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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904.

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NO 6. SENL FOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN NOW

Mrs. Celeste Covell writes from 219 N.

"Only those who have suffered with

la grippe and been cured can appreciate

how grateful I feel that such a splendid

medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every suffering person."-

Noted Sculptress Cured of Grip.

Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Acad-

emy of Arts, of London, England, now

residing in Washington, D. C., is one of

the greatest living sculptors and painters

"I take pleasure in recommending Pe-

runa for catarrh and la grippe. I have

suffered for months, and after the use of

one bottle of Peruna I am entirely well."

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of

the International Barber's Union, writes

from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis,

"Following a severe attack of la gripps

"One of my customers who was greatly

helped by Peruna advised me to try it,

and I procured a bottle the same day.

Now my bead is clear, my nerves are

stendy, I enjoy food and rest well. Pe-

rupa has been worth a dollar a dose to

Lieumant Ciacine Hunt, of the Salt

"Two months and I was suffering with

runs and procured a bottle for me, and

truly it worked wonders. Within two

weeks I was entirely well."-Clarico

Congressman White's Letter.

Gentlemen:-I am more than satis.

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excellent remedy for the grip and ca-

tarrh. I have used it in my family

and they all join me in recommending

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Inde-

"After having a severe attack of la

pendent Order of Good Templars, of

H. White, Member of Congress.

My blood scemed poisor al.

cured me."-Mrs. T. W. Collans.

Everett, Wash., writes;

even after the d

excellent remedy."-George

Tarboro, N. C.

"Our captain advised me to uy

Lake City Barracks in the Salvation

Army, writes from Goden, Diah;

so severe a cold that I cound

I seemed to be affected badly all over.

avenue, Aurora, Ill.:

Mrs. C. Covell.

of the world. She says:

-Mrs. M. C. Cooper.

me,"-D. L. Wallace.

ake cold easily? Throat nder? Lungs weak? Any latives have consumption? hen a cough means a great

Cherry Pectoral

eal to you. Follow your octor's advice and take ver's Cherry Pectoral. It als, strengthens, prevents. For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's rry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I w it greatly strengthens weak lungs." MES. P. A. ROBINSON, Saline, Mich.

's Pills increase the activity of liver, and thus aid recovery.

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What You Eat? can eat whatever and whenever you If you take Kodol. By the use of this y disordered digestion and diseased achs are so completely restored to h, and the full performance of their ons naturally, that such foods as would ne into a double-bow-knot are eaten at even a "rumbling" and with a posipleasure and enjoyment. And what is -these foods are assimilated and formed into the kind of nutriment that

iol is the only digestant or combination ligestants that will digest all classes of In addition to this fact, it contains, in nilative form, the greatest known tonic reconstructive properties. ders arising therefron

propriated by the blood and tissues.

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Makes the Stomach Sweet.

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SALVER HORSE ACTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

OBSERVATIONS OF PASSING EVENTS.

A STATIONARY dollar is a poor thing. Money is made to circulate. It is nct intended that it should be idle and remain in one place all the time. And he who gets hold of a dollar and confines it Moving Dollars. so it will do no one any good prevents it from its

legitimate course and use. So then, every man ought to be in a hurry to pay his debts, so that the man to whom he pays money may in turn pay it to another, and he to another. Thus one dollar may pay ten times a doll r debt in a day if men were careful to keep the dollar in constant circulation. Every man who can ought to pay his honest debts every day.

Some months ago THE COMMONWEALTH discussed in this column the trequent forest fires caused by sparks from parsing railroad engines. It was suggested that the railroad authorities would

A Wise Precaution. do well to "burn off" a strip along the railroad tract something after the fashion farmers used to burn around their fences to keep fires from sweeping upon them. We are glad to note that along the Scotland Neck railroad the precaution has been taken by burning a strip on either side of the road wide enough to keep sparks from the engines from setting fire to the woods. If all the railroads would do this, fires from engines would be less frequent and the forests would be so much better preserved. We believe also that it would be economy for the railroads, for doubtless many fires would be avoided for which they have to stand a law suit and pay damages. Indeed, we believe it would be right and proper to pass a law that all ratiroads should "burn off" a safe strip along their tracks at least once every year.

