

The Commonwealth.

E. E. HILLIARD, - - - Editor
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GREENVILLE V.S. SCOTLAND NECK.

About three weeks ago mention was made in these columns that the Greenville Reflector carried in a single issue twenty-two columns of advertisements by the home merchants. Since then that paper has carried in one issue twenty-five columns of advertisements by the home merchants there.

The Reflector of February 2nd said that requests for copies of the paper have come from Northern and Western cities because persons there wish to see how the Greenville merchants are advertising their town. Such liberal advertising has caused considerable press comment, and the country is beginning to learn about the progressive methods of the business men of Greenville.

THE COMMONWEALTH offers to the business men of Scotland Neck just as easy means for advertising as the Reflector offers to the business men of Greenville; but they do not avail themselves of the opportunity.

Scotland Neck has as attractive business places as any town of its size in the country, including a hardware store, ten or twelve dry goods stores, eight or ten grocery stores, two hardware stores, three or four brokers, several law offices, insurance agencies at almost every corner, shops, factories, livery stables, sale stables, and a number of other things that could be well advertised; but no man on earth would think there are half so many business places here by looking through the columns of the town paper.

Dig your fists into your eyes, business men of Scotland Neck, wake up, stretch yourselves a little and look around to see how far behind you are in the hustle for business.

JUDGE CHRISTIAN ANSWERED.

In 1903 at a meeting of the Grand Camp of the Virginia Confederate Veterans, Judge George L. Christian questioned the claims that in the Civil War North Carolina troops were "First at Bethel, Farthest to the front at Gettysburg and Chickamauga and last at Appomattox."

At a meeting of the North Carolina State Literary and Historical Association held in Raleigh Nov. 12, 1903, a committee was appointed to investigate the accuracy of North Carolina's claim. The committee consisted of Chief Justice Walter Clark, chairman, Capt. S. A. Ashe, Senator H. A. London, Hon. A. C. Avery, Hon. W. A. Montgomery, Capt. W. R. Bond, Major E. J. Hale and Col. E. J. Holt. The work assigned the members of the committee was as follows:

"First at Bethel," to Major E. J. Hale; "Farthest at Gettysburg," to Judge W. A. Montgomery; "Longstreet's Assault at Gettysburg," to Capt. W. R. Bond; "Farthest at Chickamauga," to Judge A. C. Avery; "Last at Appomattox," to Hon. H. A. London; "The Last Capture of Guns," to Col. E. J. Holt; "Number of Troops furnished to North Carolina and number of killed and wounded," to Capt. S. A. Ashe. This committee made their report at a meeting in Raleigh Oct. 18, 1904.

Through the courtesy of Capt. W. R. Bond we have a copy of the report, which is contained in a pamphlet of 79 pages. Its title is "Five Points in the Record of North Carolina in the Great War of 1861-5," and well does the report sustain the claims for North Carolina troops, the dispute of which claims by Judge Christian called forth the work of the committee. Each member of the committee did well the pleasant task assigned him, and the history of the daring deeds of the brave sons of North Carolina is all the richer for this work.

Well did Mr. O. W. Blackwell say in writing to the News and Observer that perhaps we ought to be grateful to Judge Christian for his challenge; "For," says Mr. Blackwell, "but for him the gentlemen of the committee would never have been stimulated to put their full knowledge of these controverted points in such clear, handy and convincing form."

CASORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.

FARMERS MEET NEXT SATURDAY.

By reason of the very inclement weather very few farmers attended the meeting in Halifax last Monday. The meeting was adjourned to next Saturday, February 11th.

Chairman W. C. Whitaker gives notice of the meeting, and it is desired that a large number of the farmers of the county attend.

Sometimes it is suggested that farmers are the slowest people at all to organize, but there is no reason why this should be so. They have ample time and opportunity to organize, and there is no reason why they should not do it.

Elsewhere in this issue we print a paper by Rev Sam Jones on farmers and their relation to the price of cotton. He says that this talk about reducing the acreage in cotton is nothing new. He says it has been talked about for forty years, and the cotton crop grows larger every year except when Providence intervenes.

Notwithstanding Mr. Jones has little faith in the organization of the farmers there can be no loss to them in coming together and making effort at organization.

Let there be a full meeting of the farmers of the county of Halifax next Saturday, and let such organization be effected as will show that they are doing their part in whatever will better their condition and give them relief from the low price of cotton.

THE END OF THE QUESTION.

While in Raleigh some weeks ago and hearing the temperance question discussed quite generally, one of the members of the House, a man of broad experience and a wise legislator who has served several terms in both branches of the General Assembly, said to us that the end of the whole controversy would be State prohibition. And we believe he was correct about it.

There are thousands of men in North Carolina to-day who are having little to say on the question of temperance, which has given the last two Legislatures so much trouble, who would be glad of a chance to vote for State prohibition. A prominent lawyer who is quiet on the question, said to us that he would vote for State prohibition.

