

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909.

NUMBER 31.

Good Advertising

Business what Steam is to the engine, that great propelling power gives results.

W. W. WOOD, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. XXV.

Death of Many Sudden Deaths.

A disease prevailing in this country because of the death of many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney trouble. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidneys become diseased and blood will at once be filtered through the kidneys, causing catarrh of the bladder, backache, or sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, lame ness, sleeplessness, nervous ness, the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Kidney troubles almost always result in an enlargement of the kidneys and a health in that organ is obtained only by a proper treatment of the kidneys. Swamp-Root corrects inability to urinate and scaling pain in passing it, and cures that unpleasant necessity which is compelled to go often through the day. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is immediately felt. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring qualities. A trial will convince anyone. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is available in all sizes. You may have a bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. J. C. Wood, Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this general notice in this paper. Don't make a mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something in place of Swamp-Root—so you will be disappointed.

PAUL KITCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Scotland Neck, N. C.
Practices Anywhere.

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

DR. A. C. LIVERMON,
DENTIST,
Office upstairs in White
Hall Building.

MCBRYDE WEBB,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT
LAW,
19-221 Atlantic Trust Building
Norfolk, Va.

EDWARD L. TRAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT
LAW,
Halifax, N. C.

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

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cures itching scalp, dandruff, keeps hair soft, shiny, and growing. Sold everywhere. Trial bottle free.

N. B. Josey Co
Undertakers' Supplies.

Full and Complete Line.



Coffins and Caskets
Burial Robes, Etc.

Hearse Service any Time
N. B. Josey Company,
Scotland Neck, North Carolina

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

NEWS NOTES.

Items Picked Up Here and There and Gathered From Our Exchanges.

President Taft will visit Norfolk November 17-20.

Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, New York, is dead.

Rev. John T. Jenkins has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Wilson.

Work has begun upon a section of inland waterway between Norfolk, Va. and Beaufort, N. C.

Lottie Fairchild, a young white girl at Macon, Ga., drowned herself because Len Levar would not marry her.

Emmett R. Rigsbee, a lineman for the Durham Traction Company, met instant death by touching a live wire.

Henry C. Pullman, president of the National Baseball League, committed suicide at his room in New York Thursday.

Col. W. G. Lamb, of Williamston, has been re-elected chairman of the State election board, and J. C. Clifford, of Dunn, secretary.

The North Carolina Veterans will meet at Charlotte on August 25th and 26th. Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis will attend and deliver an address.

A cotton mill to cost a half million dollars and contain forty thousand spindles is to be built at Rockingham. This will make the tenth mill for that town.

Georgia farmers made a profit of half a million dollars on their peach crop this season. That looks like there is money in raising fruit for market.—Greenville Reflector.

People have lost a large number of hogs in this community. Cholera is very prevalent, and in a violent form. Dr. J. S. Rhodes has lost fifty very fine shoats, many of which were blooded stock.—Williamston Enterprise.

Sea Island cotton growers in connection with the Georgia Cotton Co., W. Webb, of Habiba, Ga., president, and O. L. Mizell, secretary. It was decided to make Savannah a storage point for sea island cotton and to hold a general sea island cotton growers congress at Valdosta, Ga., Sept. 17th.—Ex.

At the superior court of Lee county, last week, quite a large number of "blind tigers" were convicted and sentenced to the roads for terms varying from four to twelve months. They were convicted by the evidence of a detective employed by the Anti-Saloon League. They were all colored men and were from Sanford.—Chatham Record.

Because she ran a "blind tiger" and had the habit, in addition, of whipping her husband at frequent intervals, Judge Allen, in the Superior Court, sent Alice Grady to the workhouse for six months. Her husband is known to hundreds of Raleigh visitors as the old Confederate veteran who peddles pencils and various other wares about the streets, carrying his merchandise in a big basket. His name is George Washington Grady. Solicitor Jones told the Judge of the woman's habit of whipping her husband just as he was about to pass sentence.—Raleigh Correspondence.

The report made on cotton condition up to July 25th, by the National Ginners' Association, this afternoon gives the general average as 71.7.

