ADVzbisisima
8USINESS Machinery

# The Commonwealth 

## Ayer's

 Take cold easily? Throattender? Lungs weak? Any
relatives have consumption? Cherry Pectoral



Weak Lor Lungs



PROFESSIONAL. $\overline{0}$
Dentist. Oprice-Over New Whithead Building
Onfiee hours from 9 to 1 o'clock; 2 to scortand wiek. wa $0^{\mathrm{p}}$
corlasd xeck, w.
 thorener ai:Lar,
 $t^{D}$


## Eyes

Did Not Close
Heart Trouble Baffled Doctors. Dr.Miles'Heart Cure and
Nervine Cured Me.



| Fditor's feisure flours.. |
| :---: |
| observations of passing events. |

 Tillman Wants to Preach. Columbla, S. C. C., State netion to to Mete Metodist confererence fade privi-
lege to preach. The Methodists of South Carolina better put Mr. Tillman on a long probation and make it no long that he will be put "out of heart" or a long probeabling.


good example, and so it is. Fenator Simmons has been a great man in
And So It Is. North Carolina tor a number of years, and ht
strong and manly poeition in defending the "The News balieves as it has often taken occasion to say before, that the
Watts law is the best hquor legielation that has ever been placed upon the statute books of North Carolina. And now that the State Democratic par
ty bas made temperance reform a cardinal principle of its faith, so to speak, very move in that direction should receive our most earnest endorsement. Apologies, excuses, or halt-hearted support never holp any cause. In cham-
pioning the Watts law in the splendid way in which he is doing, Senator Simmons has set an example which it would be well for all to follow. It
there is anything wrong with the provisions of this aot let us amend and not abandon it. But no one has been heard to say of late that the posi-
tion we have taken upon temperance ought to be abandoned. The sentlThe following clipped from the Washington Post ehows how the people Don't Get Our Share. $\begin{gathered}\text { prosperous we are : } \\ \text { "'You turn over more money in } A \text { merica }\end{gathered}$ than we do in Great Britain ; you pay higher wages ; you spend more, and
yet $I$ doubt if you get any more out of life than we do in the old country, said Mr. A. Mungall, a manufacturer of Edinburgh, at the Arlington.
'One of your workmen will get, say, twice the wagee a man ot his clase would get in England, but the Yankee will also pay two or three times as
much rent for his house. This applies all along the line, and so, on the whole, there is no great amount of difference between the mother country and this. I have boon to tho Uuted otsues ing at intervals as long as I live, for this is the greatest counrry to learn things in on the globe. People who travel get an education
that is not in books, and they acquire liberal views by contact with the va rious races of mankind. The St. Louis Exposition has been a boon to
thousands in this way, for by its attracting thousands who would not otherore or less effete nations what a tremendous young giant has grown up
on this side of the Atlantic in an almost ineredibly ahort lapse of rears.' "

## The Atlanta Constitution recently printed a communieation by Judge

 John L. Hopkins, a distinguished jurist of Georgia, who made the follow-ing suggestions about now to stop lynchings:
 of self-preservation. The laws sbould be such as to admit of exeroising
that right. Our laws are not equal to it, and, as they now stand, the State is helplese. A county that allows lawlessnees to prevall, stns against all the State. I suggest that the following changes be made in the laws :
"1. Allow the State the right of changing the yenue in all cases, civil
nd criminal, where the opposing party has such right. " 2 . When a human life Is taken by what is known as lynching, if a
prosecution and conviction do not occur within a limited time, the county in which the lynching oceurred shall be liable to a fine of $\$ 10,000$,
which shall go to the common school fund of the State. "3. Let there be a revision of the criminal proceaure with the view of
procuring a speedy trial of all criminats-ombracing lynchers as well-as may be consistent with the ends of justice,
"The talk about the 'law's delay' as an main, without true foundation. It is as old as Solomon's time. He sald 'Because eentence against an evil work is not executed speedity, there fore,
the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil.'

