

THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

"EXCELSIOR" IS OUR MOTTO.

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NO. 49

SENT FOUR ADVERTISEMENTS IN NOV

IF YOU ARE A HUSTLER

YOU WILL

ADVERTISE

YOUR

Business.

Ayer's
For hard colds, bronchitis, coughs, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral
Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He will tell you. He understands why it soothes and heals.

Coughs, Colds
You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

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 performance of their functions naturally, that such foods as would be one into a double-broth and eaten without even a "rumbling" and with a positive pleasure and enjoyment. And what is more—these foods are assimilated and transformed into the kind of nutriment that is appreciated by the blood and tissues.

Kodol Digests What You Eat
Kodol is the only digestant or combination of digestants that will digest all classes of food. In addition to this fact, it contains, in assimilative form, the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties.

Kodol cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders arising therefrom.

Kodol Digests What You Eat
Makes the Stomach Sweet.
Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. O. DAWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill.
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FARRER'S HAIR BALMS
Cures itching scalp, dandruff, and restores the hair to its natural color and growth.

CAPUDINE
Cures all diseases of the head, including neuralgia, sciatica, and rheumatism.

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Steam Marble and Granite Works, Petersburg, Va.

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Attorney-at-Law, Scotland Neck, N. C.

EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

OBSERVATIONS OF PASSING EVENTS.

MISS MARY EVES, of Caldwell county, collects taxes and gives receipts. Her father, who was sheriff of the county, died, and the young lady has been collecting taxes since his death. The News and Observer says that State Treasurer Lacy thinks the young lady quite enterprising and gives it as the first case in the State in which a woman has collected taxes.

INVENTION marches on with the tide of time. One of the latest is an alarm clock to alarm deaf mutes, by William E. Shaw, an electrical worker of Brookline, Mass. The machine is so arranged that at the moment it is desired the person shall awake, a bright electric light is flashed in the face and at the same time the pillow is greatly disturbed by an electric shock. It is far beyond the stretch of the brightest imagination what the first quarter of the twentieth century will reveal through inventions.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT dined Booker Washington in the White House. A negro clerk in the Census office named Ferguson, feeling no doubt the influence of the President's action towards **The Influence Spreading**. Booker, made bold to write a letter to a lady clerk in one of the departments, proposing to present her with a gold chain and a brooch. The matter was at once laid before the proper authorities and the negro was at once suspended. Perhaps he had read about Dr. Bassett's article which said that the negro will yet be equal with the white man. God made a distinction between the races which no man can blot out.

It has become a common thing for persons who commit crimes to plead insanity as the cause. Two notable cases of the kind have been before the courts in North Carolina recently—Dr. **Two Significant Sentences**. Jay who murdered his three children with a hammer in Buncombe county, and Boyette who murdered his wife in Kinston. The plea of insanity was set up in each case. Dr. Jay was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary. Boyette was acquitted of the charge of murder but having set up the plea of insanity the judge ordered that he be confined with the criminally insane in the penitentiary. These sentences were entirely correct and ought to be a detriment to persons who would commit crimes in a wildness of passion or in the frenzy of drink and then set up a plea of insanity in order to escape justice. It was remarkable to what extent Dr. Jay's wife exerted herself in his behalf. She did not want him hanged, neither did she want him turned loose.

Serving on a jury in our courts is a serious and important duty, whether the proceedings are of a criminal or civil nature. A juror is required to hear the evidence of all the witnesses in a case, when perhaps half of them swear to one statement and the other half swear to a directly opposite statement. From all the evidence the jury is required to make up a verdict. To a man of conscientious scruples concerning all his acts, it is no easy matter to make up a verdict from a mass of conflicting statements. But in most cases, the jury's task is increased by having to carry in their minds the argument of counsel on both sides of the case. Counsel on one side argues that the witnesses on his side have given the evidence in favor of which the verdict ought to be given; and counsel on the other side argues likewise in favor of the witnesses on his side of the case. To arrive at a correct conclusion under such circumstances is no easy task. The truth is, court proceedings are a serious business, and a solemn responsibility rests upon all concerned in them.

