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THE COMMONWEALTH.

Good Advertisers
Use these columns for **advertising**. An advertisement in this paper will reach a good class of people.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor. "Excelsior" is our Motto. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year. NUMBER 25. VOL. XXIV. New Series Vol. 11. -6-18 SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1908.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.
Almost everybody who reads the newspaper is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is recommended for curing kidney, liver and bladder trouble, Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found to be the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a complete bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to use it. If you have kidney or bladder trouble, without waiting for the next issue of this paper, send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent bottle is sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., N. Y., on every bottle.

R. MILLS
LAND SURVEYOR
Scotland Neck, N. C.
5-14-11

DR. J. P. WIMBERLEY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Scotland Neck, N. C.
Office on Depot Street.

DR. A. C. LIVERMON,
DENTIST.
Office up stairs in White-head Building.
Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock and 2 to 5 o'clock.

H. W. MIXON,
REFRACTING OPTICIAN,
Watch Maker, Jeweler, Engraver,
Scotland Neck, N. C.

J. MCBRYDE WEBB,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
219-221 Atlantic Trust Building
Norfolk, Va.
Notary Public. Bell Phone 760

EDWARD L. TRAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Halifax, N. C.
Money Loaned on Farm Lands

WILL H. JOSEY,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Scotland Neck, N. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cures itching, dandruff, and restores the hair. It is the best hair dressing ever made. It is sold by all druggists.

New Market.

I am prepared to serve my old customers and the public generally with the very best of fresh
Beef, Pork, Sausage, &c.
All orders filled promptly, and every customer's wants regarded.
J. D. HILL,
Main St., next to Prince's Stables.
1-2-2m

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism. Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony joints back to fish again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and bangs of this terrible disease.
A Chemist in the City of Darmstadt found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made is perfected, dependable prescription. Without this last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, this remedy cures all curable cases of this heretofore incurable disease. Those sand-like granular wastes found in Rheumatic blood seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as flowers are dissolved when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer long without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy
A. C. PETERSON.

THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

Observations of Passing Events.
Preserve The Wealth.
IN THIS issue we print an interesting article sent out from Washington by the Forest Service. It is somewhat long, but contains valuable reading. For years this paper has been urging the preservation of our forests, and we regard the subject as one of great concern to our State and the country, and so give good space to it this week. Commenting on the result of timber waste in Michigan and Minnesota, the Washington Messenger makes the following pointed observations: "The heavy inroads made in the timber resources have been too much for the great forests. Six million acres in Michigan, known as 'pine barrens,' have been thrown on the delinquent tax list, although under proper regulations they might still be yielding lumber annually. It is from just such conditions in other sections of the country that this section of North Carolina should take warning. Millions of dollars have been made out of the forests of Eastern Carolina within the past decade. The ease of this money making has as usual brought about profligacy and waste. There has been the haste to make quick returns and much timber has been destroyed that with a little care could have been held for future cutting, and been of increasing value every year. It is where nature has been so lavish, that man seems to prove his weakness. The now 'pine barrens' of Michigan prove a good illustration of this. Are North Carolinians, blessed with great natural resources, to prove equally wasteful and so cause barren land to come where forests should be preserved or crops be grown? It is the fatal mistakes of others that should prove warnings and be seriously considered."

QUITE frequently we hear it said and see it declared in print that many of our public offices carry such small salaries that men of talent and real ability who are making money by their business or profession, cannot afford to hold office. It is said that Governor Hughes of New York will decline reelection because of the great sacrifice he is making to hold the office. The governor's salary in New York is ten thousand dollars a year, and Governor Hughes is said to be making a sacrifice of from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars a year. Not that he spends that much more than his salary, but he could make that much more in his profession as a lawyer. There are two sides to this question of salary for public office holders. Some think that in many cases the salaries are so small that men of great powers and commanding ability can not afford to hold office. On the other hand others think that if salaries were larger there would be a fierce scramble for office than now. Then still others look at the rank and file of the citizens of the country, who in the main are poor or men of quite moderate means, and think they are already taxed as much as they can bear, and in many cases taxes are burdensome. We should say that reasonable salaries ought to be paid office holders, and if such salaries are not large enough to attract the men who already are making money, there are generally men enough of real ability amongst those who are not rich to manage the affairs of the country pretty well. And then for men who have a competency or large income the honor of an office should go a long way towards compensating for the service. Truth is, it is not always the salary that governs a man's course, but his inclination to enjoy honor and preferment; and here and there doubtless a man holds office purely through patriotism. Those who hold office through this motive do so because they think they can serve to good purpose their day and generation. Would that we had more such men of ability and capacity.