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It takes double-quick observation to keep up with the gyrations of science. We are so impressed by the following editorial paragraph in the Richmond News-Leader: "Now another scientist,

See-Saws of Science. aided by two other scientists, has come along and knocked completely out of the box the theory of all the rest of the scientists regarding typhoid fever germs and sewage as a breeder thereof. Professor E. O. Jordan, of the University of Chicago, backed by Professor Russell, of the University of Wisconsin, and Professor Zeit, of the Northwestern University, who assisted him in the experiments by which he reached his conclusions, testified in open court the other day that typhoid germs could not live but two days in sewage polluted water, while they could live ten days in pure water. His experiments proved, he asseverated, that pure water poliuted with sewage was in itself of positive value in eliminating typhoid germs. It is apparent from this that the typhoid germ is a very dainty sort of specimen, and the obvious scientific deduction is that when he is discovered in pure water the thing to do is to pollute the water with sewage. If Professor Jordan's contention is correct-and, mind you, he was called as an expert in a great interstate canal suit-no such cruel and annihilating blow has been given to pet germ theory since some doubting rival German professor made a meal on Koch's cholera germs and telt better thereafter than he had for a month."

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CLEANLINESS is to be recommended and commended under all circumstances. Some people, however, do not attach great importance to public cleanliness. The following from the Richmond Public Cleanliness.

Times-Dispatch shows what that great and influential paper thinks of the matter: "New York has had an epidemic of pneumonia, and physicians say that it was due to the filthy condition of the streets. It costs a great deal to keep a city clean, but money spent in that direction is well worth the investment. Life and health are very precious, and nothing is so detrimental to health as filth. Unfortunately, many city residents seem to think of municipal cleanliness as a mere luxury. The cleaning of our streets is made a sort of incident in our municipal affairs, and is not regarded by the majority as a matter of prime importance. But it is a matter of prime importance from every point of view. There is no surer mark of barbarism than filth, and no surer mark of civilization than cleanliness. Therefore, as a matter of decency and refinement, city cleaning is a matter of prime importance. A city that is clean and beautiful in appearance is a desirable place of residence, and, all things else being equal, will attract more visitors and more permanent residents. Therefore, from a business point of view, cleanliness is a matter of prime importance. But, above all, municipal cleanliness is necessary to good health, and if good health is not a matter of prime importance, we know not what is."

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been advising the farmers of the South to plant for 12,000,000 bales of cotton this year. It says that planting for 12,000,000 bales, however, is a different thing Plant for 12,000,000 from gathering that much; but insists that the market will take a 12,000,000 bale crop next sea-

son at highly remunerative prices to the farmer. Mr. R. Harris, of Pineville, N. C., replies to the Constitution through its own columns as follows: "Editor Constitution: I see you call upon the cotton farmers of the South to plant for 12,000,000 bales of cotton for this year's crop. I for one doubt the wisdom of this advice. It 10,000,000 bales bring more money than twelve or fifteen million, where is the sense of trying to make the larger crop, when it means less provisions and more money paid out? If your wise 'market forecasters' can convince the world that the next crop will be 12,000,000 bales, if cotton does not go down to 7 or 8 cents it will not be the fault of the bear speculators. If the farmers of the South are wise they will not increase their acreage, but rather decrease it, and try to make more to the acre. The fact is, they cannot increase it materially with the abor they have, for it was all they could do to gather the present crop, much less twelve or fifteen million bales. And notwithstanding the fact that the acreage has been increased for the last few years, the crop has decreased instead of being increased. What is the cause of this? One writer lays it to the deterioration of the seed, but this is manifestly absurd for the seed has been and is being improved. One cause is the unfavoiable seasons, but the main cause is the deterioration of the land. The cotton lands of the South have been in cotton so long that they have become exhausted of humus, and without humus in the soil it is impossible to make a full crop. If only commercial fertilizers are used and there comes a drought, they do more harm than good, for if the soil is deficient in humus, they burn up the crop and cause it to shed its fruit. As I see it, the only way for the South to increase the cotton crop (where new land is not to be opened up) is to decrease the acreage, sow the poorest land in peas or some other crop that will give it humus, and concentrate their labor and fertilizers on their best land."

Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil.