Aside from being a very foolish thing in the students at Trinity College to hang Editor Josephus Daniels in effigy because of his utterances concerning Dr. Bassett's definition of the South's great men, they didn't half start about it right. If they propose to express their disapproval of what had been written against Dr. Bassett's views they ought to have produced some sort of mechanism that would have represented the entire editorial fraternity of the State, including the religious press. The News and Observer has been sustained in its position against Dr. Bassett's article in the Atlantic Quarterly by an endorsement of almost the entire press of the State. It would have been unlike the patriotic newspaper men of the State to pass unnoticed such utterances as Dr. Bassett's; and while the News and Observer gave the first publication of Dr. Bassett's article and printed the first strictures against him, if by some unseen or mysterious force, that paper had been annihilated before it printed a word, the press of North Carolina would have condemned Dr. Bassett in unmeasured terms.

When cotton went to twelve cents and higher last week, the whole country was in a breath of excitement. Those who deal in contracts in cotton, generally known as "cotton futures," were more excited than the farmers and others who had an amount of actual, real cotton on hand. The press of the State told exciting stories of the fortunes that were made in a day. From the Charlotte papers one would judge that that city realized a round profit of four hundred thousand dollars in one day. As was wisely suggested, what will be the result of such rapid accumulations? It may be that on another day Charlotte or some other North Carolina town will lose as much or more than four hundred thousand dollars. It is the general opinion of most conservative men, business men as well as others, that dealing in cotton futures is dangerous, apart from the question as to whether or not there is any moral wrong in it. A level-headed business man related to us how at one time he was engaged in "futures," and in the see-saw game of gain for one day against the loss of another, he lost all his comfortable living and had to start at the ground again. He is again prosperous, but does not touch "futures."

Training the Horse.

F. W. Ware, in Michigan Farmer.
It is a miracle, not that horses occasionally turn sulky and rear or run away, but that most of them are so well behaved under their uncomfortable accoutrements. Now that the "full" bridle—the double bitted—is in such general use, it behooves every one who rides to make a careful study of the effects of the bits; to ascertain by experiment how a horse goes most pleasantly; to purchase larger and easier bits, and to inspect the inside of their horses' mouths and consider those wonderfully constructed, delicate and sensitive membranes upon which those instruments must rest.

As in the case of the saddle horse, so with the heavy harness horse; we do not use ordinary care that his comfort is assured before we ask or expect service. We jam a huge Liverpool or "elbow" bit between his teeth, and before he has more than licked it over, proceed to convey to him a series of most confusing signals, which he has neither time nor preliminary instruction enough to understand. In his confusion he finally makes a leap or plunge, and, not allowing for the action of the bit, or the fact that the driver's weight will almost break his jawbone, receives a terrific jab on the sensitive membrane and a bruise which either grows more and more deep-seated until some bone sloughs away, or, continually painful, renders him frantic each time he is harnessed. Nor does the mischief end here, because he finds that if he pulls hard enough, that infernal chain around his jaw, and that double-bitted Indian who is driving him, form a combination which will quickly destroy all sensation. Of the two evils he chooses the lesser—and another confirmed puller is educated.

Mouth and manners are interdependent, and no horse which has a bad mouth can have good manners. Heavy hands make bad mouths, and so far as equestrianism goes no man can have good hands who has not a strong and secure seat, while he may possess a very firm seat and the very worst of hands. The interpretation of what constitutes "good hands" is generally wrong, and half the people who pride themselves upon such possessions will be found to be actually riding and driving their horses "behind the bit"—i. e., they do not make their animals go up to and face it, but allow the "give and take" process to be all "give." There is more to "hands" than the mere manipulation. There is the intuitive perception of what a horse is about to do, and the instant frustration and correction of any outbreak in just the proper degree, which is so much a matter of instinct that it is automatic. Therefore, it may be said, that he ever so assiduous in practice, no man can ever acquire good hands, who is not thoroughly sympathetic and has not that indefinable "horse sense" so necessary to successful equine manipulation. It is this quality which enables some men to get on with even the most determined rogues and pullers. No special appliances for them, but just the exercise of the gifts of sympathetic intelligence which nature has granted them.

Doubling the Value of Manure.

