

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country, the most common because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or paralysis are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, brick dust or sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness and the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Kidney troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and the health in that organ is obtained only by a proper treatment of the kidneys. Swamp-Root corrects inability to urinate and swelling pain in passing it. It overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The natural immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is well pointed. It stands the highest test of its remarkable health restoring properties. A trial will convince anyone. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this newspaper in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you anything in place of Swamp-Root. If you do you will be disappointed.

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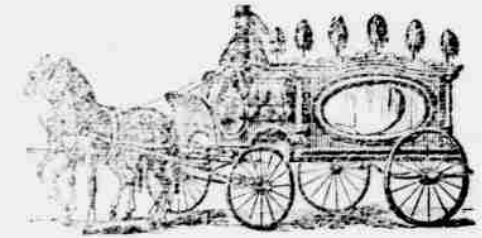
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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Church Members Number Nearly 33,000,000 in United States—Methodists Reported the Greatest Increase of Any Body—Fewer Male than Female Members—Interesting Facts and Figures Gathered by the Census Bureau.

That the church members in the United States numbered nearly thirty-three millions in 1906; that there were a billion and a quarter dollars invested in church edifices; that every day eight new churches sent their spires skyward; that males formed considerably less than half the total church membership; that a larger percentage of Catholic males than Protestant males were members; that in 16 States the majority of the total church membership were Roman Catholic; but that of the grand total of church members reported for the United States 61.6 per cent. were Protestants and 36.7 per cent. Roman Catholics; these are the salient and conspicuous facts appearing in the proof sheets of a United States census bureau bulletin, prepared by Chief Statistician William C. Hunt of the division of population, of the United States census bureau.

The bulletin will be issued this month. It is in the nature of an abstract of the comprehensive report, now in press, giving the results of the fifth census of religious bodies in the United States.

It is stated that United States census statistics of church membership by sex were collected for the first time in 1906. Of the total number of members reported by the various religious bodies and classified by sex, 43.1 per cent. were males and 56.9 per cent. females. Among the Protestants the difference was greater, only 39.3 per cent. being males. In the Roman Catholic churches there were relatively more males, the number forming 49.3 per cent. of the total membership.

Fewer males than females were found among the Latter-day Saints, the Lutherans, Disciples, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Protestant Episcopalians, the percentages of male members decreasing in the order shown, and there being but 35.5 per cent. male among the Episcopalians. Among the Christian Scientists, only 27.6 per cent. were males; and of the Shakers but 21.3 per cent.; in the Greek Orthodox Church, 33.9 per cent. were males, as practically all Greek immigrants have been males.

Of the total estimated population of continental United States in 1906, the church members formed 39.1 per cent., as against 32.7 per cent. for 1890, amounting to 6.4 per cent. more in 1906 than in 1890. Of this 6.4 per cent. increase, the Roman Catholic Church is credited with 4.4 per cent., and the Protestants with 1.8 per cent.; the remainder being divided among all other denominations.

It is stated in the bulletin that the total number of members reported by the various religious bodies for 1906 was 32,936,445, of which number the Protestants were credited with 20,287,742, and the Roman Catholics with 12,079,142. Of the Protestant bodies the Methodist numbered 5,749,838; the Baptists, 3,662,234; the Lutherans, 2,112,494; the Presbyterians, 1,830,555; and the Disciples of Christians, 1,142,359.

Of the total of 32,936,445 church members, 61.6 per cent. were Protestants; 36.7 per cent., Roman Catholics; and 1.7 per cent. members of other religious organizations. The rate of increase shown for the Roman Catholic Church is 93.9 per cent., which is more than twice that for all the Protestant bodies combined. The Methodists reported 17.5 per cent. of all Protestant church members; the Baptists, 17.2 per cent.

The total number of local religious organizations in 1906 is given as 212,230, an increase since 1890 of 47,079, or 28.5 per cent. The Protestants are credited with an increase in this particular amounting to 27.8 per cent.; the Roman Catholic Church, 21.9 per cent.; the Jewish congregations, 231.9 per cent.; and the Latter-day Saints, 28.3 per cent.

The Methodists reported the largest number of local organizations, 64,701; the Baptists reported 54,880; the Presbyterians, 15,506; the Lutherans, 12,703; and the Roman Catholics, 12,482.

Other interesting features of the bulletin are those showing that the total seating capacity of churches was 58,536,830, an increase over the 1890 United States census figures of 34.4 per cent.; that the rate of increase was practically the same for

both Protestants and Roman Catholics, and kept pace with the increase in population; and that \$1,257,575,867 was invested in church edifices in 1906. The total amount of debt was \$108,050,946, or 8.6 per cent. of the total value; of this total the Protestant bodies owed \$53,301,254 and the Roman Catholics \$49,488,055. In 16 States a majority of the church members were Roman Catholic; in 29 States, Protestant; and in 1, Utah, Latter-day Saints.—Census Bureau Bulletin.