I. O. Howard in vouths' Companion.

FARMERS and fruit-growers have been fighting injurious insects ever since there were any farmers and

It would seem as if, after these many years of experience, they would have earned good remedies for every insect

They have learned many, and the cientific men who are constantly working on this very important problem have found excellent economis means to deteroy the great majority of the injurious insects. But every few years there appears some new insect pest, which is so strong and so prolifie, or which lives in such a peculiar way that it is able to do enormous damage, to destroy millions of dollars' worth of crops, and sometimes to slarm more than a single country and affect the reations of many civilized countries.

A tew years ago the San Jose scale, minute creature which injures feuit trees, spread all over the United States, and occasioned the passage of edicts and laws in many foreign countries by which American fruits and fruit-trees were practically barred from international commerce.

And now another of these great insect scourges is affecting the cotton crop of Texas, and threatens to spread all through the cotton states. It is partly due to the great damage which this insect has done that the price of cotton last year went up to almost unprecedented figures, so that cotton mills have been obliged to stop, thousands of operatives have been discharged, and the wages of thousands more have been reduced.

THE COST OF THE WEEVIL. Eighty per cent, of the cotton crop of the world is raised by America, and States Texas produces nearly a fourth. All the richest cotton counties of Texas have been invaded by the weevil. and the loss in cotton destroyed by its depredations the past summer has surev been as great as fifteen million dol-

Spurred on by the high price of coton and by the prospective danger of a great lessening of the American crop, foreign nations are making every effort to raise their own cotton. The English colonies are particularly active, and the German colonies, as well. Russia is also making every effort to push the growing of cotton within her territory. Other nations are doing the same. The trade balance of the entire world may soon be affected if efficient remedies for the pest are not discovered and

The weevil itself is an insignificant creature, a little gray snout-beetle breeds very rapidly, multiplies enormously in the course of a summer, and works during the critical period of its of Louisiana, life absolutely protected from any apcotton plant.

Stowed away in old corn stalks, in clumps of grass, under the bark of trees and logs, and in all sorts of sheltered places, the weevil passes the winter. Promptly as the cotton plant comes up in the spring and early summer the weevils come forth, fly to the plants, and as soon as the first "squares"-unknown bude-are formed they lay their eggs in them. The young grub hatchcausing the square to drop. The grub have been exterminated. changes to a pupa within the bud, and the full-grown weevil emerges soon

in countless millions; often hardly a

ten or even fifteen acres of land.

ico, where, in certain places, it had ab- have been killed by the long winter. solutely stopped the cultivation of cot- NEARLY FORFEITS HIS LIFE. Brownville, and was carried north

A runaway almost ending fatally, the other fresh and rosy. Whence the man Syrup liberally and regularly.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

Congressman Geo. H. White's Case. A Noted Sculptress Cured.



A GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It clused in its fatal clasp. Men spares no class or nationalty. The women, children, whole towns and cities cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat are caught in the bancful grip of a ter- grippe I continued in a feeble condition and the pauper, the masses and the rible monster. classes are alike subject to le graps. None are exempt-all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending some hideous giant with awful Garr had disappeared "-Mrs. T. Schmitt.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered this winter with a severe be pleased to give you his valuable adto do so a new word has been coined attack of la grippe. After using three vice gratis. that exactly describes the case. As if bottles of Peruna I found the grip had Address Dr. Hartman, President of

If you do not derive prompt and Ex-Secretary of the German Consulate, factory results from the use of Peruna writes the following letter from - 3417 write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will

Ask your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1904.

across a great extent of grazing coun- Comparatively few of them come out Congress will probably appropriate at try in cotton which was taken to be of hibernating quarters in the spring this session a large sum of money to ginned at a place called Alice. From to lay the eggs for the coming genera- help'in the work, so that, although Alice northward and eastward cotton tion. A single female will have mil- the outlook is rather bad, it is by no culture is continuous, and the weevil lions of descendants by autumn, but means hopeless, and the prospect that spread at the rate of about seventy-five these millions are gradually developed. the United States will lose her supremmiles a year from 1894 until the pres- It was the old custom to pick cotton acy in cotton production on account about a quarter of an inch long, but it ent time. It has now reached practi- in Texas until past Christmas, and at of the weevil is, in my mind, not cally to the northern border of Texas, late autumn the weevils are at their greatly to be feared. and is on the east within a few miles height in point of numbers. It plant-

ive section. Or, if the planters could have been induced to cut down and burn the cotton stalks in the fall, it is probable that the insect would not es and destroys the forming flower, have spread, and would eventually