R. M. Winans, in New England Homestead.
After an almost continuous experience with a manure spreader for over eight years, I feel justified in saying that it will pay any farmer having 150 to 200 loads of manure per year to buy a spreader. When used to top dress growing crops or prepared fields before planting, I have found that the decidedly better mechanical condition in which the machine places the manure on the ground increases the producing value of the material by fully 100 per cent. by rendering every article more immediately available as plant food, and giving a perfectly even distribution over every inch of surface. Therefore, if the grower is enabled to get twice the fertilizing value from his manure by the use of the spreader, the increase on even one hundred loads would pay a satisfactory dividend on the investment.

When you want a pleasant purgative try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and produce no nausea, griping or other disagreeable effects. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck, and Leggett's Drug Store, Hobgood.

"I have something exceeding rare in the way of books." "Thanks. When it comes to a book, I prefer one that is well done."—Harper's Bazar.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

GOOD ROADS

A Thing Greatly Needed

CLAY OR SAND SUCCESSFULLY TRIED.
IN a letter to the Johnston Monitor, Judge W. F. Eves, of Augusta, Ga., gives some interesting information regarding the construction, cost and wear of "good roads" made by putting clay on sand, or sand on clay, as the character of the roadbed requires. He reports that he has been laying the sand roads of Richmond county, Ga., for twenty years, with result of obtaining "very pleasant hard roads that last five years without rebuilding." The rule is to put down six inches of clay, with two inches of sand on top of it, and it is better to put on the sand when the clay is wet. When the right proportions are used, "a crust is formed, which sheds the water, and the road stays in good condition." The roadbed should, of course, be first graded properly, and raised in the middle so as to shed water to the drains. "In dry weather the clay-sand road is ideal," which cannot be said of a sandy road. The cost of the construction is in proportion to the distance the clay has to be hauled. There are seventy-five miles of such roads in Richmond county. It is equally efficient to sand the clay roads. Before 1880, Judge Eves says finally, "many stretches for several miles along our roads were uncultivated, now they are in a high state of cultivation, and land values have handsomely increased."

Our correspondent at St. Matthew's, says the Charleston News and Courier, reports one instance in which such work has been extended to this part of the State with highly satisfactory results. Three miles of the road was "a very heavy road, with sand knee deep," but by the proper admixture of clay has been made hard and turned up, and will last indefinitely. It is now "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." M. D. Keller, one of the road captains, of Orangeburg county, worked another mile leading out of St. Matthew's in the same way. "Without any budget" or special fund for the purpose, by hands employed on regular road duty, P. J. Tate has also done some good work.

All of which goes to show that both our deep sand and deep clay roads can be greatly improved, with a little intelligently directed work, and at a trifling cost. The wonder is that any county or community in the State will tolerate such roads for a day in such conditions.

A BOSTON VIEW.

The States, counties and towns are spending large sums of money in building good roads in certain sections, not only for the better accommodation of the traveling public and the better transportation of the products of those sections to market, but to increase the value of the farms by which they run by such improvements.

In nearly all cases these roads are built upon a modification of the MacAdam or the Telford principle, consisting of a foundation of large stones, then smaller stones and a coating of crushed stone when such material is available. When such work is once properly done these roads can be kept in good condition with a very small annual expense. It is estimated that on a good gravel road properly made one horse will easily haul as much as four would upon an earth road or one improperly made, while on the well made stone road he can again double his capacity or draw four times as much as over the poor road.

The preliminary steps are the same in all cases, but to secure a good, smooth and solid foundation of even grade, and well drained. The last is of great importance, as, if water is allowed to soak through it, below or from above, and is not carried away, the best foundation will soon give way. The draining would improve many of our common earth roads, which, being made soft by water underneath, become almost impassable quagmires at certain seasons of the year, or are badly washed by heavy rains at others, when there are not drains or gutters to carry away the surface water. When finished the road needs to be made hard and smooth by the use of a heavy roller. This is done at several different times during the construction of the stone roads.—Boston Budget.

THE LONE STAR STATE.