MORE than once have we said in these columns that a man's money should not be the index to his true worth. It is a sad fact that too many men, and women, too, range their estimate of others according to the money value of their estates. The question uppermost with too many people is, not how much good a man is doing or how strong a manly character he has, but how much money he has made? What is he worth? Such is the lowest standard by which a man should be estimated. To be sure, a man should not disregard altogether the matter of building an estate, for by proper accumulation of property one can do great good; but that is not the only proper standard by which to judge men. Charity and Children has this to say about the matter, which is well-timed: "The foremost statesmen of our time and of all time are not the men of fortune. They did not have time to make money. They did not have the disposition to make money, nor the qualifications for making money. The man who has accumulated a fortune has trained himself to look after his own interest only and always. The very fact that he has surpassed his fellows in the accumulation of wealth is proof of the fact that number one rather than number two has been the supreme object of his life. Run your eye over the history of our country for a moment. Who established our institutions and blazed out the path for our government? Who laid the foundations of our society and started us on our glorious career? Were they rich or poor men? Were they business successes, or failures? We have need to pause lest we place too high an estimate upon the raking together of the goods and chattels of the earth. There is danger of that thing at this moment. We have followed too far the spirit of commercial supremacy that of late has filled the air. It is gratifying that North Carolina has forged the front in the development of her manufacturing interests, but there is something worthier than that to her credit. She has gone forward in education, in temperance, and we hope in every element of moral manhood. She can not afford to pause in her upward course and pay homage to a golden calf. She must recognize the MAN before she sees his money. It is a great blessing that a certain business element is not in control. That crowd would make a man's money the test of his fitness. The common sense of the State is yet dominating and brains and character are still at large."

One application of Manzan Pile Remedy, for all forms of piles, relieves pain, soothes, reduces inflammation, soreness and itching. Price 50c. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by E. T. Whitehead Co.

OH, THE REES.

An Important Matter That Should Concern All
WASTE LAND AND FORST GROWTH.
(The Forests.)
The writer of a poplar tree book once stated that the white pine of our northeastern state was destined to disappear except for ornamental purposes. There are many reasons to believe that that tree will never come, yet the nature and habits of the tree and the shortsightedness of the people make the statement more than a mere suspicion.

Not a great many years ago within the white pine region, there were magnificent stands of old growth pine. Every old inhabitant today will tell you how they stood on his father's farm when he was a boy, their clear, straight trunks and gnarled flat tops high above everything else. Many an old house back in the country has floor boards and cupboard doors that are more than three feet wide which were made from such trees.

These old monarchs of the northern forests are gone now, except for isolated trees or clumps scattered widely over the region. A woodlot owner recently guided me several miles back into the hills in order to point out three magnificent pines which have been standing probably for more than 250 years. One could never mistake them from others of a later generation.

Before the advent of the portable sawmill, it was unprofitable to cut and haul logs any great distance to market. The trees were felled rolled together, and burned when new lands were cleared. "Log rolling" days are still pleasant memories to New England's oldest inhabitants. Those were the days of the large farms with great herds of cattle and many oxen. Sheep roamed the hills in far greater numbers than they ever do today. Immense areas were required for pasturage, and extensive fields supplied the hay and grain for the winter feed. Ox pastures are not known today, yet they were common in the days gone by.

