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## EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

### OBSERVATIONS OF PASSING EVENTS.

The Raleigh correspondent to the Charlotte Observer studied carefully the reports made by the cotton counties in North Carolina to the State Farmers' Convention in Raleigh last week, and learned that the crop of this season is about 75 or 80 per cent. of last year's crop. The dry and cold spring, late frosts, heavy rains the latter part of June and scarcity of labor have all had something to do with the crop condition. The outlook is not generally good, although in some sections the crop is fair.

IT HAS gone out through at least some part of the Republican press that President Roosevelt has said he will pay his own traveling expenses, notwithstanding Congress has made an appropriation of \$25,000 for that purpose. If Mr. Roosevelt sticks to his proposition and refuses to accept the appropriation which Congress made for his traveling expenses he will call forth appreciation of many a tax-payer in this country. Whether it is right or wrong for Congress to pay the President's traveling expenses the people will applaud him when he refuses to accept it. Many of the plain people think that out of a \$50,000 salary a man can afford his own traveling expenses, and so he can.

IN HIS address to the farmers of the State at their meeting in Raleigh last week, Governor Glenn is reported as advising them to take an active part in politics. This is all well and good, but let no one think that Governor Glenn meant to advise the farmers to make up a third party again. He is too wise a man to even think of such a thing. He simply meant that the farmers being a great factor in the strong citizenship of the State they are entitled to an interest in the political affairs that control the great interests of the State. He meant further that the farmers should be as intelligent as possible in their exercise of the ballot, and by taking due interest in political affairs they can discharge their duties of citizenship with better intelligence.

SOME people are over-anxious about the honors which they hope will come to them and seem to think more about the honor desired than of the anxious about honors means that will bring the honor. The following concluding paragraph of a timely editorial in the Wilson Times by Eld. P. D. Gold, is full of rich suggestion: "Much is accomplished in this life if a man is fortified with a noble purpose of serving the principles of right in what ever sphere he is placed. It is not the position that honors him unless he fills it well, but any position or avocation of life recognized as useful by the occupant will reward the faithful servant with honor. The conscientiousness that one has honestly endeavored to do what is right between man and man yields him the fruit of peace that is of great price. One need not be anxious merely to obtain honors. They will come as the harvest of good will and proper culture. To be a man in the true sense of that word will itself gather honors from men."

THE canning business seems to flourish in many sections, and the last fruit which has been entered on the list for canning purposes is blackberries. While some may sneer a bit at blackberry goodies, when you come down to the truth of the matter there are few things that finish off a July dinner better than a blackberry dumpling or a blackberry pie. The Gastonia Gazette has gathered a little information which it prints as follows: "An institution which appears to be performing its mission well is the canning factory near Morganton. Blackberries are now being brought in by the wagon load, for picking which the women and children get from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day, to say nothing of red bags. A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says that the men even have stepped other work to pick blackberries on account of superior financial inducements. After the berry season is over the cannery gets busy with beans, tomatoes, and corn, and finally pumpkin, which carries the business well up to December. What, we would like to ask, is the matter with the canning business?"

A LONG time ago we heard a farmer tell about how an old kinsman of his planned for a crop. He said the plan was to plant just as large a crop as he thought he could cultivate, then plant another big field and drive right on all the time and cultivate it all. He outclassed in calculation the enterprising dentist at Charlotte about whom the Charlotte Observer relates the following: "Sometime since, Dr. Charles R. Zickler, a well known dentist of the city, purchased a small tract of land east of Charlotte for the purpose of running there a little farm. The doctor did not realize how much time he would have to give to the tilling of the ten acres when he made his purchase. He doubtless thought that he could run out late in the afternoon and early in the morning and attend to his farm without inconvenience to his practice. But he was sadly at fault in this respect, for his cares fell upon his shoulders heavier and heavier. Something must be done. This led him to devise a scheme which is worthy of imitation by other farmers in the county. Dr. Zickler procured somewhere a brilliant bicycle lamp, which he fixed to his plow in such a way that the light was reflected along the row in front of the horse. With this lamp, for several nights past, Dr. Zickler has been hard at work ploughing when all other folks were a-bed. The scene of a white man ploughing by lantern light has created a vast deal of talk among the darkies of east Charlotte and numbers of them gathered to witness the sight."

