THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

"EXCELSIOR" IS OUR MOTTO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.0

When the war between the States

closed with victory for Grant's cohorts,

ed, and his hopes shattered. Like

many more returning Confederate sol-

diers, he decided to put the best foot

foremost and make the best of the sit-

uation. One day, immediately after

reading the President's proclamation to

all Confederates to disperce, he took

up his pen and wrote a reply in hu

morous veln, describing how he had

gone into a deserted field and endeavor-

ed to disperse himself. Through the

vein of homely humor there ran

splendid satire of the wholly and un-

necessary and absurd proclamation

office to talk about "the good old times

before the war" and kindred topics.

On the outskirts of the company of

congenial spirits there sat an unedu-

cated countryman, a native of Wake

county, North Carolina, who had been

reach. During the war he was an ar-

dent Confederate and a true soldier.

and was still an unreconstructed rebel.

To that little group of friends Major

Smith read the reply he had written

to the President's proclamation. It

caught their fancy and his brother

lawyers urged him to print it. After

he had consented, the question came

up as to the name that should be sign-

As the company dispersed Bill Arp

spent a portion of each year lecturing

or reading extracts from his book. He

died peacefully and serenely, full of

rears and full of bonors, televed by

hosts of people who have been heiped

and cheered by his weekly installments

Major Smith was an old-fashioned

Southern man. He was educated at a

college, but no book learning could

take away the love of homely pursuits.

He loved to dig, to plant, to keep close

to nature. He found a perpetual de-

light in growing things, animate and

nanimate, and his letters abounded

with "folkeey" accounts of the things

that were familiar to every real bome

in the Republic. He loved children

and flowers, was neighborly and loved

to talk about the things that have s

common interest for all mankind.young

and old. The secret of the popularity

of his weekly letter was that it was

like a letter from a good old father, who

who made the trials of life easier by a

humor that cheered and helped. He

by homely stories of every-day things.

State with genuine affection and he ir-

radiated these common and boly loves.

preached but when you read his letters

POTENT PILL PLEASURE.

you felt that you were bearing the ad-

of philosophy and queint humor.

ed to it, the consensus of opinion being | na I am entirely well, better than I ever

VOL. XIX. New Series--Vol. 6, (6-1 8)

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1903.

"I first used Aver's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood - purifying and nervestrengthening medicine."
S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine. Aver's Sarsaparilla.

It's a regular nerve lifter, a perfect blood builder. SI.00 a bottle. All dragglet

satisfied.
J. C. ATER Co., Lowell, Mass.

Do You Enjoy What You Eat?

You can eat whatever and whenever you like if you take Kodol. By the use of this remedy disordered digestion and diseased stomachs are so completely restored to health, and the full perform functions naturally, that such foods as would tie one into a double-bow-knot are eaten without even a "rumbling" and with a posi-tive pleasure and enjoyment. And what is more-these foods are assimilated and transformed into the kind of nutriment that is appropriated by the blood and tissues.

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Kodol cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders arising therefrom.

Kodol Digests What You Eat

Makes the Stomach Sweet.

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EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

OBSERVATIONS OF PASSING EVENTS.

An incident at the Hamlet hotel more than a week ago has been pretty well noticed by the press of the country at large. Booker Washington, the Tuskegee Institute negro of Alabama, who has Do They Want Social considerable ability, went to the Hamlet hotel Equality?

for breakfast. There were twenty-seven other negroes with him. They were on a special train which was late and had telegraphed ahead for breakfast at Hamlet. When they arrived at Hamlet the dining-room was in readiness for them and they walked in and ate at the tables used for white guests and in the same dining-room. It turned out that there were white passengers on the train, one of them being United States Senator Bacon, of Georgia, but all retused to go into a side room prepared for them while Booker Washington and his companions occupied the main dining-room. Since the incident, the statement has gone out from Baltimore that three hundred traveling men have declared that they will never again eat at that hotel. Some days ago three negroes asked lunch at a white lunch counter in Raleigh, and because they were refused the white folks' seats at white folks' counter, they refused to take lunch. Do they want social equality? If they do they are doomed to disappointment forever in the South. Booker Washington and President Roosevelt have set the negro race back twenty-five years as regards the privileges to be accorded them by the white race.