It is true that many men when appealed to for support in local prohibition, as a means of dodging the issue, say they would vote for State prohibition; but not all who say it are dodgers.

It is a fact that no one subject has been so constantly discussed by the people of North Carolina in many years as the temperance question. A dozen years ago a man hesitated to suggest to the General Assembly any temperance legislation whatever. But two years ago the whole State changed front on this subject, and so the Legislature then found it a hard question to deal with. The present Legislature is finding the same thing. And we believe the whole thing will soon be submitted to the vote of the people. When the matter shall be stripped of everything but the simple question of liquor or no liquor, and submitted to the people in this form it can be fairly settled for the whole State. And this is what is coming.

NEW PAPERS.

The Hertford Herald is a new paper at Murrefreesboro, edited by Mr. Paul Scarborough. Its first number is well filled with good reading and attractive advertisements. It is well edited and promises good work. We welcome it and wish it great success.

The Twin County Echo, published by Mr. H. R. Kinlaw of Rocky Mount, is also a new exchange. Mr. Kinlaw has had much newspaper experience and is in his accustomed place at the desk. His paper makes a good start and we wish it well.

To the Charlotte Observer or Greenville Reflector: Some lasses in an adjoining county sent a young man to THE COMMONWEALTH office yesterday asking for some "high dives." The young man said they told him that he would find "high dives" only in a printing office. We pass it on to the Charlotte Observer and the Greenville Reflector to enlighten us about "high dives" in printing offices.

Joy and happiness ofttimes in mothers hearts are brought to dwell because "TEETHINA'S" brought the bloom

To baby's cheeks and made it well. Anodynes only soothe and lull to sleep. "TEETHINA" cures the child, regulates the bowels and saves the parents many sleepless nights of care and anxiety.

GIVES THE SOUTH JUSTICE.

Congressman Henry S. Boutelle, of Illinois, spoke before the West End Republican Club of New York on the celebration of McKinley's birthday. He spoke kindly of the South. Among other things he said:

"No people were ever brought face to face with more utter desolation than that which confronted the men of the South on their return from Appomattox. It was not alone that they had lost the cause for which they had fought; that their tanks had been sadly thinned by the war; that their lands had been laid waste, their property confiscated or destroyed. Their whole social, industrial and political fabric lay in ruins. Their task was not the hopeful one of restoring an old order, but the well-nigh hopeless task of bringing a new order out of chaos. But they set to work with the courage and patience that create hope and defy failure. And they have triumphed gloriously. To-day they are enjoying the fruits of a victory greater than was ever won in warfare. And we of the North rejoice with them in their prosperity, for are they not our people, bones of our bone and flesh of our flesh?"

"The leaders of Southern thought accepted in 1865 the results of the war and were willing to set to work to create a new order of things on the ruins of the old. They should have been allowed to retain their natural leadership over the ignorant whites and blacks. The most unfortunate result of our miserable reconstruction policy was that it destroyed the influence of the old leaders, instilled into the minds of the blacks feelings of hatred, malice and all uncharitableness towards their natural and wisest guides, and arrayed the whites of all classes in solid opposition to the negroes. The fear of ignorant negro domination has persisted long after the danger of such domination has passed, working often an injustice to the negro and always a greater injury to the whites.

"The amelioration of the political situation in the South is a problem that must for years to come tax the wisdom and patience of our greatest statesmen and philanthropists. We of the North have in years past made the solution of this problem more difficult for our Southern brethren. We now owe them generous sympathy and patient forbearance. Their task is a long one, and beset with peculiar difficulties. We should concede that they have done and are doing what we would do under similar circumstances. The solution of this grave and complicated problem cannot be hastened by coercion, threats or abuse.

"But whatever we of the North may do, whatever the government may accomplish, the real burden of this problem rests on our brethren at the South. In their work of solving this problem the South could have no better, no firmer friend than President Roosevelt, for all that the South needs, besides time, is a square deal; and no one knows better than the President that a square deal for the South means simply intelligent sympathy from northern men, unprejudiced even-handed justice from the federal government."

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly upon the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

A SURPRISE MARRIAGE.

Rocky Mount Record.
Miss Maud Melnot Howerton and Mr. J. D. Blount gave a surprise to their friends when it was learned that they were married last Thursday.

Miss Howerton had been visiting in Rocky Mount and returned home that day, being accompanied by Mr. Blount. That evening at 6:30 o'clock they were married at the home of the bride in the presence of only a few relatives and friends. Rev. H. B. Anderson performed the ceremony. They took the train that night for a few days Southern trip, returning to Rocky Mount Sunday night.

Miss Howerton is the fair daughter of Mrs. Nora Howerton, of Halifax. Mr. Blount is well known here as one of Rocky Mount's most successful merchants.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

to \$1.00 with Devco's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

CASORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1. Morning Post.