HUMAN BLOOD MARKS. ONLY 82 YEARS OLD.  
A tale of horror was told by marks of human blood in the home of J. W. Williams, a well known merchant here, Ky. He writes: "Twenty years ago I had severe hemorrhages of the lungs and was near death when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. It completely cured me and I have remained well ever since." It cures Hemorrhages, Chronic Coughs, Settled Colds and Bronchitis and is the only known cure for Weak Lungs. Every bottle guaranteed by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Druggists, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

## 'TRADE AT HOME.'

PROBLEM THAT IS BROUGHT HOME TO COMMUNITY.  
Why Do Mail Order Concerns Thrive When Consumers Are Not Benefited—The Home Advertisement.

The increasing volume of business which is being directed from local dealers to the big mail order houses is threatening the prosperity of thousands of country towns and cities. The business of these big concerns is multiplying at an alarming rate, and if the ratio continues the ultimate demoralization of business in many rural towns is a foregone conclusion, says Edward K. Slater, food commissioner of Minnesota, in the Retailers' Journal, Chicago.

Who suffers the greatest financially? It is the business men of the community. Any disinterested person familiar with the ins and outs of the business will concede that the consumer is not profiting at the expense of the home merchant. If this were true the consumer could not be blamed for taking the best end of the bargain. For one who makes the argument we will assume that the consumer is receiving just as good treatment at the hands of the mail order house as he does from his home merchant. The loss to the merchant must be somebody's gain. It follows, therefore, that the mail order house proprietor is the only one who is benefited.

But the question naturally suggests itself, why does the business of the mail order house increase at such an alarming rate if the consumers are not being benefited? This is one of the greatest arguments advanced by the advocates of the mail order business. The answer is found in the fact that the purchaser responds to advertising and he doesn't like to do business with a country merchant who went to sleep soon after he opened up his business and hasn't waked up yet. That is the situation in a nutshell.

The business of the mail order houses has been built up on advertising, advertising, advertising! My department has been giving considerable attention to groceries shipped into the state by mail order houses. We have been trying to place before the consumers the fact that many of these goods are illegal under our pure food laws, and that this department has no jurisdiction over such shipments. We cannot punish such violators and thus protect the consumers, as we are enabled to do when the goods are sold inside the state. It follows, as a matter of course, that this department desires to see goods only purchased through local dealers, so that all consumers will receive the protection afforded by a strict enforcement of our pure food laws.

The country merchant must do his duty if he desires to compete with the catalogue house. He must beat him with his own weapon—advertising. He, too, must have special prices on certain articles if he wishes to hold the home market. Grocers and country merchants who think they are so located that they cannot advertise successfully should study the subject of advertising. There is probably no store, city or country, whose business could not be advertised successfully if the proprietor only knew how and has the nerve and patience to do it. There are a few country merchants in remote localities who have mastered advertising so successfully that mail order competition does not bother them. This idea that you have lived so long in a town that everybody knows you and you don't need to advertise is a mistake. This very indifference to advertising, indifference to doing business the way business is done in this day and age, is what has enabled the mail order houses to grow from mere nothing to great concerns.

The merchant who can convince the people of his section and keep them convinced that his store is the best place to buy this and that article will not lose trade to the mail order house. Of course, he cannot afford to put a catalogue as thick as a Bible, but he can keep an advertisement in his local papers, and see that it is changed every week, thus keeping new bargains continually before the public. He should also have a mailing list and send out a circular letter at least once a month. Nothing is more discouraging than beginning an advertising campaign. Results are almost invariably slow at first. It takes pluck—you must keep at it and master it.

Don't look upon your country newspaper as an object of charity. There is not a single country newspaper in your state, with a general local circulation, which is not able to give full value for money received. The country papers can help you solve this question if you will give them the chance.