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THE COMMONWALTH has once before recently referred to the rough and rowdy conduct of some of the State guard, and we endorse the following expression by the Charlotte Observer: "It is

Rowdy Soldiers. one of the singular manifestations of human nature that men, who in their individual characters, are genteel, kindly and humane will, oftentimes, welded into a mass, develop such savage natures. The Second Regiment of the North Carolina State Guard recently held its encampment at Morehead City, and returning, some of the troops, during the stop at Newbern, set upon a negro boy and chased him until he encountered some obstruction and broke a leg, and fell. At the encampment of the Third Regiment at Greensboro men were tossed in blankets until it was thought some of them would die. At the encampment of the First Regiment at Biltmore negroes were chased off the grounds and one old negro was roughly handled and another was threatened with being thrown into the river; and on the trip down the Western North Carolina railroad one of the guardsmen fired from a car window near Statesville and killed the cow of a tenant farmer, innictfug, no doubt, a serious loss upon its owner. Such conduct as that recited is unworthy of soldiers and is a reproach to the State Guard. No man, let us believe, who indulged in it. but would denounce it if perpetrated by others, and by the same token let us hope that by this time they are ashamed of their own bad behavior."

It is a common thing to hear persons speak of "professional jurors." They mean, of course, those who hang about a courthouse during every court waiting for a chance to be called into the Professional Jurors. jury box. Every man who loves justice and wishes to see the law obeyed and criminals punished and who hopes to see legal differences settled on a high plane of thinking and acting, would be glad to see the professional juror laid on the shelf for good and always. To be sure, the fact that a man served on a jury last year does not of itself unfit him to serve on a jury again this year; but to serve on a jury for eyery court year in and year out causes one to regard almost all the court proceedings as a matter of course—a sort of hum-drum business—and he becomes careless of his duty. "A new broom sweeps clean" applies as well to a juror as to anything else. And then some people say it makes them tired to see a man hanging around a court house looking lor a jury job. Then, too, it smacks of a leisure that judges in our courts have come to look upon with disfavor. Whenever a man now-a-days asks a judge in the court house to excuse him from jury service because he is too busy to spare the time, the judge generally replies that he wants busy men on the jury, and therefore that plea does not excuse him. Again we say that a professional juror is in general disfavor with the best citizens of his county, and his decisions can never have the effect that follows the decision of jurors who would rather be at home.

THERE are all sorts of machines now, but the following description of a machine that stands at headquarters of the United States weather bureau at Washington, taken from Pearson's Magazine

Cooling Machine. is intersting: "There is nothing complicated and awe-inspiring about the machine, as it is taken in at a glance by the spectator. Indeed, the observer at first involuntarily experiences a feeling of disappointment at not seeing something more wonderful-looking and imposing than a plain round cylinder connected with the outside air by a pipe of generous diameter and having a similar pipe extending from beneath. This is probably due to the surprise that immediately makes itself felt upon stepping into a room where the machine is stationed. To pass suddenly from an atmosphere registering ninety degrees in the shade to a room registering in its warmest corner but sixty-five degrees—and through an ordinary door at that—is bound to cause some wonderment. The machine is charged once a day, and Prof. Moore, the inventor, says that the cost of cooling a certain area in excessively hot weather will be but a trifle in excess of the cost of heating the same space by a furnace or a stove in the extremely cold weather. Within a short time the gravity cooler will be in possession of the public, and probably not until then will the graater number of its uses be discovered. At present it is easy to pleture a number of them. They will be made in sizes suitable for cooling rooms at home; fever patients tossing on the couches in the hospitals will be cooled by them; cold-storage pantries will be built in every new house and equipped with gravity coolers; hotels, in spite of not being situated near the sea, can furnish coolness to their guests. Cool railway cool theatres, cool factories and cool churches—they all come in the list.

Trees Along Boads.

The state forestry department of New York is making a special effort to induce the planting of trees along country roads and in villages. urges that these are desirable both for their products and for shade to the road. There is no good ground for the objection made in certain localities to placing trees along a public road, because their shade would tend to make it wet and muddy. If such conditions exist, the fault is in the road and not in the trees : there are some very muddy highways along which nothing has been planted. Although a row of trees may retard romewhat. '- evaporation of moisture at the surface of the roadbed, at the same time they drain its foundation by the rapid absorption of water through their roots. When the roadbed is properly constructed. drained and ditched the trees will do no harm; on the contrary, they will furnish a grateful shade to the traveler and prevent dust without creating

As to the trees most desirable, Mr. Fox, the State forester, declares that nothing has been found that will equal the American elm and hard maple for wide roads and double rows. The elms should be at least seventy feet apart, as they often attain a spread of 100 feet, and the trees should not be allowed to crowd or interfere with each-other until they assume their full size and nat ural shape. Transplanted or second growth hard maples along a country road attain a large size and beautiful appearance, which require a fifty foot space. Other species—oaks, basewood white ash, locust, willow, horse chestnut, black cherry, button-ball, beach and the two soft maples can be used with good results to obtain variety. It is also suggested that by planting the scarlet oak, red maple and pepperidge the brilliancy of the autumn coloring may be enhanced by the bright reds displayed by the leaves of these species The birches, and especially the yellow birch, are not desirable for streets or roadside use as they assume a different form when grown in the open instead of the forest, the branches growing lower down and the trunk failing to reach its usual height, although it may never attain a large diameter. Nut bearing trees-the chestnut, butternut and the hickories-are also avail able for highway planting. They are large, handsome trees, and although they may suffer from the depredations of boys in quest of nuts, they have pe culiarities of limbs which are pleasing.

