THE DEMOCRAT.

E. E HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor. WE MUST WORK FOR THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE. Subscription $1.50 per Year.

VOL. V. SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1889. NO. 14.

State Lib

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Supreme Court meets in Raleigh on the first Monday in February and last Monday in September.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Senate.—Zebulon B. Vance, of Buncombe; term expires March 4th, 1891; Matt. W. Ransom, of North Hampton; term expires March 4th, 1889.

House of Representatives—First District, T. G. Skinner, Dem.; Second District, H. P. Cheatham, (col.) Rep.; Third District, Chas. W. McClammy, Dem.; Fourth District, B. H. Bunn, Dem.; Fifth District, J. M. Brower, Rep.; Sixth District, Alfred Rowland, Dem.; Seventh District, John S. Henderson, Rep.; Eighth District, W. H. H. Cowles, Dem.; Ninth District, H. G. Ewart, Rep.

Halifax County Directory.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate—T. L. Eborn.

House—W. H. Anthony, T. H. Taylor.

Will A. Daniel, County Supt. Public Schools.

W. F. Parker, County Treasurer.

B. I. Ailsbrook, Sheriff.

L. Vason, Register of Deeds.

J. T. Gregory, Clerk Superior Court.

W. B. Whitehead, Coroner.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. W. R. Wood, Chairman; W. E. Bowers, Sterling Johnson, H. J. Pope, J. H. Whitaker.

W. A. Dunn, County Attorney.

INFERIOR COURT—Thos. N. Hill, Judge; E. P. Hyman and S. S. Norman, Associate Justices.

S. M. Gary, Clerk of Inferior Court.

J. M. Grizzard, County Solicitor.

TIME FOR HOLDING SUPERIOR COURT—March 4th, May 13th, Nov. 18th.

March and November Courts are for civil cases only except jail cases.

Scotland Neck—Town Directory.

A. White, Mayor. C. W. Dunn, Town Constable.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS—J. Y. Savage, R. H. Smith, Jr., Dr. R. M. Johnson, W. A. Dunn.

CHURCHES.

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Baptist, Rev. J. D. Huffham, D. D. Pastor.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

SOME THINGS THAT ARE DONE AND SAID DAILY IN THE LEGISLATURE—HOW THE LAW-MAKERS DEMEAN THEMSELVES—BRIEF COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.

FOURTH WEEK.

MONDAY.

SENATE.

Among the bills that passed third reading were a bill to amend the law compromising the State debt—extending the time to 1890; asking Congress to make an appropriation to complete the improvement of Neuse river to Smithfield.

Mr. Payne, of Robeson, introduced a bill which is one of much interest. It provides that no city, town or county shall levy taxes for any special purposes in aid of internal improvements or otherwise to an amount exceeding ten per cent of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property situated in such city, town or county.

At 12 o'clock M. today Mr. Williams' (of Pitt) bill to prevent the buying and selling of futures comes up as the special order. This bill makes it unlawful to deal in options or contracts for the future sale or delivery of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, meat or lard, and provides that any debt in whatever form, bond, note or account made upon such a transaction shall be utterly void and uncollectable.

HOUSE.

Bill for abolishing January term of Halifax Superior Court was reported on favorably.

The committee on immigration, reported a resolution, which passed, constituting J. T. Patrick, State Immigration Agent, an agent to represent the State at the Exhibition of Southern agricultural products to be held in Northern States.

The committe on penal institutions submitted a bill to make the penitentiary self-sustaining—took its place upon the calendar.

Mr. Beddingfield offered a bill to alter the Constitution and for other purposes—to change the Constitution so as to make the payment of poll tax a necessary qualification for an elector, with an exception in favor of persons who are certified by the county commissioners to be paupers; Mr. Beddingfield, relating to convicts—preventing those whose terms are less than ten years, in Wake county, from being sent to the work-house.

Bills on third reading passed: To allow commissioners of Halifax county to build a stock law fence. A bill allowing the public printer to be elected by the committee on the principle of lowest bidder.

TUESDAY.

SENATE.

S. B. 146, Mr. Williams, of Pitt, in relation to indigent and other apprentices, was taken up, and after two or three minor amendments had been attached, passed its second and third readings. This bill provides that indigent children shall be indentured in the name of the clerk of the Superior Court of the county where they reside. Those who come within the meaning of the act for being apprenticed, are: First, all orphans whose estates are of such small value that no person will educate and maintain them for the benefit thereof; second, all infants whose fathers have deserted their families and been absent six months, leaving them without sufficient support; third, any poor child who is or may be chargeable to the county, or shall beg alms; fourth, any child who has no father and whose mother is of bad character, or suffers her children to grow up in habits of idleness without any visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood; fifth, all infants whose parents do not habitually employ their time in some honest, industrious employment.

