THE DEMOCRAT.

W. H. Kitchin, owner

WE MUST WORK FOR THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

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FROM THE WOODS.

Why should I with mournful, [illegible]

Lament [illegible] here, with [illegible]

[illegible]

At least the past [illegible]

At least the sunset glorifies the cloud

And forests old and proud

Rustle their verdurous banners o'er the waste.

Perchance 'tis best that I whose Fate [illegible]

[illegible]

Should not [illegible] Early [illegible]

From all [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] own heart,

While [illegible] from [illegible]

And the great [illegible] the royal heaven above,

Darkens with storms or [illegible]

While far [illegible]

Just where the sunlight smiles the woods with fire,

Wakens the [illegible]

Their [illegible] love's desire

[illegible] harmony [illegible]

My walls are crumbling, [illegible]

Smile on me here from [illegible] of rare books:

Shakespeare's [illegible]

My heart with [illegible]

[illegible]

Or [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible]

Or the [illegible] of [illegible]

And more than all, o'er shattered wrecks of fate,

The relics of a happier time and state,

My nobler life

Shines on unquenched! O deathless love that lies

In the clear moonlight of those passionate eyes!

Joy wanteth! For me thee!

When there! Thou still art here, soul of my soul, my Wife!

—Paul H. Hayne.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

The clerk read as follows:

"I say that a more shameful spectacle was never presented to the American [illegible] support [illegible] the leadership of the chairman of a committee who is himself engaged in the dairy business, who has a herd and a farm whose product he sells in the market and upon which he relies for his support, and reinforced in this body by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, who is engaged in the same business, and who is to profit by this bill [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] New York, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that I am personally interested in the passage of [illegible] bill, or that I [illegible] from the product of a herd of cows [illegible] it is simply a [illegible] There is no truth in it, and no foundation for it.

As [illegible] the owner of [illegible]

[illegible] of Missouri [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Republican. [illegible] a Democrat [illegible] so-called, was a member of the [illegible] government in the days of "secess." Mr. [illegible] he says that a more shameful spectacle was never presented to the American people" than this oleomargarine voting. It is unconstitutional, unjust and a great outrage upon personal rights. It is in the interest alone of the butter makers. Its object is to drive every cheap article used as a substitute for butter out of the markets, out of competition with butter. In other words its great purpose is to enhance the price of butter, at the expense of the consumers of butter. Its object is to drive every thing out of competition with butter so as to enlarge the demand and [illegible] price.

[illegible] make [illegible] monopoly [illegible] control of the many [illegible] crease the value of [illegible] crease the value of all other properties. And if this bill becomes a

[illegible] will be a [illegible] every man [illegible] United States [illegible] 200 or 300 [illegible] may be a such [illegible] by comparison.

[illegible] No one can [illegible] confession [illegible] Aaron's rod, [illegible] serpent, that [illegible] length, like a [illegible] thieves and [illegible] to be honest and to [illegible] and how to [illegible] honest as well as to be called [illegible]

The Wealth of Alaska.

[illegible] 1867, when we paid over our [illegible] of $7,200,000 and got Alaska in [illegible], both Mr. Seward [illegible] the very [illegible] the Seal islands [illegible] country were [illegible] other islands and [illegible] together. Nobody [illegible] valued [illegible] and minerals and [illegible] in Alaska. But this much is certain, the two little islands of St. George and St. Paul, away up in Behring's [illegible] revenue which is sufficient to [illegible] purchase of Alaska a good business operation, no matter [illegible] anything else [illegible] The seal islands [illegible] to the Alaska [illegible] company for $55,000 per year. [illegible] collected on each fur seal [illegible] the islands is $2.62½, which on 100,000 skins, the greatest number the company can take in any one year, amounts to $262,500, making, along with the rental, a total of $317,500—which [illegible] represents the cost of Alaska, including all expenses attending the matter, than $7,200,000, [illegible] $317,500 [illegible] the investment [illegible] Had this return [illegible] in 1867 there would [illegible] questioning whether [illegible] the company now holding [illegible] was for twenty years, and it expires in 1887. If 200,000 skins may easily be taken [illegible] the government will have [illegible] a new lease [illegible]

[illegible] Alaska [illegible] will be a [illegible] the Republican party in the [illegible] island. Instead of [illegible] we think we gave [illegible] for the Barren [illegible] to catch seals [illegible] London and New York [illegible] company before [illegible] lease has not [illegible] as to the $262,- [illegible] out of whole cloth [illegible] money from the [illegible] over the [illegible] money. It likes [illegible] in the amount of [illegible] per cent besides the [illegible] expenses of the Island. The [illegible] of the Island known as Alaska was one of the biggest [illegible] of the Republican party. It is not worth a cent to [illegible] States. It is a dead expense. Congress was induced by the London and New York Seal company to purchase Alaska, in order to exempt that company from paying the $7,200,000 [illegible] tax which [illegible] all the time to a foreign [illegible]

Manure Heap in Summer.