Today, farming has moved westward, and large farms in the hills have been reduced or abandoned entirely. It is true, of course, that men have learned to cultivate small areas often as profitably as their fathers did larger tracts of land. Every industrious farmer went over his pastures each year and removed every chance pine that had seeded from some adjacent tree. Now every wise farmer leaves the young pines to grow.

It may not be very strange to know then that today there are more acres actually growing trees than there were 50 or 60 years ago. There is not more timber, of course, for much of the valuable forests have been removed within the last fifty years. Such land is now covered with a poor quality of hardwoods. The valuable forests today are the old fields and pastures which have grown up to pine.

Everyone knows that broadleaf trees, such as birch, maple and oak, usually take the place of pine when it is cut. The pines do not sprout as a rule, and when a pine forest has been cut over without leaving any trees for seed, there is no chance for young pines to again occupy the land. Worthless birch and maple, with their light seeds, usually take possession of the cut-over lands.

This type becomes known as sprout growth and is of little value to mankind. White pine, deprived of its right to cut-over lands is, however, the predominant tree of the abandoned fields. The owners no longer cut down the young pines, but encourage their growth. In a suitable soil, with sufficient light and with occasional mature trees to supply the seeds, the abandoned fields alone are providing for our future commercial timber.

A WONDERFUL POWER.

Electricity in Boot and Shoe Factories.
HOW THE POWER IS USED.
(Electric News.)
The sandal is the most ancient form of foot covering. The "shoes" mentioned in the Old Testament were sandals. It was not until the days of the ancient Greek and Roman aristocracy that shoes of fine leather were introduced. These shoes were without extra soles until some ingenious person, who keenly felt his insignificant height, added thick soles and high heels. It is said that the first boots were invented by the Carians. These early boots were made of thick leather armored with iron or brass. They were worn by the javelin soldiers and the bowmen to protect their limbs from the flying steel. From that day on, both boots and shoes enjoyed a most wholesome growth until they are now worn the world over. They suffered many odd changes in style and material until developed into the boots and shoes so common in this day.

The boot and shoe industry was brought to this country in the Mayflower in 1629 when Thomas Beard, a shoemaker, came over and set up a shop under the auspices of the colony leaders. Seven years later the industry, which has since made Lynn, Massachusetts, world famous, was established in that city by Philip Kertland, a native of Buckinghamshire. He began the manufacture of shoes in 1636 and in fifteen years his shoemakers were supplying the city of Boston with footwear. In 1648 tanning and shoemaking was established in Virginia. In Connecticut it was an established industry in 1656 and in New York previous to 1664. Shoemaking was also profited by conducted in Philadelphia in 1698. The most of the shoes for the patriot army in the Revolution were made in Massachusetts.

In 1700 the business took on the dignity of a manufacture; sizes were adopted to a certain standard and the work was systemized. Prior to 1815 the shoes were mostly hand-sewn. The shoemaker sat at his low bench and cut, sewed, hammered and worked away until each shoe was completed. Most of the soles were sewn on and a few fastened with copper nails. The heavier shoes were welted and the lighter ones turned. In 1815 the wooden shoe-peg was invented and in that year began to be extensively used in fastening the soles of boots and shoes. Apprentices in those days served seven years to thoroughly learn the shoe business. The shoes, from the tanning of the skins to the backing, were made in one building or at one plant.

Machines for assisting in the manufacture of boots and shoes, were first introduced to the trade in 1845 when the leather-rolling mill was invented which "would do in one minute the work which formerly took a man half an hour with lap-stone and hammer." The wax thread machine came next, followed with a buffing machine for removing the grain from sole leather; then a peg-making machine and a peg driving machine. Die machines were later introduced for cutting soles, tops and heels of standard size. In 1860 the McKay sewing machine, which has done more to revolutionize the shoe industry than any other thing, was patented and found instant favor in the trade. Other machines followed quickly in their turn until to-day very little of the work about making a shoe is done by hand.

