

THE DEMOCRAT.

W. H. KITCHIN, OWNER

WE MUST WORK FOR THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR.

VOL. 3.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. FRIDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1886.

NO. 3.

THE NECESSITY OF EXECUTING LAW.

The following is a timely editorial taken from the *Wilmington Star*:

"Through the years the *Star* has favored a change with reference to pardons of criminals by the State Executive. In many articles the matter has been discussed. It is surely not Democratic, not Republican to invest one man with absolute power over life and death. Nothing but the existence of such power could possibly reconcile freemen to its exercise. Custom, habit play havoc with our convictions sometimes. What happens day by day does not disturb or alarm us. Familiarity breeds sometimes contempt, but it often reconciles men to what is occurring. Upon the principle that vice which at first shocks is afterwards embraced, so people can become so reconciled to any condition of things that they cease to wonder, complain or even reflect.

If there had never been the one-man power in North Carolina and it was for the first time gravely proposed that henceforth the work of the courts in matters of life and death should be subject to the revision of the Executive, with the prejudices and influences as his fellow men, and upon his will should depend the punishment of criminals or their pardon; thus negatively destroying the findings of courts; if this proposition were to be seriously made it would create such a revolution of feeling on the part of the people as would awaken such fears and antipathies on the part of reflecting and law-abiding citizens that the proposer would be scouted and derided as an unseemly, foolish and visionary innovator. And yet because we have this power in full exercise and have been accustomed to it, everybody is quiet and satisfied; and when a murderer is tried and sentenced to be hanged after a fair and due process of law, and his sentence is commuted of he is pardoned and the gallows is robbed of its victim, all men accept this exercise of one-man power as very right and very proper.

We sincerely believe that the cause of so much crime is as much owing to the exercise of the pardoning power as to any other thing. The law's delay of course is one cause and a great one; the technicalities of law and the ingenious dodges of advocates constitute other causes; the imperfect jury system is still another cause; the pulling, sickly, disgusting sentimentality that pervades communities and the outrageous sympathy offered to criminals, their hands reeking with the blood of dead men,—these all combine to constitute powerful reasons why crime should flourish and mob law should prevail.

But greater as an encouragement to crime and as incentive to lynchings is the constant exercise of the one-man power. As long as Governors can set aside the findings of courts and to a judicial proceedings into unmeaning farces just so long will murderers and house breakers take the chances and communities will take the punishment of villains into their own hands.

There is no cure as long as the causes indicated exist. Crime should be sternly met at every turn. The peace of society, the safety of homes, the protection of human life all depend on the prompt, faithful, unbending execution of law. Improve the jury system; let the Judges do their duty; let trials be speedy; let the prosecuting attorneys be faithful and active and capable; let communities cease to sign petitions asking for executive clemency, and let the Governors cease to hear such petitions only in the most rare, extraordinary cases that can seldom occur, and then there will be less crime, fewer murders will be committed, life will be safer, the sanctity of homes will be more rarely invaded, society will be more at ease, and law and order will prevail to a greater extent than now.

Why continue the obnoxious, offensive, dangerous and abused one-man power? Gov. Jarvis said this power gave him actually more trouble than all of the other duties of the Chief Executive. It is announced in the public prints that Gov. Seales has already, in about a year and a half, to consider two hundred applications for pardons. What an abuse on the part of the people. Here are two hundred efforts made by different communities in behalf of different criminals to get the verdicts of the courts set aside.

It is possible, desirable this itching,

this willingness to sign petitions asking for favor for crime. A few friends or relatives of criminals get up a petition and it is handed around and hundreds sign it not knowing or caring as to the actual merits of the petition. We have known men to sign all sorts of petitions presented them. They refused none; they would sign for two opposing applicants. As long as this abuse of privilege exists and the Governor is to be beseeched to favor criminals under sentence his time must be chiefly preoccupied by the consideration of petitions and crime will be increased because patronized or contented.

Let people stop this naughty business of asking the Governor to set aside the decision of courts. What are the courts for, but to try crime? If Judges are capable and fair and the law is properly administered, why endeavor to prevent the due execution of verdicts? If Governors are to finally decide in cases of arson, rape, murder, &c., then do away with the courts and save all that expense. Let the courts decide. They have the facts, the law, the evidence all before them, and they ought to be able to render justice wisely, humanely, rightly.

But feeling of sympathy for criminals will always be potent in preventing justice so long as Governors head the car willing to petitions for pardons. The dead sleep in the grave, but there by the rebound of our desires who will be cruel and remorseless as fate, and this wretched sympathy for the villains who perpetrated the bloody deeds is a reproach to civilization and an outrage upon humanity. How long shall these things prevail? How many more bloody villains shall escape punishment through a false sympathy and a false act? A life for a life was the Divine decree. The man who deliberately takes the life of another deserves to forfeit and should forfeit his own.