SENATE—Senator Long of Iredell presented a petition from the people of East Bend, Yadkin county, declaring that liquor flowed like water from the stills at Shore and asking that the town charter be repealed. There were also three petitions against the bill, and asking that Shore be not interfered with.

The Ward bill for regulating the manufacture and sale of liquor in North Carolina came up at 11:40 for action by the Senate. Senator Turner sent up an amendment to strike out 1,500 population and insert 1,000, so that only towns having 1,000 or more inhabitants will be allowed to grant license to distilleries. Senator Ward accepted the amendment. Senator Fleming sent up his substitute bill.

Senator Fleming moved that this substitute and the Ward bill be made the special order for Thursday week.

Senator Ward opposed delay and asked consideration now. Senator Stubbs said since the withdrawal of the Long bill this was the only liquor legislation pending and he hoped that it would go over and give time for consideration.

Senator Mason of Gaston thought this was a thing on which the body should go slow. The Democrats had not agreed among themselves. In fact, he had not made up his mind yet and could not vote intelligently. If a vote were forced now he would be compelled to vote against every one of these bills. They would not effect his people because his county was dry and had an anti-jug law, but he wanted to do right for the State and he would have to study the question.

Senator Burton thought that there was no need for hurry and he hoped that time would be allowed for consideration. The bills were made the special order for Thursday of next week.

HOUSE—The special order of the day was taken up at 12 o'clock. Mr. Laughinghouse's bill to prohibit the use of pound or Dutch nets in the Pamlico river or any of its tributaries.

The report from the committee was unfavorable. After considerable discussion the bill was tabled by vote of 38 to 34.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—THURSDAY, FEB. 2. (News and Observer.)

SENATE—Among the new bills introduced was one by Senator Everett for the re-running and the re-marking of the boundary line between North and South Carolina.

Of the bills passed third reading was: S. B. To amend the law of descents, which allows all children of a mother to inherit from their mother, whether legitimate or illegitimate. This law provides simply that illegitimate children may inherit from a common mother, provided they get nothing that is left by the father.

HOUSE—Only the following of the House proceedings were of general interest:

The hour of 12 arriving, being the special order for consideration of the bill to prevent bucket shops. Mr. Woodard of Wilson sent forward a substitute, saying it embraced the best features of the Stewart and Hollowell bills, neither one of which would destroy bucket shops, as was his substitute. Mr. Biggs said that Mr. Stewart was absent to-day on account of sickness, and since an entirely new bill had been submitted as a substitute he proposed that the bill be re-referred to the Judiciary Committee. After discussion it was so referred.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—FRIDAY, FEB. 3. (Morning Post.)

SENATE—The Senate passed a bill that will increase the State's appropriation to Confederate veterans from \$200,000 to \$300,000 in round numbers. Senator Odell of Cabarrus was the author of the measure, and Senator Stringfield, the gallant Confederate soldier from Haywood, championed it in an eloquent speech, wherein he paid a magnificent tribute to the men of the west who were the grey. Senator Stringfield is chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

The bill increases the amount paid to fourth-class pensioners from \$14 to \$20, which will make a total increase of from \$97,000 to \$100,000. It was passed unanimously by a rising vote. Among the bills passed was the following:

S. B. To cause railroad companies to deliver freight to consignees with reasonable promptness. Passed second reading and went over until Saturday. House resolutions endorsing the Jamestown Exposition and instructing our Representatives in Congress to vote for an appropriation.

House resolution instructing our Representatives in Congress to support the Hepburn-Dooliver temperance bill.

The Odell pension bill came up as the special order at noon.

Senator Odell explained that under this bill the pensions of the various classes will be: \$60 for first-class, \$45 to second-class, \$35 to third and \$20 to fourth-class. This would mean an increase of \$97,000. Senator Odell urged the passage of the bill, he only wished

BUGGIES

Do you need a Buggy? We invite you to examine our stock of Oxford Buggies. We guarantee them to be just as good as the best ever sold in this community. Every part of them is warranted to be perfect and of the best material and workmanship. See them, they are beauties. Or if you need a Wagon the "Harrison" and the "Taylor" Wagons can't be beat. Give us a chance and we will save you money on a buggy or wagon; in fact on anything in our line, and our line is Hardware. Buggies and wagons are sold on installment to responsible parties.

Josey Hardware Co.,

The Pioneer Hardware Dealers

Scotland Neck, - - - - - North Carolina

that the pensioners could receive a larger increase than this. After eloquent discussion the bill passed unanimously.

HOUSE—Mr. Daniel introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in Littleton except by vote of the people.

The McNinch anti-jug bill was taken up and finally made a special order for Feb. 16th.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—SATURDAY, FEB. 4. (News and Observer.)