The average by States follows: Alabama, 70; Arkansas 76; Florida 85; Georgia 79; Louisiana 62; Mississippi 64; Missouri 81; North Carolina 73; South Carolina 77; Oklahoma 79; Tennessee 77; Texas 66.

The report says: "This is the lowest condition ever known at this season of the year and indicates a crop of around 11,000,000, and unless good rains fall in the next week, throughout almost the entire belt, but more especially in Texas, Southern and Western Oklahoma and Mississippi, the crop will be under that figure."

The best remedy we know of in all cases of Kidney and Bladder trouble and the one we always can recommend is DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are antiseptic and at once assist the kidneys to perform their important work. But when you ask for these pills be positive that you get DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. There are imitations placed upon sale to deceive you. Get DeWitt's. Insist upon them, and if your dealer cannot supply you—refuse anything else in place of them. Sold by E. T. Whitehead Company.

The Galloping Cost of the Panama Canal.

It is reported from Washington that a modest bond issue of \$397,000,000 may be authorized by Congress for Panama Canal expenditures, instead of the original sum of 130,000,000 fixed in the Spooner act of 1902. Excluding the \$50,000,000 paid for the French canal rights and for the canal strip, practically all the money which was provided by the Spooner act, and which was guaranteed to be ample, has already been expended and the work today is about one-third done.

Presumably in limiting the proposed bond issue to \$397,000,000 it is hoped that the ultimate cost of the canal will be kept within that sum. Still, Colonel Goethals last spring refused to say that it might not reach \$500,000,000. In 1906 the consulting engineers, whose minority report Mr. Roosevelt adopted, gave solemn assurances that, aside from the expenses of sanitation and government, the canal would be built for \$139,705,200. They had figured it out to the dollar. In January, 1908, before the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission stated that the cost would not be less than \$250,000,000, and might be \$300,000,000. On February 9, 1909, Senator Kirtland, chairman of the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee, informed the Senate that the "latest estimated cost of the lock type of canal, including the purchase price of the canal rights and of the Canal Zone rights—\$50,000,000—will bring the present estimated cost to \$400,000,000, more than \$200,000,000 in excess of the sum originally estimated and more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the conceded minimum cost of the seal-level canal."

Would the country have so lightly approved the Panama Canal project if it had known at the start what it was in for? Does it really know yet?

As part of the \$397,000,000 bond scheme it is intended by the sale of bonds to relieve the deficit by returning to the Treasury the \$50,000,000 paid for the canal rights and the Canal Zone rights. At the time Roosevelt had not got into its full stride and this sum was paid out of the current receipts of the government. It was matter for legitimate pride that the revenues permitted such a thing. But we have profited by the study of high finance.

Like Mr. Harriman, who on taking over the Chicago and Alton found that extensive improvements and extensions had been paid for out of net earnings and made the discovery a pretext for a big bond issue, the Administration hopes to profit by a bond sale by means of which it will create a new debt out of money paid out by the Treasury seven years ago. Harrimanizing the national finances is a decided novelty.—New York World.

A Mammoth Clock.

The tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building, New York city, will be ready soon to have the clock installed in it. The clock will be the largest in the world. The hands of this clock are being tested on the building of a clock company at Grand and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn.

They are so large that in making a revolution they pass three stories of the building, and when one of them is passing a window the light is completely shut off, making the room within so dark that the employees are forced to quit work. The hands are made of manganese and bronze, and are of bridge truss construction. They weigh close to 1,800 pounds. The minute hand from the center pin to the tip is 14 feet, and this combined with the counterpoise of six feet makes the hand 20 feet long. The hour hand, of course, is much smaller, being 11 feet long. When the hands are placed in the tower of the Metropolitan Life building they will have a wire glass covering that will admit illumination. In each hand are placed 24-inch electrical tubes, in pairs. The clock will be 400 feet from the level of the ground, and when the hands are illuminated by electricity it is said that they can be seen 30 miles away on a clear night.

Other features of the Metropolitan clock will be a 1,000 pound bell with a hammer weighing over 100 pounds. There will be four other small bells to strike the Westminster chimes. The clock will be operated by electricity. The hands have taken four months to make.—New York Press.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for organic diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood—cures the cause—builds you up.