In addition to the reasons for plant ing trees along roads there are addi tional ones for planting them in town and villages, where there are so many more people to get the benefit of the shade. The temperature is much low er, and as the pavements are not exposed to the glare of the sun, there is less reflected heat.

Don't Hire Drunkards.

Every wise young man ought to have some thought on the future. No one knows what may be the temptation to fall a victim to strong drink and once fallen he has slim chance for doing much in the world. It is coming to pass that great concerns in the business world will not employ men who drink. No railroad company will keep in its employ a man who habitually drinks.

Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, la one of the largest dry goods firms in for effective work. the world. The following letter to Dr. Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald, indicates the position of that firm with reference to the employment of those who drink intoxicants:

Dear Dr. Berry :- Answering your letter of January 3, we will say that we will not, to our knowledge, place a young man who drinks in our business and, even though a man should apply for a position whose ability and other allround qualifications would seem to fit him for the position, it we knew or discovered that he was a drinking man we should decline to consider his apthough moderately, is to a certain extent marked down in our estimation and unless we can remove from him this serious fault, and show him his

Yours respectfully, MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE Taking when you take Grove's Taste less Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine

HOW "BILL ARP" GOT HIS NAME. LIQUOR FIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA Took it From a Wake County Man,

THE WATTS LAW PAVED THE WAY FOR AN ORGANIZED Maj. Charles H. Smith returned to his WAR ON THE SALOON. home in Cartersville, Ga., to find his property gone, his law practice destroy-

It is natural that the eyes of the na tion are now focussed upon North Carolina. Her people have been dely ing into nation-inspiring and nation making history during the last few days. They have tasted to the dregs the fruits of temporising with the liquor traffic, and are now teady for something else. The way, paved by the enactment of the Watts law of the last Legislature, is now clear, and Old North State citizenship has promptly sprung into the gap.

From a disorganized mass of imper That afternoon his fellow lawyers, who fect, ineffective, inoperative, scattered had no clients, and a few friends were untrained, unheraled and purposeles gathered, as was their wont, about his elements there has been evolved compact, united, organized, captained and comparisoned force, enlisted for war against the saloon. They have given notice to the liquor element which has so long dominated North Carolina politics, that its tenure of un a member of Major Smith's company. restricted, untrained, unheraled an Before the war he had been the best purposed and pre-empted authority is fighter in his county and had whipped passing and that a reign of righteousevery braggart who came within his es is at hand.

In Raleigh, whose people fifteen years ago took on the habiliments of prohibition with a half-hearted determination to give it short shift, and have been since buffeted about between desire for righteousness on one side and a thirst for riotousness on the other, there has sprung into life a definite, well planned, and splendidly developed movement that must have for its ulti-

mate end complete prohibition. For years North Carolina has been tion of contrary excise enactments Her people have tasted nearly every thing in the category, from high, to middling and low license; from the limitations of dispensary semi-respectability to the unlimited boose of bootleggery affluence; from the mildly exhilarating essence of moonshine fizz to the seductive ebullition of classic high balls : from the cup that cheers in quasi-sober ambush to the one that cheers not at all in the eyes of wide open beery opulence.

Although, strange to say, more than two-thirds of the State is now under prohibition of the liquor traffic, the laws in other sections have been so diversified and so conflicting that enforcement in one town almost means pullificatation in the next. One could drink in Raleigh any time from 5 m. to 12 p. m., but let him go a few miles to Durham, and be found in a saloon after 8 p. m., and he would soon find himself in jail. Again, this man might hie himself to Waynesville and be able to buy liquor by the gallon, but not by the drink, and he might land in Fayetteville and find neither saloon, jail nor police. In a five bours' ride the tourist would find more different kinds of excise laws than

a Philadelphia lawyer ever dreamed of. From this sea of appalling inconsistency the State has made harbor amid tempestuous breakers, brave hearts have been tested to the uttermost, and cool heads have found occupation for consummate wisdom. The ship of State is now firmly anchored to the buoy of reform, with the decks cleared

There is a fixity of purpose and unanimity of action about it all that compels attention, and already the common foe is planning a countermovement. But with the magnificent armament of the past week before uswith the State's leading educators, artisans, merchants, manufacturers, ministers and laymen up in armor, it is fair to assume that North Carolina is not now on dress parade, but is out to had learned to be a philosopher, and

EAT ALL YOU WANT.

