide and then died, we believe; so we have nothing to say of him now.

THE Atlanta Journal gives editorial space to the discussion of the passing of "Sir" and "Ma'am." It says these words have been "called in" but makes modest protest against it. Agreeing with the Journal we must say that we like the old expressions. The first noticeable misuse of "Sir" was observed, it is said, in the Burdick trial at Buffalo by a smart young Miss who left off the "Sir" in answering questions or addressing remarks to any and all persons connected with the trial. The New York Commercial is quoted as saying: "No doubt some of the court officials and attendants and a majority of the throng present regarded the omission of the word as due to the child's lack of courtesy, or perhaps to the ignorance of that measure of deference and respect which is due from boys and girls to their elders. But that is a long exploded notion." The Journal concludes its observations as follows: "But this is a world of change. The polite forms of one generation become the absurdities of the next. A century ago a young man writing a love letter addressed his fiancée as 'respected Miss.' To-day he begins either with something like 'Dear Old Girl,' or, more frequently, with no salutation at all. Yesterday, people in good society said 'Yes, ma'am,' 'No, sir.' To-day they are instructed to say simply yes and no. To-morrow they will say yep and nope. We live in a rapid age."

IF ALL the people of the country were as loyal to every interest that affects them as the newspapers are to their towns, counties and State, there would be a wonderful difference in things. The newspapers of North Carolina, and of other States as well, daily and weekly, city or country papers, show more genuine loyalty to the communities, towns and cities in which they labor than any other institutions or enterprises that have to do with the public interest. When did one ever read anything in a local or State paper which reflected on the locality or the State except in the purpose and hope of doing good? Sometimes papers have to print news that is unpleasant but the editors and managers bear more of such unpleasantness than any one else. Every worthy enterprise is encouraged by the paper or papers of the town or city, and in many cases the papers take the lead in promoting good enterprises even when there is no difference to the paper, in matters of dollars and cents, whether such enterprises succeed or not. If as many persons would say good things for a local paper, for instance, as the paper says for the people in the town and community they would take more interest in reading and supporting the paper themselves. There is no question about the fact that newspapers are more loyal to towns and communities than towns and communities are to papers. There are many ways in which the public could be helped by papers without cost or sacrifice, and in view of the loyalty of papers to their communities they ought to do it. Above all every man in the community ought to keep his accounts square with his newspaper.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft." Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

50¢ a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Write to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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