AUTOS KEEP FARMERS AWAKE.

So Indiana Rural Roads Are Beset With Traps.

Automobiling in Indiana is becoming increasingly dangerous, pleasure riding is on the decrease, and dealers are beginning to complain of the effect on the trade.

When autos were new on the country roads and farmers' horses were easily frightened by them: it was supposed that the prejudice of the farmers against the machines would disappear when their horses became accustomed to the sight. But the reverse of this appears to be true and drivers of machines are having more trouble in the rural districts than previously.

Many automobile parties once drove out to towns and cities forty or fifty miles away, got dinner and returned by moonlight, but such excursions have been almost entirely abandoned through fear of accidents caused by bridges purposely weakened, deep ruts in the roads made to give the drivers trouble and other means of annoyance, which the farmers have invented to prevent the use of the roads both by night and by day. In many cases machines have been wrecked, and hundreds of minor accidents have occurred through what the autoists call the unreasonable prejudice of the farming communities.

In one case for more than a mile on one of the highways pieces of barbed wire two or three feet long were laid at a distance of a few feet apart and for more than a week autos going over the road were stopped by punctured tires. One auto picked up four pieces of wire in a few hundred yards and each made a puncture in a different wheel.

The most dangerous devices, which the auto owners have had to contend with are large poles laid across the roads, usually at a sharp turn, and planks removed from small bridges or culverts, which bring the machines to a sudden halt with a jar that sometimes throws the occupants out on the road. Men have driven over a road in the afternoon returning after nightfall have run in deep ruts that were not in the road when they passed over it a few hours before.

They think that the person who thus tried to wreck their machines saw them pass, and soon after nightfall purposely made the ruts to wreck their machines. In many cases farmers living near the scene of mishaps have refused to lend assistance to people in disabled autos, even declining to let out their horses to pull to machines, though asked to name their own price.

The farmers say that there are two sides to the question. They complain that many of the automobile parties visit road houses and are in a hilarious mood when they return, making the night hideous with their mirth and the honk honk of their machines.

They say that they work hard during the day, getting up at 4 a. m., and retiring at 8 p. m., that they have earned a night of quiet and rest. Instead of getting this they are kept awake, if they live near a public road, by the ceaseless passing of machines whose occupants seem to have no consideration for anything except their own pleasure.—Indiana Dispatch.

Appealed to the Clerk for Relief.

Clerk of the Court Erwin, of Buncombe county, according to the Asheville Citizen, received a few days ago the following letter from a distressed citizen of South Carolina:

"Dear Sir: I set myself to drop you a few lines as I got my license there and married nearly year during that time my wife had left me 3 times, she will quarrel all night at me and on Sunday was a week ago she quareled nearly at day at me for not going to preaching with her so on last Sunday we started and she commenced quarreling at me for going. Some of her own people says she is diseased, that the blood runs to her head so I want you to write and tell me what terms I will have to do to get a divorce from her."

This man should have his divorce.

It flows like electricity through your veins; it does the work. If you are wanting away, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. E. T. Whitehead Company.

Farmer Hayrick—The city is mighty wicked. Farmer Cornerb—Yes, even the trees are behind bars.—New York Sun.

Baby won't suffer five minutes with croup if you use Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil at once. It acts like magic.

Lee in Statuary Hall.

It is a significant sign of the times when the Boston Transcript, one of the foremost exponents of public opinion in New England, declares that "Massachusetts people, as a rule, believed that the statue of Lee should be courteously accepted" by Congress. The statue of the Confederate chieftain has been cast and is upon its way to Washington, where it is proposed to place it in Statuary Hall as the gift of the state of Virginia. There is no doubt that in making this selection of a companion statue for George Washington, Virginia honored its most beloved hero, the personification of all that is highest, noblest and most chivalric in the generation that in vain for the "Lost Cause."