Quakes and the Panama Canal.  
The engineers who recommended a sea level isthmian canal did not lay particular stress upon the greater ability of that type to withstand an earthquake shock, but this undeniable advantage assumes fresh importance in the light of the San Francisco calamity. One of the strongest arguments against the Nicaragua route was its admitted liability to earthquakes, and while the Panama route is not open to this objection it cannot be safely predicted that it will not be visited by shocks severe enough to damage a sea level canal and to wreck one with locks.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Modern Definition.  
Professor—Suppose an irresistible force should meet an immovable body, what would be the result?  
Student—A merger.—Judge.  
There are only 150 miles of railway in Paraguay.

## TO POLE BY AIRSHIP.

DASH WILL BE MADE BY NOTED EXPLORER.

Particulars of the Daring Venture in Contemplation—Craft to Be Employed—Prospects of Success.  
Mr. Walter Wellman, that notable explorer and journalist who has twice gone to the Arctic region in attempts to reach the north pole, expects to start from Spitzbergen the first of August on a third expedition, which will travel through the air in the largest dirigible balloon ever built. The envelope of the balloon is being constructed by Louis Goddard, of Paris. It is to consist of two layers of rubber-covered cotton and one layer—the inside one—of rubber-covered silk. In its central zone, which is the strongest, the envelope is to have a tensile strength of 2,800 kilograms per square meter (about 575 pounds per square foot) thus giving a factor of safety of five to one, as against 3 1/2 to one of the Leblond airship. The form of the balloon is to be maintained by an interior ballonet filled with compressed air by means of a five-horse power motor and compressor. On account of the triple rubber layers (which are lapped one inch at the seams and sewed together, and the stitching then covered with cemented strips) the leakage of gas is guaranteed not to exceed 1 1/2 per cent. per day. The amount of fuel and supplies consumed daily will more than counterbalance this. The length of the gas bag will be 50 meters (164.04 feet); its greatest diameter, 16 meters (52.49 feet); its surface, 1,900 square meters (21,928 square feet); its capacity, 6,250 cubic meters (224,214 cubic feet); and its lifting power (with gas having a lifting power of 1,130 grammes per cubic meter) 7,240 kilograms, or 16,000 pounds. The weight of the balloon is 2,850 pounds, while the framework, steel car, motors, and all other paraphernalia bring this up to a total of 7,500 pounds. This leaves an available lifting power of 8,500 pounds for the crew of five men, three or four motor sledges, a metallic boat, and all supplies, says the Scientific American.

The airship is to have two four-cylinder water-cooled gasoline motors of 55 and 25 horse power. The larger motor drives a forward propeller through reduction gearing, and the smaller one a propeller at the rear in the same manner. A speed of 15 miles an hour will be obtainable with the 55-horse power motor, and 19 miles an hour with both. The total distance to be covered is about 1,200 miles, while the 5,500 pounds of gasoline to be carried should drive the airship nearly twice this distance. This fuel is sufficient for a 140-hour run of the main motor.

Should one motor break down beyond repair, the travellers can use the other one; and if the airship gives out on any cause, the travellers can take to the sledges. A wireless telegraph outfit is to be taken along, so that communication can be maintained with the base as long as possible.

At a meeting of the New York Motor club on March 23, Mr. Wellman explained fully his plans for the trip, and showed how he has tried to provide for every contingency. The airship is to be transported to Spitzbergen, inflated there, and experimented with during the month of July. If everything works satisfactorily the dash will be made in August and provisions will be carried sufficient for 75 days. Everything has been so carefully planned by Mr. Wellman, who has an intimate knowledge of what is required, that the expedition through the air, if not altogether successful, bids fair to be at no means a dismal failure.

Rush Paper.  
Very little paper has been made of late years from rags. Vegetable substances are employed, as alfalfa, wood and straw; the idea has not prevailed that the wild or cultivated rush can be employed for this purpose. But an inventor has ascertained that when suitably treated, the plant will produce a very white and consistent paper pulp by means of the following treatment: One thousand kilograms of the green rush, cut up as fine as possible, is mingled with a caustic lye of 30 degrees B., and boiled in an autoclave for five or six hours under a pressure of six kilograms at 170 degrees C. The pulp is washed with water, sulphuric acid in suitable quantity added, then bleached with chloride of lime and washed energetically. It is then suitable for employment in the manufacture of paper.—Le Papier.