FEEDING CATTLE FOR PROFIT.

The manner in which wintering cattle intended for the next season's market depends on the time we intend to market. And now the question arises: "Which is the best season of the year to put stock on the market?" Upon this there is a difference of opinion. Many think June, or even the earlier part of the season, the best, as prices rule higher than in the fall. But to close observers it will be manifest that the greatest difference in prices is in the slippery half-fat stock, while choice stock rules nearly as high in the fall as in the spring. Cattle never weigh to their appearance, as well during the early part of the season as they do in the fall, and after having wintered them we like to have the benefit of the pasture season. However, each has some advantages and disadvantages. It often suits farmers better to sell part of their cattle early in the season, and keep part of them until fall. When intended for early market, they should come into winter quarters in good condition, and the feeding should begin. It should be moderate at first, say one-half gallon chopped feed per head, with all the good hay they will eat, and during the day they should occupy a yard by themselves, or in fact, should have stabling and yardage as nearly isolated from other cattle as possible. It is folly for any one to lay down a rule by which we can be governed concerning the amount of grain to be fed from time to time. In all my experience in feeding I never yet have found two seasons which it would be practicable to feed the same amount. The feeder's judgment must be depended on, and the grain ration increased enough to keep them steadily growing and improving until pasture comes. Then don't be in too great a hurry to turn out. It is better to let the grass have a good start and harden some. Then a dry day should be chosen for turning out. It is a good plan to bring them in for two or three evenings and feed them hay at night. They eat more of it than one might suppose. Care must be taken in order to not overfeed with grain until they become accustomed to the grass; then they should be fed very liberally, and be forced right along until they are ready for market.

When intended for the fall market it will be necessary to pursue a different course. During my early experience in cattle-feeding, I thought

it necessary to feed all summer to have them ready for market. When the time would arrive when the pasture becomes more dry, I found that they spent too much of their time at the troughs, depending more on the grain than on the pasture. This led me to abandon this plan of feeding, and adopt the three months or one hundred day system. They may be wintered much the same as yearlings, except they should have rather more grain until spring, when they can be turned to pasture with nothing except regular salting. And by September 1st we find them round and plump, and to the inexperienced they will appear to be fat; but when we come to handle or weigh, we find they are soft, but in splendid shape to begin feeding. We mention September 1st because three months from this date brings December 1, and the last of November or first of December is a good time to sell, as this is about the beginning of cold weather, the time that cattle fatten the best. The feeding should be quite moderate at first, and if a steer refuses to eat sprinkle his feed with salt or bran or anything that will tempt the appetite. When it is found that every one will eat, increase the feed steadily until about October 1, when new corn can be had. Here I would note that in my experience I have never found anything equal to new corn for fattening cattle, and they will eat it in preference to anything else. It should be broken or cut in 6-8 in pieces to enable them to chew it easily. With the corn increase the rations gradually, but as rapidly as possible, and whenever corn can be cribbed after being well sorted, they should be fed of the refuse corn twice a day all they will eat up clean. There is no danger of founding a steer if his food has been increased gradually. During this time the feeders vigilance is in demand, seeing that every steer is receiving his share of feed. It is a good plan to give a food of some different kind every few days, which will sharpen their appetites. If preferred, they may be fed each alternate feed with chopped feed, but I prefer plenty of corn, and if a few pigs are turned in with them once a day, there will be no loss from feeding whole corn.—*Prize Essay in Nat. Stockman.*

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

Almost every person who trades in horses thinks he knows more about a horse than any one else and it is very often the case that he is not willing to learn anything more, but for the information of those who wish to be better posted we publish the following from the *Rural Record*:

If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a way, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him too. Some horses show their weakness at tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets 'stuck.' A horse may look ever so nice and go at a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man who could tell it till something happens. Or, he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts off again but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a doctor could move him.

The weak parts of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, the feet being upon a round, with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milk-cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking

horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.—*County Homes.*

ONE CAUSE.

For years the people of the State had steadily voted for Democratic candidates, anticipating great and much desired improvement in men and methods. They all looked forward to the inauguration of a Democratic President as to the day of deliverance—the hour of improvement. They had been promised much. They were disappointed. Some of the leaders of the party saw in the election of a Democratic President, what they regarded as a lens, of twenty or thirty years of personal power and individual aggrandizement. They assumed a lordly independence of the people and distributed the offices and honors at their disposal among their personal friends or doled them out in settlement of long standing accounts. Men were put in office who had never in their lives voted a Democratic ticket. Others were given lucrative positions because of the amount of money they and their friends controlled. The faithful applicant was unnoticed. This distribution of offices surprised and disgusted the people. They are opposed to rulers of a ruling class and will very properly remain so.—*Biblical Recorder.*

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1886.