A bill passed its readings allowing certain claims against the University of North Carolina, (paying to Dr. A. G. Hepburn $800 and Prof. W. J. Martin $500 for services due since 1866)

HOUSE.

The committee on public printing reported favorably H. B. 340, which leaves the present price of printing as the maximum, but gives the committee an hority to make such contracts as they deem proper, not exceeding the present prices; Mr. Ams introduced a resolution, requiring that the United States and State flags be raised upon the capitol during the sessions of the legislature. Placed upon the calendar.

A bill abolishing the December term of Martin county Superior court passed third reading.

Also a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to open a letter or telegram and read the same knowing it to be private.

WEDNESDAY.

SENATE.

The committee on printing, through Mr. Little, submitted a report awarding the public printing to Mr. Josephus Daniels at the present prices, and that the contract had been signed and the bond filed.

Mr. Stubbs' resolution asking an appropriation of $1,000 that North Carolina may suitably participate in the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States was tackled by the spirit of economy and went to the committee on federal relations.

A little tooth pulling argument occupied half an hour or more of the time of the Senate on a bill to allow L. D. Gillespie to extract teeth in two townships away up in the Blue Ridge mountains without being a member of the State association of dentists and having certificate of same.

On a call of the roll the bill passed its second reading—ayes 23, noes 13.

A resolution was offered asking Congress to make an appropriation to erect a monument to Hon. Nathaniel Macon.

HOUSE.

BILLS.

Mr. Doughton, from committee on printing, favorably, H. B. 385, of instruction to State printer in regard to binding books for the State library (that the amount shall not exceed $100.)

Mr. Doughton handed to the Speaker for the committee on printing a report in which it was stated that the committee had closed a contract with Josephus Daniels as public printer for the next two years, at the present prices prescribed by law.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour of 1 having arrived, S. R. 1, H. R. 5, relating to contested election cases was taken up. Two reports were made, one from the minority, which recommended that the two parties should receive pay, provided certificates are held and that the contestant has sufficient grounds for contesting. The majority report recommended that the unsuccessful contestant shall not receive pay. Mr. Cooke offered the minority report and spoke at some length favoring the same. Mr. Walser also favored the minority report and spoke in favor of the same. Mr. Carter favored the majority report and made quite a speech favoring it. He said it was the duty of the House to fix a precedent that would be valuable to future assemblies; that it was a departure to pay contestants; that Congress did it, but the United States government had the money, and the people thought the State should do the same, but it was not right and the present opportunity should be used to establish a precedent and there should not be pay unless the contestant wins—except in meritorious cases. Mr. Walser called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the minority report as submitted by Mr. Cooke and the result was yeas 29, nays 70. The resolution then passed its third reading and the majority reported was adopted.

THURSDAY.

SENATE.

Nothing of special importance was passed by the Senate. Some sharp shooting was done. Several motions were made for adjournment, but no adjournment came until there was a little more quiet.

HOUSE.

A resolution was offered limiting the appropriation to the State Guard to $3,0.

The Jones county contested case came up. The contest was between Foscue, sitting member, Democrat, and Green, Republican.

The vote was taken 49 for Foscue and 59 for Green.

A LITTLE FUN NOW AND THEN.

"You want a keepsake that will always remind you of me?" she said.

"I do, darling!" he said, tenderly.

"What's the matter with myself?" she whispered.

There will be a wedding shortly.

HONOR YOUR BUSINESS.

It is a good sign when a man is proud of his labor or calling. Yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault constantly with their particular business, deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livelihood. In this way men fret and laboriously destroy all their comforts in the work, or they change their business, and go on miserably, shifting from one thing to another, till the grave of the poor house gives them a fast grasp. But while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times oftener that failure results from neglect, and even contempt, of an honest business. A man should put his heart into everything that he does. There is no profession, no business or pursuit, that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyances by changing his business, no mechanical business is altogether agreeable. Commerce, in its endless varieties, is affected, all other pursuits, with trials, unwelcome duties, and spirit-trying necessities. It is very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind every day to a consideration of them. They are inevitable. Brooding over them only gives them strength. On the other hand, a man has power given to him to shed beauty and pleasure on the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business and identify it with pleasant associations, for Heaven has given us imagination, not alone to make us poets, but to enable all men to beautify homely things. Heart-varnish will cover up innumerable evil and defects.