Virginia wrought her gift to the nation in sad sincerity, but there was also in this offer an undertone of proud defiance that could not be concealed. In a way it was a challenge to the memories of the past. And it is this which gives significance to the attitude of New England, once the hotbed of Abolition. Were any protests to be lodged one could understand and excuse it, coming from the State which once thrilled to the passionate pleas of Garrison and Phillips. But the broadminded men of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts harbor no hate. More than the flowing periods of campaign orations this episode tells the story of a country thoroughly reunited and nationalized.

Accurately reflecting current opinion in the North, the Transcript says: "The argument that treason should be made odious has in this instance long ago lost its force. The people of the country hold Robert E. Lee in high regard. This has been well expressed by Charles Francis Adams in his various addresses. Lee was soldierly in his attitude during the war and highminded and honorable in his course thereafter, and his admirers are by no means limited to his own section of the country. The nation really owes him a great debt of gratitude for stopping when the contest was over, instead of allowing it to degenerate into a guerrilla warfare."

"Lee fought his battles with valor, conducted his campaigns as befitted a great military leader, and when vanquished in the field laid down his arms. After that he applied himself to healing the wounds of the struggle.—Washington Post.

Contempt in Court.

Mark Twain was waiting for a street car when a young girl approached him, smiling. She was a lovely girl, fresh, blooming, ingenious, bubbling with enthusiasm, and evidently on her way home from school.

"Pardon, me," she said. "I know it's very unconventional, but I may never have another chance. Would you mind giving me your autograph?"

"Glad to do it, my dear child," said Mr. Clemens, drawing out his fountain pen.

"Oh, it's so good of you," gurgled the girl. "You know, I've never seen you but once, Chief Justice Fuller, and that was at a distance; but I've seen your portrait so often that I recognized you the moment I saw you here."

"Um—mm!" said Mr. Clemens, non-committally. Then he took from her eager hands her nice little autograph album, and wrote in bold script these words:

"It is delicious to be full, But it is heavenly to be Fuller. I am cordially yours, Melville W. Fuller."

Mr. Clemens has not heard from Chief Justice Fuller yet.—Harper's Weekly.

An Old-Timer Found in Montgomery.

The Ashboro Courier says that at the recent term of Montgomery county court Mr. Reuben Hancock was a member of the grand jury. Mr. Hancock is 65 years old, in good health and lives within 10 or 15 miles of Troy, the county seat, but until his service on the grand jury he had visited the county town but once in his life. He has never rode on a train and never bought any commercial fertilizers. Last spring, says the Courier, Mr. Hancock's son bought a bag of fertilizer, but when he took it home the old gentleman used some talk not intended to be heard by the preacher and sent the young man forthwith back with the guano, declaring that this "bought stuff" would take all the strength out of his land.

INCREASES THE COST.

New Tariff Adds Many Millions to The Price of Clothing.

Unless the congressional conference committee, to which the tariff bill has been referred, shall change the wool schedule, the cost to the people of woolen wear of all kinds in the next year will be increased \$200,000,000. General advances of from 20 to 25 per cent. on all popular grades have already been announced by the mills. In men's suits alone buyers must pay \$120,000,000 more than former prices.

This prospect can be averted, if at all, by inducing the conference committee to rewrite the wool schedule. Clothiers have already begun work in this direction by sending yesterday through a committee, to which several cities are represented, an appeal to members of the conference, and they will to-morrow address each member of the Senate finance and the House ways and means committee. The Cincinnati clothiers are urging reductions upon every member of the Ohio delegation.

The appeal is non-partisan. It is hoped that dealers in other lines of woolen wear will join in it. The conference committee will not change the schedule unless convinced that public sentiment backs the demand. There will be a chance of relief if such sentiment finds prompt expression.

Prices of woolen wear are regulated by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and the American Woolen Company, both of which have headquarters in Boston. They control the majority of the mills. On the pleading that increase of population has out-paced wool production prices have been increased. In England the increase on the same pleading has been 12 per cent. The Boston trust thereupon put up American prices from 20 to 35 per cent. The independents have adopted trust figures.