Taking the votes of the States as cast this year for State officers, and for Congressmen where no State officers were to be elected, the electoral vote of the Union would foot up as follows:

State	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	10	22
Arkansas	7	15
California	8	13
Colorado	3	9
Connecticut	6	6
Delaware	3	3
Florida	4	13
Georgia	12	7
Kentucky	13	5
Louisiana	8	3
Maryland	8	4
Mississippi	9	23
Missouri	16	3
New Jersey	9	30
New York	36	4
North Carolina	11	4
South Carolina	9	12
Tennessee	12	21
Texas	13	—
West Virginia	—	18
Total	203	—

It will be seen that the Democrats carried 20 States and the Republicans 18. Oregon is classed with the Republicans, although her people elected a Democratic Governor this year by a large majority, but it was admittedly on a local issue. The Republican Congressman was elected by about the usual party majority, and the State may be classed as Republican. The other State that is rather an accident in the Democratic column, is Colorado, where the Democrats carried the Governor and the Legislature, but on local issues. California is very close, but her Governor and Legislature are Democratic, and the State is fairly entitled to be so classed.

Virginia is classed in the Republican column with her 12 electoral votes.—*Pittsburgh Times.*

S. Senator W. J. B. of Pennsylvania on Cleveland and the Democrats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—"Do you think that Cleveland is going to be the next candidate for President?" "That is very far off," said Mr. Wallace. "I think this election ought to have a tendency to bring him to some revision of his policy and methods. He professes to be elevating the Democratic party, but he cannot elevate it by insulating a comparison advantageous to himself and to the disparagement of the party. When we hear that the President is especially opposed to the officerholders controlling the Conventions, and then see before our faces that they are in the Conventions making the nominations, we wonder if this elevating standard does not exist everywhere but at home. The Democratic party is not opposed to a civil service reform which shall be something else than a compromise with the Republican party. We want officerholders who have neither in the past nor the present interfered with the free exercise of their political

rights by the people. Mr. Cleveland has not made any impression on the affections of the great mass of the Democratic party, which is a worm-eaten party, and desires to consider its chief as its friend."—*From an Interview in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Judge Kelly, still adheres with Roman tenacity to his programme of abolishing the taxes on whiskey and tobacco as a means of avoiding the reduction of the tariff. He asks: "Why not tax cabbages and oats as well as compel American citizens to pay \$40,000,000 for the privilege of smoking and chewing American-grown tobacco?" The plain answer is that cabbages and oatmeal, like salt, rice, coal, blankets, flannels and many other articles that are taxed, are necessities of the family, while whiskey and tobacco are not. The taxes on clothing, salt, coal are compulsory, for these are articles with which the family cannot dispense. Judge Kelly falsely assumes that the tobacco tax is paid by the producer, and he fervently thanks heaven that he is again able to raise his voice against the "iniquity." The producer of tobacco no more pays the tax than does the distiller of whiskey. The distiller and tobacco grower merely collect the taxes from consumers as involuntary agents of the Government.—*Pittsburgh Record.*

His Eyes Are On The Front

As Mr. Cleveland has constantly differed from his party since his inauguration, so also there is a difference in the way in which he and the Democracy interpret the result of the recent election. Democrats look upon it as a virtual defeat, and they are not restrained in expressions of indignation at the executive conduct which has brought it down upon them.

On the other hand the Mugwumps are pleased, a natural accompaniment of Democratic dissatisfaction. Their hopes and eyes being centered on Cleveland alone, they care nothing for the reduction of Democratic power, and regard the defeat of every Democratic candidate for the Fifty-third Congress as an Administration victory, and are happy. They would have been happier, probably if the Administration had achieved more such victories, and they greet the President with congratulation; and tell him to go on.

But Mr. Cleveland is like an actor who, from the roll of the stage, hearing sounds of applause from the front row of seats, keeps his eyes on that only, and plays for its approval. It is there that the Mugwumps sit, and the President, knowing that they are his most ardent sympathizers, scarcely blinks in any other direction while they admire his pose. The play might be carried on in the humblest greenroom so far as the exigencies of display and the size of the audience are concerned.