Lieutenant Peary's Achievement.

The whole world is startled by the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, on the 21st of April, 1908, and by Commander Robert E. Peary, on the 6th of April, 1909. That two Americans should reach the Pole after the attempts of the intrepid explorers of all Nations, during a period of 300 years, is glory enough for this country.

We observe that there is already a manifest disposition to minimize the discovery of Dr. Cook and to magnify the exploit of Commander Peary. However, there should be no discrimination involving the magnificent feats of these two distinguished Americans. There is glory enough for both.

Dr. Cook is at the disadvantage because he has only two Eskimos to substantiate his discovery, whereas Peary has white explorers with his party to testify to his achievement.

Some of the Peary party have already announced that they saw no trace of Dr. Cook in the arctic, and Peary's supporters have brought the charge that Dr. Cook's conduct was unethical. The doctor had been with Peary on one of his previous expeditions and learned the way from Peary. He profited by Peary's previous plans, and slipped ahead of him and reached the Pole over a route that had been suggested by Peary. The fact is Peary talked too much and Dr. Cook was a good listener.

We do not see much in the statement that no trace of Cook was seen by the Peary expedition. Their routes may have lain many miles apart in the desolate Arctic waste and they may have reached the Pole at different places. At least criticism and doubt of Dr. Cook's achievement should be withheld until all the facts are known. Let all the evidence come in and then let us make up our verdict.—Wilmington Star.

Concerning the Census.

In view of the preparations being made for taking of the next census, it might be of interest to state that there are ten census districts in North Carolina and the total population of these ten districts in 1900 was 1,893,810. The fifth district comprising Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, and Stokes, is the largest district, both politically and in point of population. Its population in 1900 was 248,928. Mecklenburg is in the ninth district, along with Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mitchell, and Yancey. The population of this district by the last census was 210,908. The 8th district is comprised of Alexander, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly, Surry, Watauga, and Wilkes, with a second next best population of 217,604. Anson, Davidson, Davie, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, and Yadkin are in the seventh, population 167,868. Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, and Robeson compose the sixth, with a population of 163,001. Other districts and population are: Fourth, Chatham, Franklin, Johnson, Nash, Vance, and Wake, 173,384; third, Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne, 157,704; second, Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, and Wilson, 172,496; first, Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington, 173,018; tenth, Buncombe, Clay, Cherokee, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, and Transylvania, 178,999.

It will be observed that the western counties largely preponderate over the eastern counties in population.—Charlotte Chronicle.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the safe, sure, easy, gentle liver pills. The original Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is DeWitt's. The name is plainly stamped on every box. It is good for cuts, burns, bruises, boils, sores and sunburn—but it is especially good for Piles. Sold by E. T. Whitehead Co.

HIGHEST TOWN IN THE WORLD.

Mining Station Run By Americans Far Up in the Andes.

Cerro de Pasco is the highest town in the world. The remarkable broad gauge railway by which it is reached passes over a higher altitude—about that of Mount Blanc—and there are mining camps and Indian villages at greater elevations. It is also true that there are higher railway stations, for on the Arequipa-Puno line the station of Crucero Alto attains the stupendous elevation of 14,660 feet; but at 14,200 feet above the sea level there is no other real town of 3,000 inhabitants, with a railway station, telegraph, telephones, churches, shops, clubs, hospitals and vice-consuls. It is a wonderful example of American enterprise.

The section of the railway which runs from Oroya to this town belongs to the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, and is extremely comfortable, smooth running and fast, considering the grades. It passes through fine grassy valleys grazed by countless herds of llamas, and the blue sky, the sparkling streams, the snow peaks, combine with the green pastures to give a delightful variety of colors which afford a striking contrast to the uniform brown hue of the barren Chilean Andes.

To get a fair view of Cerro de Pasco it is necessary to go to the top of a high rock near the railway station. The town, with its little thatched houses and narrow streets, lies in a large undulating basin in which the chief features are the tall chimneys and other buildings belonging to the mines. In the distance a large lake can be seen, and all around the horizon is studded with snowcapped heights.

At our feet is a busy scene. The useful Indian is everywhere—now driving herds of llamas, the universal mountain carrier, now riding mules or driving small carriages over the undulating roads—and all his business is a part of the great work of extracting copper and silver from the deep shafts. The rosy cheeks of the Indian children, whose healthy color shines through the brown skin, is an unusual sight in sallow South America, for the climate is healthy and invigorating. In the winter there is a great deal of rain and sleet, but the summer is bright and crisp and all the year round the temperature is equable, one of moderate cold in which the thermometer seldom falls much below freezing point.