Persons troubled with indigestion or dyspepsia can eat all they want if they plication. Any man in our employ will take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. This who acquires the habit of drink, even remedy prepares the stomach for the reception, retention, digestion and assimilation of all the wholesome food everything connected with the home. that may be eaten, and enables the digestive organs to transform the same error, we feel compelled to do without into the kind of blood that gives health and strength. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

> It some pieces of art work were not antique, they would be ugly. DEWITT IS THE NAME.

When you go to buy Witch Haze Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, which is witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Philton best salve for cute, burns, bruises, boils, eczems, and piles. The popularity of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, due to its many cures, has caused numerous worthless counterfeits to be placed on the market. The genuine bears the name of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chiless are certainly an ideal pil." Sold hy R. T. Whitehead & Co.

TOU WILL -ADVERTISE-

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NO. 35 JERL TOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN NAME

NERVES GAVE WAY-PE-RU-NA CURED



Mrs. X. Schneider, 2:09 Thirty-sventh

Place, Chicago, Ill., writes: "After taking several remodies without result, I began in January, 902, to take your valuable remedy, Peruna. I was a complete wreck. hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling wearly all the time. You said I was suffering with systemic catarrh, and I believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions carefully and can say to-day directions carefully and can say to-day that I am well again. I cannot thank you enough for my cure. I will always be your debtor. I have already recommended Peruna to my friends and teighbors and they all praise it. I wish that all suffering women would try it. I testify this according to the truth "malker. Y. Schneider.

Mrs. Fanny Klavadatscher, of Summitsville, N. Y., writes as follows:

"For three months I suffered with pain in the back and in the region of the kidneys, and a dull, pressing sensation in the abdomen, and other symptoms of pelvic catarrh. "But after taking two bottles of Peru-

that no officer in the Confederate army was."-Mrs. Fanny Klavadatscher. Send for "Health and Beauty," writsion closed without any agreement as to the name to be signed to the caticle.

ten especially for women by Dr. S. B. Hartman, President Hartman Sanitary could prudently sign it. The discusto the name to be signed to the article. jum, Columbus, Ohio.

walked up to Major Smith and said : monitions of a father or mother. He "Major, I wish you would sign my was a Christian man of the best type.

name to that article, for them's my The old-tashioned woman had in him sentiments." He did so. The article an ardent champion He bonored womade a Lit, was copied into the New man and his writings lifted her up. York Herald and went the rounds of He believed she was on a plane shove the press throughout the whole coun- man and he had no sym, athy with try and the name of Bill Arp became those whom he thought would pull her famous. Major Smith continued to down on the level of man by giving write, at first telling of the fisticuff her the ballot and the like.

encounters of Bill Arp with the bullies, The South never had a truer som who contested his prowess, and then He never believed it was wrong. He vriting sketches of famous local char- never repented of his course. He was oters he had known. Gradually he proud of his Confederate record and gave more time to writing and with- among his last efforts was urging the drew from the practice of law. His preparation of a history of the Georgia articles brought him in a good living, regiments.

The death of this "folksey" philosohe printed a book which added to his neome, and this was further increased pher, venerable sage, quaint humorist, by lecture tours which not only sup- devoted Southerner, Christian patriplemented his earnings but gave him arch and unselfish patriot will be soreopics for his letters. For twenty years ly regretted by hundreds of thousands he has written little except his week- of men and women in all portions of y letters to the Atlanta Constitution, the Republic. No man in the South but until his health began to fail he had so many friends and no man so many readers. He was a noble manwe shall not see his like again.

DYSENTERY CURED WITHOUT THE AID OF A DOCTOR.

"I am just up from a hard spell of the flux," (dysentery) says Mr. T. A. Pinner, a well known merchant, of Drummond, Tenn. "I used one small bottle of Chamberlain's Cotic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was cured without having a doctor. I consider it the best cholera medicine in the world." There is no need of employing a doctor when this remedy is used, for no doctor can prescribe a better medicine for bowel complaint in any form either for children or adults. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck, and Leggett's drug store, Hohgnod.

Practice makes perfect ; your troubl a grow with each additional time you re-

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup bas been used for sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success.- It soothes was never a wit. He was a philoso- the child, softens the gums, alias all pher who essayed no pedantic teach- pain, cures wind colic, and is the best ing, but led men into right thinking tremedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in ever part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's What a pleasing picture he made ot Soothing Syrup, and take no other

He loved his home, his family, his Some people always look the same. whether going to a funeral or a wed-Bill Arp never wrote a line of skept:cism or doubt. He believed in the

old-tashtoned religion. He never BOY CURED OF COLIC AFTER PHYSICIAN'S TREATMENT HAD FAILED.

My boy when four years old was tagen with colic and cramps in his stomach. I sent for the doctor and he inevey box. The pure, unadulterated Witch Hazel is used in making DE-witt's Witch Hazel Salve, which is Witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Phil-

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cares Calp is Two Days. valive Bromo Oninine Take