Down in Texas at Yoakum, is a big dry goods firm of which Mr. J. M. Haller is the head. Mr. Haller on one of his trips East to buy goods said to a friend who was with him in the palace car, "Here take one of these Little Early Risers upon retiring and you will be up early in the morning feeling good." For the "dark brown" taste, headache and that foggy feeling De Witt's Little Early Risers are the best pills to use. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

A PROMINENT MEMBER OF I. O. O. F. Threatened With Bright's Disease--Pe-ru-na Restored Him to Health.



O. FRED LINDSTROM, PAST GRAND MASTER Independent Order of Odd Fellows, East Charleston, S. C.
Catarrahal inflammation of the mucous lining of the kidneys, also called "Bright's disease," may be either acute or chronic. The acute form produces symptoms of such prominence that the serious nature of the disease is at once suspected, but the chronic variety may come on so gradually and insidiously that its presence is not suspected until after it has fastened itself thoroughly upon its victim.
At the appearance of the first symptoms Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once at the very root of the disease.
A book on catarrh sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Ask your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1904.

A Boys' University.

Youth's Companion.
"Where the loafer wastes his life and the boys grow up to vulgar and useless mediocrity;" here is a vivid and unfortunately a true picture of many country villages. The remark was made by Mr. George Robley Howe, a man who lives in a country village—the town of Norway, Maine—but not that kind of village, because Mr. Howe and his associate, Mr. George Noyes, have found a way to lift it up and transform it.

Their work in this little Maine town has already attracted the attention of educators all over the United States. They have taken the country boys as raw material, and created therefrom a scientific university, in which all the sciences which can have a local interest and foundation are learned by the young pupils. Attendance is voluntary, tuition is free.
The boys themselves, as they grow older, become the instructors of their younger companions, and all alike go, not to books, but direct to nature. They have their camp kit—blanket, hatchet, knapsack and such other things as make them independent in the woods—and either by themselves or with their older advisers they tramp the surrounding country and study the plants, animals, insects and minerals.

Not only do they form collections, but they classify them, accurately and scientifically, each boy working in the department which he has chosen for himself. From the surrounding hills they have taken mineralogical specimens for which natural history museums have offered large prices, and from neighboring streams have gathered valuable pearls.
The most important thing of all is the mental and moral training that they get. The intelligent study of nature implies constant association with absolute truth and the comradeship of beauty. Under these influences the "tough" boy and the incipient loafer clarify themselves. The dregs of their nature settle, the life becomes purer and better.

FIGHT WILL BE BITTER.

Those who persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their trouble. If not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. K. Beall, of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her. Guaranteed by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Druggist. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free."

The First Woman Ever Photographed.

Woman's Home Companion.
Nowadays, when the principal business of photographers is making portraits for women, and when being photographed is one of woman's chief delights, it is interesting to know that the first woman who ever sat before a camera died at Haskings last month. This lady was Dorothy Catherinus Draper. In 1839, shortly after Daguerre's announcement of his discovery of the action of sunlight on silver, her brother, the distinguished John W. Draper, afterward president of New York University's medical college, made some experiments with a camera with his sister for a subject. In order that the impression might be clearer, her face was dusted with a fine, white powder. This picture, the result of the first experiment, is still in existence, and is owned by Lord Herschell, of Hants, England. Many other men have said that they were first in applying Daguerre's discovery, but these claims are not well founded. Miss Draper's likeness and the date it bears have been accepted as final proof that to her brother belongs the honor of being the first man to photograph a woman, and to her the distinction of being the first woman ever photographed.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE

Taking when you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in tasteless form. No Cure no pay.

"No, she doesn't dare to go to church." "Why not?" "She has got so in the habit of talking aloud during the opera that she can't trust herself."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BILIOUS COLIC PREVENTED.

Take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be warded off. Hundreds of people use the remedy in this way with perfect success. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck, and Leggett's Drug Store, Hobgood.

"I cannot sing the Old Songs," wailed the young woman at the piano, but this was small relief, for the new ones she sang were even worse.—Chicago Tribune.

IT KEEPS THE FEET WARM AND DRY.

Ask today for Allen's Foot Ease, a powder. It cures Chillsbains, Swollen, Sweating, Sore, Aching, Damp feet. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Cures Grip in Two Days.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. T. Whitehead* on every box. 25c.
Seven Million Boxes sold in past 12 months.