Everything at Cerro de Pasco is "run" by the American. There is a spacious club where bowls are played nightly, and in the hollow below there is a baseball ground. Both these games are characteristically American, they are played at high pressure the whole time, the biggest match can be played in about one and a half hours, and the players are near enough to the spectators to hear the comments encouraging or otherwise, that are liberally bestowed. The hospitality of the Americans is unbounded and the life is one of the utmost good feeling and good fellowship. The only drawback to the visitor's enjoyment is the soroche or mountain sickness, which is almost certain to attack a newcomer unless he ascends by very gentle stages.—London Spectator.

"Hogan's cow bruk into the strawberry patch this mornin', sorr, an' it's hivy damages we shuld git from him." "It's no use, Patrick. He'll be sure to swear it was somebody else's cow." "The devil a bit, sorr. He can't. Oj shut the baste in there for ividence."—Judge.

"Are these all photographs of fellows you have been engaged to?" "No. They're the fellows who didn't propose." "What in the world do you want with them?" "Why, I am saving them to make a rogues' gallery."—Philadelphia Ledger.

First Straphanger (in a whisper)—Why did you give that woman your seat? She isn't bundle-laden, tired or pretty, or even polite. Second Straphanger—Well—er—you—see—she is my wife.—Harvard Lampoon.

"A pessimist," says the philosopher of Folly, "is one who, when he has the choice of two evils, chooses both and sticks around to wait for more."—Cleveland Leader.

Take care of your stomach. Let Kodol digest all the food you eat, for that is what Kodol does. Every tablespoonful of Kodol digests 2 1-4 pounds of food. Try it to-day. It is guaranteed to relieve you of your money back. Sold by E. T. Whitehead Co.

NEW COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



The Forty Thousand Dollar Court House Now Being Pushed to Completion at Halifax, N. C.

This splendid structure, in which every citizen in the county can take commendable pride, was drawn and designed by Wheeler & Stern, Architects, of Charlotte, N. C., and New York, and we can heartily recommend this firm to other counties needing schools, court houses, or public buildings of any kind.

Jim Parks' Store.

You know Jim Parks? He used to farm Out Hopkins Corner way. Well, he got tired of planting corn. And cutting oats and hay. It was too hard and dull a life— He said he could make more To move to town and open up A little grocery store.

The opening up was easy done, And thing just 'peared to swim. You work a farm, but keep a store— It seemed like fun to Jim. His trade? Well, he had more or less— 'Twas hardly ever more— But times would be better in the fall, And—he liked keeping store, One day last week I called around, And found him dreadful blue, He'd kept the store all right, but is kept The things inside it, too. "The business suits me lots of ways, But tell me how," said Jim, "A man can keep on keeping store When it will not keep him?" —Woman's Home Companion.

Invention Which Surpasses Telephone.

Many of the imperfections of the telephone seem to have been overcome by another invention which is quite as remarkable as the telephone was in its early days. In many respects it is more wonderful. The inventor calls it the Dictograph, part of the name indicating exactly what it will do, for it will talk when spoken to; there is nothing in its operation to suggest writing, as the latter part of the name indicates. The Dictograph is an inconspicuous little box, some six by eleven inches in size, which may be placed anywhere on the desk and which catches the slightest whisper as well as the ordinary tone of voice within a radius of fifteen feet or more, and it transmits the exact words and tone to any other office and to any other person with perfect distinctness. The box has two circular openings in its face, one of which might be called the ear and the other the tongue, as it is the province of one to receive what is spoken and the other to speak. With this box on his desk the man who directs a business, the lawyer or the banker, may talk in ordinary tones to anyone in his employment in any part of a building, and even to distant buildings, as though the two were in the same room. It is not necessary to speak into the mouth-piece, nor hold a receiver to the ear, as with the telephone; still the enunciation is perfect. The master of the business may sit at his desk, to carry on a conversation or walk about the room, and even stand with his back to the instrument; it will still serve him faithfully. It is said to be more sensitive than the tympanum of the ear, since it will receive and transmit a whisper which the ordinary ear will not understand.—The Bookkeeper.

Why He Was Bashful.

A Hutchinson girl declares this story is true. She was visiting at a small Kansas town recently, and while there her hostess gave a party in her honor and invited the pick of the whole countryside. Among the guests was a boy who had been to Topeka, so she heard. She had some acquaintances in Topeka and tried to draw him out, inquiring: "How did you like Topeka?"

The young fellow blushed and looked down before he murmured: "Oh, pretty well."

"Do you know many people there?" she continued, trying to get him interested, and attributing his reticence to bashfulness.