The manure heap should not be managed in summer as in winter. What is desired in winter is to [illegible] the ingredients in the heap in a [illegible] of gradual decomposition, [illegible] season permits of greater [illegible] the temperature where [illegible] water and [illegible] [illegible] the degree of heat within the heap.

If the manure is carefully managed it can be regulated with but little difficulty. All coarse substances should be placed in the center, and the freshest manure placed upon it, the heap being saturated with urine as it progresses. The heat may be started at any time by sprinkling a little lime water upon the materials as they are added. As soon as you are satisfied that the heat has reached a temperature sufficient to decompose all the materials, turn the heap over, placing those portions on the outside to the center, add urine, and they will soon be decomposed. No doubt every farmer understands well what we have said, but many of them are not careful. They allow the heat to reach any temperature, and when they are ready to use the manure, they find it has "fire fanged," and the volatile matter gone, and its value lessened. If you are too busy to turn it over and the manure is likely to become too hot, make holes here and there and pour in plenty of cold water, which will absorb the ammonia and prevent its escape.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS.

THE "FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL" MECHANISM OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM GRAPHICALLY PORTRAYED.

In the editorial columns of the New York Anal[illegible] H. Lassing, M. D., editor, writes the following beautiful description of the laboratories of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.

"Man is the greatest of all chemical laboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body and what a factory is spread before the eyes—countless chambers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of dying liquid; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and needful heat is carried into every part of the system. Electrical forces also generate and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centres.

"In another set of millions chambers we see various gasses and vapors. By chemical action these are purified in the lungs and the skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In its current are masses which the air in the lungs [illegible] blocks of chalk; slabs of [illegible] pieces of [illegible] drops of molasses, and [illegible] of alcohol. How are these waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here is all activity and an invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries this mass of waste into vast trenches, hence it to a smaller reservoir, which regularly discharges its contents.

"This separation of lime, uric acid and other waste material from the blood, without robbing it of a particle of the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health this blood purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are faithful servants whose work is silent as long as health remains.

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they will realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior; not the interior of the body. A certain set of nerves connect these blood-purifying organs with the brain. They may not gnaw and bite as does the tooth-ache or scratch, but they regularly, silently report. When these organs are failing these nerves indicate it by drawing the blood from the face and cheek, leaving the lip and eye blanched, by sending uric acid poison into the smallest veins, the skin then becoming gray, yellow or brown. They also prevent the purification of the blood in the lungs and cause pulmonary difficulties, weariness and pain. Who enjoys perfect health, especially in this land where we burn the candle at one mass? The [illegible] breaks down in [illegible] the [illegible] succumbs in his coming [illegible]. These events should not have been unexpected, for nature long ago hung out her lanterns of alarm." When the accident finally comes, its fatal effect is seen in a

bundle of forms, either as congestion, chronic weakness, as wrong action, as variable appetite, as head troubles, as palpitation and irregularities of the heart, as premature decay, as dryness and harshness of the skin, causing the hair to drop out or turn gray, as apoplexy, as paralysis, as general debility, blood poisoning, etc.

"Put no faith then in the wiseacre who says there is no danger as long as there is no pain. Put no faith in the physician, whoever he may be, who says it is a mere cold or a slight indisposition. He knows little, if any, more than you do about it. He can neither see nor examine these organs and depends entirely upon experimental test, that you can make as well as he.

"If the output is discolored or muddy, if it contains albumen, lymph, crystals, sweet or morbid matter, is red with escaped blood, or roily with gravel, mucus and froth, something is wrong and disease and death are not far away.

"These organs which we have described thus at length, because they are really the most important ones in the human system, the ones in which a large majority of human ailments originate and are sustained, are the kidneys. They have not been much discussed in public, because it is conceded that the profession has little known power over them. What is wanted for such organs is a simple medicine, which can do no harm to the most delicate but must be of the greatest benefit to the afflicted. Such a remedy, tried and proved by many thousands all over the world, is Warner's safe cure. With those in whom disease is deep seated it is the only specific. For those in whom the seeds are sown and the beginning of illness started it is an unfailing reliance. It may be recommended to the well to prevent sickness, and the sick to prevent death. With its aid the great filtering engines of the system keep on in their silent work without interruption; without it they get out of gear and then disease and death open the door and cross the threshold.

Such writing ought not only to please, but to carry conviction that what Editor Lassing, M. D.—so high an authority—says is true, and that his counsel is worthy the attention and heed of all prudent right-minded people.—Baltimorean.

CANNING FRUIT.