The clothing industry is the third largest in the country. Its output is valued at \$600,000,000 annually. As fully 95 per cent. of the people wear American clothing, the clothiers claim to voice the preponderating sentiment in favor of the change they propose. Quality has already been reduced and weight diminished in the cloths from which popular priced clothing is made, and still worse conditions are threatened under trust dominance.—New York World.

Tourist Bromidioms.

A statistician who recently returned from a trip to British Columbia is willing to affirm that he heard people ask:

"How cold does it get here in the winter?" 2,133 times.

"What is the height of that mountain?" 796 times.

"How far away do you suppose that glacier is?" 921 times.

Is this the Medicine Hat where the weather comes from?" 1,142 times.

"How far do you suppose it is over to where that man is plowing?" 1,231 times.

"Oh, it's so good of you," gurgled the girl. "You know, I've never seen you but once, Chief Justice Fuller, and that was at a distance; but I've seen your portrait so often that I recognized you the moment I saw you here."

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Identification by Veins.

A new method of identification of prisoners has been devised by means of photographs taken of the veins on the back of the hand. Professor Tomassia, an Italian professor, the inventor, bases his methods on the observation that no two persons have the veins on the back of the hand so much alike as to allow room for confusion—less, indeed, than with finger prints.

The prisoners' hand is held downward for several minutes, or the pulse at the wrist is restrained, and the veins are then photographed. This photograph, Professor Tomassia says, will always be available for explicit proof, whereas criminals now understand that with an ordinary razor they can operate on their own hands without much pain or inconvenience, and many change the pattern of the finger print beyond chance of identification.

To burn the finger tips is more painful, but perhaps even more effective. On the other hand, as Professor Tomassia points out, only a serious and dangerous operation can modify the venal system.—London Standard.

Seared With a Hot Iron, or scalded by overturned kettle—cut with a knife—bruised by slammed door—injured by gun or in any other way—the thing needed at once is Bucklen's Arnica Salve to subdue inflammation and kill the pain. It's earth's supreme healer, infallible for boils, ulcers, fever sores, eczema and piles. 25c. at E. T. Whitehead Company's.

Get Into the Boosting Business!

Do you know there's lots of people Sittin' round most every town, Growing like a broody chicken, Knocking every good thing down. Don't be that kind of cattle, 'Cause they ain't no use on earth, But just be a booster rooster, Crow and boost for all your worth.

If your town needs boostin' boost her, Don't hold back and wait to see If some other fellow's willin', Sail right in, this country's free. No one's got a mortgage on it, It's just yours as much as his; If your town is shy of boosters, You get in the boostin' biz.

If things don't seem to suit you An' the world seems kinder wrong, What's the matter with a boostin' Just to help the thing along? 'Cause if things should stop again, We'd be in a sorry plight, You just keep the horn a-blowin', Boost her up with all your might.

If you see some fellow tryin' For to make some project go, An' you can boost it up a trifle, That's your cue to let him know That you're not going to knock it, Just because it ain't your shout, But that you're going to boost a little 'Cause he is got the best thing out.—From "Crowley Signal."

CHEAP COAL RISES IN VALUE.

Means By Which It Does Twice the Work of High Grade Coal.

According to expert government reports on fuel the gas engine is capable of generating from two and a half to three times as much power from a given amount of coal as the steam engine.

It economizes also in another way. Fuel with so high a percentage of impurity that it could not hitherto be used in factories can now be made to generate sufficient power by means of a gas engine to do the same work that otherwise would require double the quantity of high grade coal.

The lignite coal of North Dakota, has thus been made to give out as much gas engine force as the best West Virginia and bituminous coal used under steam boilers.

Some sort of coal is indigenous to almost all part of America, but the fact that in the average steam engine only 5 per cent of the coal energy is transformed into actual working power made low grade coal a little commercial value until the perfection of the gas engine, which increases the efficiency of fuel by almost 12 per cent.

Time was when the big mills had to be placed beside some swift running stream to secure water power. Later on factories sought the vicinity of the great coal fields, but today, with the generating power of the gas engine, it is a matter of little importance—so far as power is concerned—where a plant is built.—National Magazine.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble, and want a certain herb cure for women's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cents. Sample package free. Address, The Mother Gray Company, LeRoy, N. Y.