"Why, not many," he said, tugging at his collar, as if it were strangling him.

"I suppose you went to the park while you were there?" she asked.

"No," he replied; "I did not attend any of the affairs at the park."

She talked about other things and later when an opportunity came, asked the hostess why that boy had been so reticent about talking of Topeka. The hostess threw up her hands.

"We simply had to invite him," she replied. "He belongs to a good family. As a matter of fact, he has just returned from Topeka, where he has been in the reform school!"—Kansas City Journal.

Of all the fruits there are in the land, That grow on bush or tree, I would give up the most choicest ones For Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents Tea or Tablets. E. T. Whitehead Co.

SERMONS AND SLEEP.

A Comforting Theory in Regard to Dozing in Church.

The French scientists are the most consoling people in the world. They are always working out some explanation that affords consolation. Here comes one with a theory about sleeping in churches that will be a relief to both pastor and sleeper.

According to this French psychologist's theory, persons are inclined to "doze" in church because of the devout attention they pay to the services. "In endeavoring to fix every word in the mind they put themselves into a sort of trance." It is about the same as what is called self-hypnotism, and the more closely one follows the minister the more likely he is to find himself unable to remain awake.

For a good many years the pert paragraphs have had a great deal to say about church sleepers, and usually the preacher has gotten the worst of the argument. All manner of devices have been suggested by the humorists as aids to lengthy sermons, even to the placing of electric needles in the cushions to awaken the sleepers at the pressure of a button by the minister. But now that the inclination to slumber in church has been accounted for upon purely scientific grounds, the remedy for the evil will probably be abated in a practical way—perhaps by encouraging the employment of pastors who are incapable of holding one's attention at all.—Dayton News.

Why He Was Bashful.

"Stand up, Rastus McLean! Where are you from?"

"North Carolina, boss," the negro replies, as meekly as possible.

"That's what I thought. Thirty days."

The court did not say so in so many words, but it punished the defendant for being a North Carolinian.

In the Old North State, especially in the eastern counties, some people resent the attitude of the Virginia judge towards the Tar Heel negroes. Down in Pasquotank county, where the bull-frogs jump from bank to bank and sing half the year, lives a revengeful magistrate who harbors ill will toward Justice Crutchfield. One day when a party of well-dressed Virginia visitors were in his court through curiosity, he had before him a colored native of the Old Dominion. Seeing the fine ladies and gentlemen who came to attend his court, "Judge Snowden" said to the old dandy:

"Are you related by blood or affinity to George Washington?"

"No, sir."

"Are you descended from Poca-hontas?"

"Not me, sir."

"Are you kin to Patrick Henry?"

"No, sir, boss."

"Well, that'll do. You may go. You are the first Virginian I ever saw who wasn't."

This story was told by a North Carolinian to a party of Virginians at the Raleigh the other night—News Leader.

Doan's Ointment cured me of eczema that had annoyed me a long time. The cure was permanent.—Hon. S. W. Matthews, Commissioner Labor Statistics, Augusta, Me.

"Maria, is there a single good thing about these great wide hats the women are wearing?"

"Yes, John, there is. When two women meet they can't kiss each other now."—Chicago Tribune.

Night on Bald Mountain.

On a lonely night Alex. Benton, of Fort Edward, N. Y., climbed Bald Mountain to the home of a neighbor, tortured by asthma, bent on curing him with Dr. King's New Discovery, that had cured himself of asthma. This wonderful medicine soon relieved and quickly cured his neighbor. Later it cured his son's wife of a severe lung trouble. Millions believe its the greatest Throat and Lung cure on earth. Best for Hay Fever, Grip and Whooping Cough. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by E. T. Whitehead Co.

Tar Heel Justice Gets Even With Crutchfield.

Justice John Crutchfield, of Richmond, has the name of being very hard on North Carolina negroes when they get in his court. It is said of him that he desires very little additional evidence after he discovers the fact that the defendant of color is a Tar Heel, says the Charlotte Observer.

"Where are you from?" his honor asks.

"North Carolina, boss," the negro replies, as meekly as possible.

"That's what I thought. Thirty days."

The court did not say so in so many words, but it punished the defendant for being a North Carolinian.

In the Old North State, especially in the eastern counties, some people resent the attitude of the Virginia judge towards the Tar Heel negroes. Down in Pasquotank county, where the bull-frogs jump from bank to bank and sing half the year, lives a revengeful magistrate who harbors ill will toward Justice Crutchfield. One day when a party of well-dressed Virginia visitors were in his court through curiosity, he had before him a colored native of the Old Dominion. Seeing the fine ladies and gentlemen who came to attend his court, "Judge Snowden" said to the old dandy:

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