"Tar" for Sailor.  
Why is the word "tar" a synonym for "sailor"? Some dictionaries say that the allusion is to the seaman's tarry hands and clothes—the "savor of tar" of Stephano's song in "The Tempest." Burns uses "tarrybrecks" as equivalent to "sailor." But it is regarded as much more probable that "tar" is short for "tarpaulin," since Clarendon and other writers colloquially use "tarpaulin" to signify a seaman. Of course, this ultimately gets back to tar, a tarpaulin being a tarred "palling," or covering (the same word as "pall").

Busy Queen.  
The queen of the Hellenes probably dispenses more of what may be described as "official kisses" than any one else on earth. Every lady presented to her with whom she is on intimate terms she kisses on the cheek; others who have not the honor of knowing her well she kisses on the forehead.

Hated is often the result of knowing but one side of a person.

## LEADS IN LOGGING.

GREATEST SOURCE OF TIMBER SUPPLY THE UNITED STATES.

Almost Inexhaustible Resources of This Country in Woods Practically Unlimited in Variety.  
Recent official reports show that Uncle Sam is easily the greatest lumber man in the world. The greater part of the timber that is used in making everything from matches to masts is hauled from the shores of the North American continent. While pine and fir form the bulk of the trade, other American woods are much in demand. Even the tree-clothed islands of far-off Australia depend upon American forests for their supply of commercial timber. It is estimated that half of the spool stock used in the thread manufacturing of England is birch wood that comes from Maine, a state that has been turning out an average of 150,000,000 feet of lumber per annum for the last 50 years. Southern cypress, for many years regarded as fit only to furnish shade for alligators, is now the standard shingle wood of the world.

California redwood, which half a century ago was practically unknown, is today eagerly sought for in all the markets of Christendom. One of the best examples of the demand for certain American woods is found in the prices paid for walnut, which comes chiefly from the middle Atlantic states. German agents have been known to pay from \$250 to \$400 each for fine logs of Pennsylvania walnut.

Notwithstanding the enormous output of timber from the United States, there is enough left to furnish food for the hungry teeth of the great saw-mills for many generations to come. It was estimated by government experts in 1900 that the standing supply of timber in the United States amounted to more than 2,000,000,000,000 feet, board measure. With such a supply, together with the scientific methods of forestry that are coming more and more into use, there is little fear that the United States will have to go outside her boundaries to procure lumber. The very magnitude of modern enterprise is a guaranty that measures will be taken to preserve the forests.

A single corporation operating in the state of Maine, has invested nearly \$18,000,000 in mills and machinery, dams and forest land. With such an amount of capital tied up it is evident that the future prosperity of the undertaking depends upon the preservation of its supply of raw material. The lumber-producing territory of the United States may be divided into six geographical sections, each of which is commercially distinct from the other. The lake region, with its white pine and hemlock, includes the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and parts of Missouri and Illinois.

Practically all of the states south of Mason and Dixon's line and as far west as the Rocky mountains, comprise the section from which come principally the long and short leaf pine and all the cypresses. Of the various groups that furnish the greatest variety of woods includes the New England and north Atlantic states. Their forest products range from the spruce and birch of Maine to the hickory, oak and walnut of the middle states.

Ohio, Indiana and part of Illinois form a district whose contribution to the world's supply of lumber is practically all hardwood. Redwood, Douglas fir, cedar and spruce flourish in almost unlimited quantity in the Pacific states and the Rocky mountain states supply pine, aspen, cottonwood and spruce.

That the American lumber trade has long since passed the days of its infancy and is now one of the foremost industries of the country is plain to every one who glances at the statistics prepared by government experts. With the growth of the industry logging has been transformed from a crude operation performed by hand labor, helped out by oxen and horses, into a business conducted as skillfully and with the same attention to careful organization and detail as are seen in other great enterprises.

In the almost inexhaustible forests of Washington a single company often has hundreds of men on its payroll and works a score of logging engines on its own railroads, some of which are more than 80 miles in length. Companies of this size are capable of turning out 500,000 feet of logs daily during the entire year.