With the advent of machinery in the shoe industry power was necessary. At first water power was utilized and later steam engines were used. Electricity, however, best meets the demands of the manufacturer who has made a study of the business and finds that good results are only obtainable under perfect conditions. The shoe industry needs plenty of heat and power which electricity furnishes under ideal conditions. As a source of power it is more economical than anything else. Nearly all the heating devices and about a shoe plant are now heated by electricity.

During the year 1905, when the last manufacturing census was prepared, the boot and shoe industry was valued at \$320,107,415 and employed 150,000 hands. It took nearly 65,000 horse-power to turn the shoemaking machinery in that year. This power has since increased at the rate of 20 per cent. annually which would make the power required for last year approximately 86,000 horse-power.

One of the latest ideas is an electric heated kettle for melting wax

A GOOD REASON

Scotland Neck People Can Tell You Why It Is So.
Doan's Kidney Pills cure the cause of disease, and that is why the cures are always lasting. This remedy strengthens and tones up the kidneys, helps them to drive out of the body the liquid poison that causes backache, headache and distressing kidney and urinary complaints. Scotland Neck people testify to permanent cures. Turner Allsbrook, living on Greenwood street, Scotland Neck, N. C., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have proven of great value to me. I suffered severely from a lame back and at times, sharp pains through my loins would make it impossible for me to turn over in bed. When the attacks were at their height I would be so lame and sore that I could hardly get around when morning came. If I attempted to lift anything or straighten after stooping sharp pains would catch me and I would suffer the most intense misery. The kidneys themselves were in a disordered condition, the secretions being too frequent in action, and very unnatural in appearance. I used every remedy that was brought to my attention, but received no relief until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills. They banished the lameness and pains through my back, corrected the disordered condition of my kidneys and at present I feel better in every way. I gladly commend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

to be applied to the wax pot on a shoe machine. These are used about tanneries also. Instead of running a steam pipe to a remote corner of the shop to heat a kettle, electricity does the work without any loss of power in transmission. Electric tanning and finishing irons are in daily use in shoe factories. Electric irons are also used for finishing leather. The electric vamp creaser is a new device. All the modern electrically heated tools are equipped with rheostatic control so that the operator can regulate the temperature exactly as required.

The health of workmen needs serious consideration in every plant and it has been proven that the employees working in an electrically equipped shoe factory where the air is not fouled and vitiated with kerosene or gas stoves can do more work and do it better than they did under the old conditions. Gas or oil flames consume large amounts of oxygen and make the air bad; this impairs the health of the workmen, lowers his efficiency and decreases the standard of the product. The electric tool improves the sanitary conditions of the workroom and the electric ventilation fan insures plenty of clean and fresh air. The electric blower is also of great advantage to the tanner to keep a current of air through the drying loft.

As the temperature of the electric tools is constant the workmen waste no time in heating the implement and can give all their attention to the details of the work. When electric tools first came into use they produced such an excellent finish that it was attributed to the electricity itself but the engineers say this was only the result of placing a perfect tool in the hands of skilled men. With the rheostatic form of control the temperature cannot change and the greenest hand cannot spoil the leather.

The shoe industry is one of the latest to be conquered by electricity and the model shoe factory of to-day is fully equipped with electrically driven machinery, electrically heated tools; is lighted by electricity and fully equipped with every modern convenience from the telephone to the electric elevator.

"I suffered habitually from constipation. Doan's Regulents relieved and strengthened the bowels, so that they have been regular ever since."—A. E. Davis, grocer, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

Knicker—Are you interested in crop rotation? Bocker—Yes; would the snakes be pink?—New York Sun.

Operation for piles will not be necessary if you use Man Zan Pile Remedy. Put up ready to use. Guaranteed. Price 50c. Try it. Sold by E. T. Whitehead Co.

The population of the world averages 109 women to every 100 men.
Big cuts or little cuts, small scratches or bruises or big ones are healed quickly by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is especially good for piles. Be sure to get DeWitt's. Sold by E. T. Whitehead Co.
When a man plays for sympathy, he loses if he wins.
DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills, are sold by E. T. Whitehead Co.

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