The Washington Post which enjoys the respect and confidence of thousands and thousands of readers, asys that there ought not to be any lay
About Race Inter-Marriage against a white man marrying a negro woman or Private John T. Smith, a Nebraskan, of the Hospital Corps, stationed at to associate with the wives of other enlisted men it raleed a furor. He was Roosevelt to pass upon. The question arises, Is Smith's marrying a negro woman sufficient offense for his diecharge? The Wasbington Poost discuseses
it freely and does not strengthen ite hold upon the South by its position.
Among other things the Post eays:
"What concerns us for the immediate moment is the uproar that has
followed the marriage of one of our white ooldiers to a negro woman in New Jersey. We shall not protena inablity to underotand the feelings of
the man's associates. That would be sheer hypoerisy. Lite in camp and barracks is at all times dangerously intimate. Every clash, every incongruity is magnified a hundred fold. Projudices take root. Incompatibilitiee
become intolerable. Neverthelees, wo do not see how the soldier can be become intolerable. Neverthelese, wo do not see how the soldier can be
punished on such grounde, still lees why he should be diecharged from the punished on sue
service because the other soldiers do not like his wifo. There is no law in service because
Newe Jerseg againt inter-marriages. There shou lid be none in any State.
When legislation entera such fields the effeot must be oppreesive. It When legislation enters such fields the effoot must. be oppreesive. It
amounte, in fact, to tyranny in its monet odious form. When a white man marries a negress or a white woman a negro, he or she must bear the
consequences. To pronibit the act by tatate le to revive the deapotiemm of the dark agos. These are mattors which should be left to settle th
eelves." Few people in the south will agree with the Poat's poeition.

WHY ALLOW WIR?
 Not Pormittod in Individuala.

## man

\section*{\section*{\section*{on} <br> <br>  <br> <br>  <br> Re}

## 1

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## vid

## Mr. Edmunds took the ground that as the people were mattors they should

Two Stories That Differ and Agree.

## Tw

## Chem interfere and command peace when tho fation took each other by the throat. In other words, he thinks that it is

## nations of the world to interyene in the mar which Is now progressing be- tween Japan and Rusie


Thousands upon thusands of human
belngs are being butchered every day.
and it appears that the bloody struggle
will go on until either one or the other
shall have conquered, or elve unt1l eve

## as a libation to savagery. It may be said that this is an affuir between Rueaia and Japan with which <br> between Ruesia and Japan with whieh outsiders have nothing to do. This may be thater

may be the law of diplomacy, but there
18 a higher law. As Mr. Edmunds has

## tween the duty of individuals and of nations, fos after all a nation fo nothing more then

more than an organization of Individ.
als. We cannot have two strndards.
We cannot have one code of morals for
inder

and all the arguments of diplomacy,
couched as may be in fine language
cannot alter the fact. If a crowd of
men ahould stand by and eve two hu-
man beings engage in a duet with



would be denounced the peorle, they over as
cowards
much worse than a duel between ind1-
viduale is now progressing in Man-
churia. Instead of one hife or two lives
being invoved the lives of thousands
and thousands are being dafly sacri.
uced, yot the Christian naitons of the

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\end{aligned}
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\text { teme }
\end{array}
$$

earth are standing by and not even
offering their good offices in the inter-

## elt of neace. They are gotng about heeir affaris as though the smile o heaven were brooding over Manchuria

heaven were brooding over Manchuria
instead of the frown of the grim mon-
ster of war; as though the streass
were er pipling and spark ling in purity
instead of belag stained with human

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { inse read of beling stained with pumant } \\ \text { inster } \\ \text { hlood ; as though the hills were crown- }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ed with the gorgeous follage of peace-

ful sutumn lustead of being mounted

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\text { co } \begin{gathered}
\text { peachme } \\
\text { one } \\
\text { nomebo }
\end{gathered}
$$ with death-dealing gunn.

It is a spectacese to arouse every man
with a pparz of humanity in him with a spark of humanity in him.
More eepecilly is it a spectasle to
aroues arouse those who clatim to be entisted
in the army of the Prince of Peace. It
a crowd ot epectators standing by and out offerng to intertere are amenabie
wo the charge of cowardice ur brutality, why mayy not the same charge with
equal justice be made againes the escanled Christian nations who atand en-
folded in therr diplomatic garmenta, rolded in their diplomatic garments, a
picture of fodifference and imbecility,
while this bloody tragedy in the tar Enst is goiug on trom day to day?
Let ns have peace.
THE GOOD OLD WAY.
A severe cold or attack of la grippe A severe cold or altack of la griippe
ise beiterer your chances are to overerpower it. But lew mothers in this age
are willing to do the necesary work required to give a good old-fasbioned
reliable treatment such as would be reliable treatment such as would be
adminitered by their grandmothers backed by Boochee's German Syrup,
wtich was always liberally uned in conWection with the home treatment of
not and is still in gieater household
colds and colds and is still in greater househola
favor than any known remedy. Butdeat
a famiv remed.

## All Irizz Office.

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RSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 190