Unlike other industries which have been rapidly developed from small beginnings, lumbering has not lost all its picturesque features. The red-shirted river drivers still guide the great drives down the rivers, but now massive dams control the flow of the water and the logs float to market with a regularity unknown in the early days. To the old-time picturesque has been added a show of discipline not unlike that belonging to an army.

Chauffeurs of Long Ago.  
There were chauffeurs long before automobiles. History tells us that about the year 1795 men strangely accoutered, their faces covered with soot and their eyes carefully disguised, entered by night farms and lonely habitations and committed all sorts of depredations. They garroted their victims, dragged them before a great fire, where they burned the soles of their feet and demanded information as to the whereabouts of their money and jewels. Hence they were called "chauffeurs," a name which frightened so much our good grandmothers.

MRS. EMMA FLEISSNER  
Suffered Over Two Years—Health Was In a Precarious Condition—Caused By Pelvic Catarrh.



## HEALTH AND STRENGTH RESTORED BY PE-RU-NA.

Mrs. Emma Fleissner, 1412 Sixth Ave., Seattle, Wash., Worthy Treasurer Sons of Temperance, writes: "I suffered over two years with irregular and painful periods. My health was in a very precarious condition and I was anxious to find something to restore my health and strength. I was very glad to try Peruna and delighted to find that it was doing me good. I continued to use it a little over three months and found my troubles removed. I consider it a splendid medicine and shall never be without it, taking a dose occasionally when I feel run-down and tired." Our files contain thousands of testimonials which Dr. Hartman has received from grateful, happy women who have been restored to health by his remedy, Peruna.

Roman—Did you have any trouble in learning to play the organ?  
Blair—None worth mentioning. All the neighbors were poor shots.—Chicago News.

Any one suffering from kidney pain, backache, bladder trouble or rheumatism who will take a dose of Peruna upon retiring at night will be relieved before morning.

Teacher—Tommy, what is the hardest word that grows?  
Tommy—The kind a fellow's got to split.—Yankee Statesman.

A liquid cold cure for children that is pleasant, healthy, and effective is Back's Kidney, Honey, and Tar superior to all other cough syrups or cold remedies because it acts on the bowels. An ideal remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and all chronic lung and bronchial affections in child or adult. Pleasant to take.  
E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck, Leggett's Drug Store, Hongkong.

"A burnt child dreads the fire," said the ready-made philosopher. "I don't know about that," answered the man who always contradicts. "I see that Russia wants a new navy."—Washington Star.

A sweet health add to the joy of a life. You wouldn't want to kiss your wife, mother or sweetheart with a bad breath. You can't have a sweet breath without a healthy stomach. You can't have a healthy stomach without perfect digestion. There is only one remedy that digests what you eat and makes the breath as sweet as a rose—and that remedy is KODOL FOR DYSPEPSIA. It is a relief for your stomach, palpitation of the heart, and other ailments arising from disorder of the stomach and digestion. Take a little Kodol after your meals and see what it will do for you. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Guest—How do you think I can eat such an unattractive meal as this?  
What kind of stuff do you eat this, anyway?  
Water.—That's unadulterated food, sir.—Detroit Free Press.

Try a little KODOL FOR DYSPEPSIA after your meals. See the effect it will produce on your general feeling by digesting your food and helping your stomach to get itself into shape. Many stomachs are overworked to the point where they refuse to go further. Kodol digests your food and gives your stomach the rest it needs, while its reconstructive properties get the stomach back into working order. Kodol relieves hunger, sour stomach, palpitation of the heart, belching, etc. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

The worst kind of a reputation to have is where nobody knows exactly what you have done, so everybody suspects a different thing about you.

TWENTY YEAR BATTLE.  
"I was a bear in a twenty year battle with chronic rheumatism and neuralgic sores, until I tried Back's Kidney, Honey, and Tar; which cured the rhe, by curing both. I'll not a trace remain." writes A. M. Bruce, of Farmville, Va. Best for old Ulcers, Cuts, Burns and Wounds. 25c at E. T. Whitehead & Co., druggists.

Little Early Risers  
The famous little pills.