But if Mr. Cleveland would raise his eyes a minute, he would see that behind this reverential but vindictive little band for whom he specially walks and ticks, the great audience look upon his performances with unmistakable disapproval.—*New York Sun.*

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

For the months ending the 1st of September for 1886, the foreign exports of the United States were \$475,411,322, as against \$162,685,242 for the corresponding time for 1885. The increase was in cotton and bread-stuffs. It is interesting to know what countries at this time are the purchasers of our bread-stuff. Great Britain and Ireland took nearly half—that is \$13,644,995 of wheat out of a total of \$28,723,861. The total for the first nine months of 1885, was but 10,572,829; of which those countries bought 7,342,169. Last year France bought but 199,803 bushels, while this year it purchased 7,059,166. Last year other European countries took 1,850,739 bushels, but this year, 5,939,575. Germany, British North America, Central American States and British Honduras are all purchasers. The exports of flour this year were 2,830,595 barrels, against 1,739,257 for 1885. In flour Great Britain and Ireland are the best customers, taking 1,836,258 barrels, against

943,529 for 1885. Mexico, West India, Brazil, United States of Columbia, Asia and Oceania Africa and other countries all take our flour in addition to the countries buying our wheat. Great Britain and Ireland are also our largest buyers of corn.—*Wilmington Star.*

Mr. Morrison's Defeat.

The Democrats must pull themselves together and not only make the best of the defeat of their Congressional leaders but learn wisdom from it. The people are disgusted with unfulfilled promises. What with flat refusals to reform the tariff, with jobbing River and Harbor bills and demagogic oleomargarine bills, the people can see no difference between Democracy and Republicanism. A pushing, vigorous, reforming Democratic party is what the people want and not a mere bucket shop for speculating on office. Tuesday's elections should teach both the Democratic Administration and Democratic Congressmen a valuable lesson.—*Galveston News.*

An Earthquake at a Funeral.

A most extraordinary incident took place a few days ago during a funeral service held in the Lyzanto at the quarantine station. While the Rev. Father Wilson, of St. Mary's, was reading the beautiful funeral service of the Roman Catholic church, and just as the lips had given utterance to the words, "And the earth shall open and give up its dead," &c., the mighty and deep roll of the earthquake was heard approaching, the house began to rock, and ever the dead captain in his coffin seemed to respond to nature's throes, as the coffin gently swayed as though in response to the mighty voice. The faces of the surrounding officers, friends and crew portrayed, if possible, more solemnity, as though looking for the last great summons to come.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

What to Teach Our Daughters.

At a social gathering some one proposed this question: "What shall I teach my daughter?" The following replies were handed in:

Teach her that 100 cents make a dollar.

Teach her to arrange the parlor and the library.

Teach her to say "No," and mean it, or "Yes," and stick to it.

Teach her how to wear a calico dress, and to wear it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings, and mend gloves.

Teach her to dress for health and comfort as well as for appearance.

Teach her to cultivate flowers and to keep the kitchen garden.

Teach her to make the neatest room in the house.

Teach her to have nothing to do with late-comers or disreputable young men.

Teach her that tight lacing is unwholesome as well as injurious to health.

Teach her to regard the morals and habits, and not money, in selecting her associates.

Teach her to observe the old rule: "A plan for everything, and every-thing in its place."

Teach her to abstain from drawing, and painting; and that accomplishments in the home, and are not to be neglected if there be time and money for their use.

Teach her the important truism: "That the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the further she will get away from the poorhouse."

Teach her that a good, steady, church-going, in-clinic, farmer, clerk, or teacher without a cent is worth more than forty loafers or non-producers in broadcloth.

Teach her to embrace every opportunity for reading, and to select such books as will give her the most useful and practical information in order to make the best progress in earlier as well as later home and school life.—*Charleston Dispatch.*

HOOG CHOLERA.

The following receipt is said to be a sure cure for hog cholera.

"Dissolve a little concentrated lye (say half tea-spoonful) in a small quantity of water, mix this with a bucket of slops and feed to the hogs once or twice a week (this quantity being enough for seven or eight hogs), and it will keep them free from the disease. If a hog has the cholera first give it about a gill of soft soap in some slops, and begin the remedy as above and the cure will be effected.—*Ex.*

RAISING CLOVER.

The farmers and stock-growers of the South are beginning to fully realize the importance of growing clover. They are beginning to view it from an entirely different standpoint to that of several years ago. Most of the best farmers for many years always had a small patch of clover—enough on which to graze their calves and lambs—or make a few loads of hay, but now they see that these purposes are only minor considerations for the great good now derived from clover is that of enriching the soil and keeping it from washing away during the heavy rains of winter and early spring and the money realized from the sale of seed is prodigious. And when we take all these advantages into account it is passingly strange that the farmers generally do not enter more largely into its cultivation. The planters in some counties in the State, however, are to be highly commended for their progressiveness with this crop. It is said there were 600 or 700 bushels of clover seed saved in Mecklenburg county this year and about the same amount in Catawba coun-

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