SENATE—Many Senators were absent, having gone home to spend Sunday. The bill fixing the weight and regulating trade in corn-meal passed the final reading and became a law, it having previously passed the House.

The bill for running and re-marking the boundary line between North and South Carolina passed third reading.

HOUSE—Mr. Young of Ashe introduced the following anti-jug bill in which he takes pride, and says he was elected to the Legislature on the strength of his position in this matter.

THE BILL.

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or railroad company, express company, steamboat company, public conveyance or common carrier to transport, carry or convey, ship, consign or deliver any barrel, package, jug, case, keg, box, or other package containing spirituous, malt or vinous liquors of any description by whatever name known, from any point, place, landing, station or depot within the said North Carolina, except as hereinafter permitted in this act, and in the manner hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 2. That of any corporation, railroad company, express company, steamboat company or other common carrier, shall stop and detain any such barrel, package, jug, case, box, or other package containing spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, from any firm, corporation, railroad company, express company, steamboat company or other common carrier outside of the State of North Carolina or in transit shipped, addressed, consigned or to be conveyed and delivered to any person, firm, agent or otherwise, within the said State of North Carolina, such corporation, railroad company, express company, steamboat company or other common carrier shall stop and detain any such barrel, package, jug, case, box, or other package containing spirituous, vinous or malt liquors at the first station, depot, landing or agency of such corporation, railroad company, express company, steamboat company or other common carrier located and being within the said State of North Carolina and shall notify such person, firm, corporation, consignee or other party to whom such package containing spirituous, vinous or malt liquors has been shipped, addressed, consigned or to be delivered of the place and cause of detention, and

and if such person, firm, corporation, consignee or other person does not appear in person and receive such barrel, jug, case, keg, box or other package within thirty days of mailing such notice, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the place of detention by the said person, corporation, railroad, express or steamboat company or common carrier.

Sec. 3. That the carrying out and enforcement of any of the provisions of this act by any person, corporation company, or common carrier within this State, shall not constitute a cause of civil action against any such person, corporation company or common carrier in any court of North Carolina.

Sec. 4. That no person, corporation, railroad company, express company, steamboat company or other common carrier shall be liable for or suffer any recovery in any civil action or suit for cost of damages, or otherwise or in any manner, for any amount whatsoever for carrying out the provisions of this act and no judgment against any such person, corporation company or common carrier for carrying out and enforcing the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That any person, company, corporation, or common carrier who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall pay a fine of five hundred dollars for such offense or be imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That this act shall be in force July 1, 1905, after its ratification.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—MONDAY, FEB. 5. Morning Post.

SENATE—The work was mostly on local matters. These bills of importance were introduced:

Two of the most important bills of the session were introduced in the Senate by Senator Mason of Gaston, one of the leading lawyers of that body. One of these bills is designed to put a stop to lawyers hunting up cases and instigating parties to bring damage suits. The measure makes acts of this kind a crime. The second bill strikes at a twin evil and will prevent useless suits from being brought in from Paris at the expense of the State.

A third bill by the same Senator to prohibit dealing in futures. All these bills went to the Judiciary Committee. HOUSE—Representative Sentelle introduced the A. & M. College bill. It appropriates \$65,000, for maintenance and support \$35,000, and for the erection of a laboratory for chemistry and physics \$30,000.

A bill to incorporate the Eastern Carolina State Normal School was introduced by Mr. Ebringhaus. It creates a new State normal school, as the title of the act implies, and calls for an appropriation of \$10,000.

Another A. & M. College bill was introduced by Major W. A. Graham of Lincoln. It is to establish one central plant to furnish heat, light and power

to the entire institution in all its departments. The act provides for an appropriation of \$15,000 each year for the next two years.

Judge Winborne was the author of a request, of a dog-tax bill. It requires all dogs to be listed along with other property, and provides that all the not confined in yards shall be taxed \$1 each. The object of the bill is to encourage sheep husbandry.

Wood's Seeds

Wood's Selected Seed Potatoes

are specially grown for seed purposes, and are very much superior to ordinary potatoes. We carry the largest stock in the South, and can supply large buyers in the very best advantage. Both in regard to quality and price.

Wood's Twenty-fifty Anniversary Seed Book, which is mailed free on request, contains all about the best new and standard varieties of Potatoes, and is a great about all Garden and Farm Seeds. Write for Seed Book and special price list of farm seeds.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, RICHMOND, - VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S SEEDS

Awarded
GRAND PRIZE - ST. LOUIS, 1904.
GOLD MEDAL - PARIS, 1900.

Horses and Mules

For Sale

—AND—

Exchange

W. T. Parker, Weldon, N. C.

Kodol **DYSPEPSIA CURE**
DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT
The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.
E. C. DEWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck, N. C.
Ask for the 1905 Kodol Almanac and 200 Year Calendar.