Canning fruit is such a simple process that it seems strange that it should ever prove so troublesome and risky. Failures are generally due to defective jars or rubbers. These latter after a season or two lose their elasticity and become so loose as to be of no avail for excluding the air. The first step in canning should be to see that the jars are sweet and clean, the rubbers whole and close-fitting, and the top in good working order. Place two jars in a dish with a folded towel saturated with cold water under them. Put a silver spoon in each jar. Use a can-filler (which is a tin with sloping sides and no bottom, fitting into the top of the jar,) and a ladle, or a small pitcher, if you have no can filler. When the fruit is ready fill the jar to overflowing with juice, and screw on the top as speedily as possible. When all are full, wash the jars and wipe them dry, give the tops an additional turn as the glass cools and contracts and loosens them, then turn them upside down to stand over night. Label the jars, put them in a cool, dark closet, and if the work is properly done you will never hear a single fizz. After the fruit is used the rubber will be kept in better condition if it is put, clean and dry, inside the jar, which should also be thoroughly cleansed and put away with the top screwed on.

A good rule for canning most fruits is a pound of sugar and a cup of water for every three pounds of fruit. Make the sirup and cook the fruit in it until tender and well heated through. Use a porcelain or granite kettle, and a silver or wooden spoon.

A correspondent of the Housekeeper gives the following table showing the time required to cook different fruits for canning, and the amount of sugar required:

	Time for cooking.	Sugar to quart.
Cherries	[illegible]	6 oz.
Raspberries	6	4
Blackberries	6	[illegible]
Strawberries	8	8
Plums	10	10
Whortleberries	5	8
Pie plant sliced	10	8
Small sour pears, whole,	30	4
Bartlett pears, in half	20	6
Peaches	8	4
Peaches, whole	15	4
Pine apples, sliced	15	6
Siberian crab apple	25	8
Sour apples, quartered	10	5
Ripe currants	6	8
Wild grapes	10	8
Tomatoes	20	none
Gooseberries	8	8
Quinces, sliced	15	10

KEEPING FRUIT.

By preserving a portion of the surplus fruit for winter, many little delicacies can be had at a time when such things are scarce. There are methods for preserving some fruits by which they are retained in solidity, color and flavor until late in the winter. Mr. Roe, a fruit grower, took a large stone pot and placed in it a layer of Isabella grapes then a double thickness of straw paper, and followed with alternate layers of grapes and paper until the pot was full, pasting a piece of cloth over the stone cover to make it water-tight. He then buried the pot in a dry knoll, below the reach of frost and on digging the pot up, about New Year's day, he found that the grapes looked and tasted as if just picked off the vines. The suggestion is given that other fruits might be treated in the same manner, while other experiments should also be tried.—Ex.

A REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA

Collect the corn cobs in a pile, burn them until thoroughly charred then take them out, sprinkle brine and salt freely on the coals, and let the hogs eat all they want.

Keep the hogs without salt for a few days over the regular time, so they will eat freely of the coals.

If farmers throughout the State will adopt this plan I don't think they will be troubled with the fell disease among their swine.

When fattening, give the cobs once in two weeks, stock hogs once a month. If some of the farmers whose hogs are now affected, and not too far gone, will give the cobs to them as prepared, and let them eat freely (which they will) of it, I think they will find their hogs soon getting well.—Richmond Dispatch.

Mending Broken Limbs

The New York Times tells how the legs of any animal which may be broken by accident can be repaired by the use of wet paper bandages. For large animals the strips of paper should be dipped in paste made of calcined plaster of Paris, which soon sets and makes a stiff, permanent bandage, which holds the broken bone in place until it heals. The animal, a horse or a cow, should be held in slings to prevent injury to the limb by violent motion. The broken legs of small animals, as sheep or fowls, require only to be brought in proper position and bound with strips of wet paper until a sufficiently strong bandage is made. A covering of cloth is then put on and secured with a few stitches, or tied with a tape or string. The papers soon dries and becomes hard and stiff. Nothing more need be done but keep the animal in a quiet, dark place to restrain too much movement. A little movement does no harm, but excites inflammation needed to produce union and healing of the bone.

The soul of a true Christian is often like the sea, the surface which is often so rough in storms that it seems all confusion, while yet at the same time, deep down, there are [illegible] depths [illegible] undisturbed [illegible] troubles. So with the believer; to the eye of mere sense his outward life seems often torn to pieces [illegible] tossed [illegible] the peace of God reigns supreme [illegible] He cannot [illegible] but his faith is secretly at rest in God.—W. Poole Balfern.

NOTICE.

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Having arranged to keep a [illegible] feed [illegible] highest [illegible] I have employed competent men to handle [illegible] will be made to satisfy all. A liberal [illegible] supply of Tobacco Hogsheads and [illegible]

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W. D. MARR [illegible] N. C. Floor Manager.

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IS IT WORTH ANYTHING?

[illegible]