All sorts of experiments have been made with different insecticide mixtrues and with many different kinds of When such of the flowers as escape machines. The most careful studies this first attack mature, and the cotton have been made of the life, history and boll forms, it is also pierced by the habits of the insect. Experts have weevil's beak, an egg is laid, and an- been sent to Mexico, to other portions other grub begins to teed on the inte- of Central America and to the West rior of the boll, destroying all the Indies as well to study the insect in forming cotton lint, reaching full its natural home,—for it is evidently a growth and changing to pupa and tropical species,-in the hope of being emerging as a weevil. In this way able to find some parasite or natural the insects increase in geometrical ra- enemy which might be introduced into tio until by late summer, they occur the United States with beneficial effect. IS THERE A REMEDY?

Although no such parasite has been A bale of cotton contains from four found, and although no poisonous aphundred and fifty to five hundred plication has been discovered which pounds, and in former days to raise a will destroy the weevil, and although bale or a bale and a half of cotton to no practical machine has been inventthe acre in the best parts of Texas was ed. we have nevertheless, through our almost a rule. Where the weevil has intimate knowledge of the life history made its appearance, however, it is of- of the weevil, found a way to grow cotten difficult to raise a bale of cotton on ton in paying quantities in spite of the destructive creature."

In the spring the weevils are few The weevil came to Texas from Mex- in number; the great majority of them

B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For difference? She who is blushing with Should you be able to go to a warmer AND DRY.

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

AND DRY.

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

ers use northern cottonseed,-the plants During all this time the United from which develop much more rapidplication that could be made to the States Department of Agriculture and ly than from Texas seed,—if they cured thousands. It is enting people the State Agricultural College of Texas plant their rows a little farther spart every day-every hour. You ove it to have been studying the insect, and try- than has been the custom, if they yourself to give it a trial. You will ing to find some means of fighting it cultivate the crop and force it to early continue to suffer until you do try it. successfully. Eight or nine years ago maturity, thay will be able to raise a it could have been stopped and all this good quantity of cofton before the wee- same time. Kodol does both Kodol damage prevented by abandoning the vils have become so numerous as to cures, strengthens and rebuilds. Sold culture of cotton in a rather unproduct- destroy the great majority of the bolls. by E. T. Whitehead & Co. In this way, on experimental plots

aggregating seven or eight hundred acres, in different parts of Texas, the experts of the division of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture have been able to raise Percy-Myself .- Chelsea Gazzette. and pick, before the middle of October, from two-thirds of a bale to a bale an acre, whereas from crops not thus planted and treated, only a bale to six or eight acres has been secured.

been pick, the cotton stalks are cut the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over down or plowed up, left to lie for a while until dry, and then burned.

Very many weevils are destroyed in this way. The few that escape have a much longer period to wait before the crop comes up, and many die. The number which will be on hand to at- "find out what it was, and then assume tack the cotton on these fields the the responsibility of promising it over next year will be very small. The result is that more cotton can be raised

the weevil. But the weevil will not much overdrawn. The poor patient be exterminated; it will probably con- and the rich patient, too, can do much tinue to spread, and it is altogether better at home by proper attention to likely that it will invade the other German Syrup. Free expect ration in cotton-growing states.

The work on remedles, however, is still going on; the search for parasites and the absence of that weakening in tropical countries still continues.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

HAVE YOU INDIGESTION?

If you have Indigestion Kodol Dys-There is no other combination of digestants that digest and rebuild at the

Phyllis-Did you ever love any the as well as you love me? Percy-Yes, I believe I did.

Phyllis-And you dare to confess it to me. Who was it?

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POW-DERS FOR CHILDREN.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Then, siter this amount of cotton has Teething Disorders, moye and regulate 30,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

"The man who called here this morning," said the secretary, "said that you promised him something." "Well," answered Senator Sorgum,

CLIMATIC CHANGES.

The influences of claimtic conditions Thus cotton can be raised in spite of in the cure of consumption is very food digestion, and a regular use of the morning is made certain by gcrman Syrup, so it is a good night's rest cough and debilitating night sweat. Rest'ess night sweats and the exhaustion due to cotghing, the greatest danger and dread of the consumptive, can