Look at the good things. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, and begin to get out the rocks and roots, to deepen and mellow the soil, to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation around which a man may twine pleasant fancies, out of which he may develop honest pride.

On Forming Habits.

How greatly the future of every child depends upon the habits it is allowed to form when young! Habits, whether good or bad, are more easily formed than got rid of. A single evil habit has before now utterly marred a man's life, and brought misery, not to himself alone, but to many besides. We must be cautious, therefore, about letting ourselves become the slave of any practice which we know to be wrong. To wait until it has become our master is often to wait until it is too late.

Sometimes a little incident will show us very clearly how we may become the servants of a custom.

There is a story told of a soldier who had just quitted the service with credit. One Sunday morning he was returning from the bakehouse with the family's dinner carried in a tin upon his head. A boy saw him who knew he had just left the army. Going behind the unconscious ex-soldier, the urchin, in sharp tones, shouted:—

"Attention!"

At the old word of command down came the hands with a slap at the side, and away went the tin with the Sunday's dinner into the gutter.

Habit was too much for him.

Sir Walter Scott tells how, in his class at school, there was one boy succeeded in keeping above him. All his efforts to reach the top of the class were in vain. At last Scott noticed that, when this boy was asked a question, he always fumbled with a cent in button on his waistcoat. Watching an opportunity, he slyly cut this button off.

When the next question came to the head of the class, the boy's fingers, as usual, sought the cent. It was gone! He looked down in confusion, and seemed to lose his self-possession, and in a moment Scott had gained the coveted place. Nor are human beings alone the creatures of habit. We must all have noticed how soon animals acquire them.

A gentleman at the head of a firm had occasion to take, in the horse and trap, a round usually made by his traveler. He then found out the intemperate habits of his servant by noticing that the horse tried to stop at nearly all the public houses.

Indeed, horses would seem to be very quick at acquiring any habit, and very tenacious of them.

During the late war a battle took place near a field in which a number of superior cavalry horses were inclosed. After standing to the firing for some time, and showing signs of great restiveness, the suddenly forced gates, charged a number of mules and put them to flight, killing two. They did not cease charging in one direction and another until the flying mass was over.—*Selected.*

Two Men.

I knew two neighbors, old Californians, who had about equal fortunes. They were both old settlers, both rich, and both much respected. In that fearful year, 1853, when the lying and destitute immigrants literally crawled on hands and knees over the Sierras, trying to reach the settlements, one of these men drove all his cattle up to the mountains, butchered them and fed the starving. He had his Mexicans pack all the mules with flour, which at that time cost almost its weight in gold, and push on night and day over the mountains to meet the strangers there and feed them, so that they might have strength to reach his ranch, where they could have shelter and rest.

The other man, cold and cautious, saw his opportunity and embraced it. He sat at home and sold his wheat and mules and meat, and with the vast opportunities for turning money to account in that new country, soon became almost a prince in fortune.

But his generous neighbor died a beggar in Idaho, where he had gone to try to make another fortune. He literally had not money enough to buy a shroud. As he died among strangers by the roadside, he was buried without even so much as a pine board coffin. I saw his grave only last year. Some one had set up a rough granite stone at the head. And that is all. No name—not even a letter or date. Nothing. But that boulder was fashioned by the hand of Almighty God, and in the little seams and dots and mossy scars that cover it, we can read the rubric that chronicles the secret virtues of this one dead man on the snowy mountains of Idaho.

The children of the "Prince" are in Paris. Upheld by his colossal wealth, their lives seem to embrace the universal world. He is my friend. He buys all my books and reads every line I write. When he comes to this sketch he will understand it. And he ought to understand, too, that all respect, admiration and love which the new land on one gave these two men, gathers around and is buried beneath that moss-grown granite stone; and that I know, even with all his show of splendor, that his heart is as cold and empty as that dead man's hand.—*Joaquin Miller.*

A STORY ON VANCE.

Senator Zebulon Vance is the hero of this story, and it is Wade Hampton who tells it: Zeb's client had been worsted in the lower court and he took an appeal. It was his first argument in the State Supreme Court and you may know was a tremendously heavy one. When the judges came to render a decision the Chief Justice quoted Vance's argument in full. As he went along Vance looked around at at the other lawyers in a way that showed he felt sorry for them, though, of course, he didn't want to appear too proud. But he couldn't conceal his opinion that that argument was the greatest one ever presented to the courts. For the judges who had sense enough to see this he felt the deepest respect. Well, after a time the Chief Justice finished the reading of that argument of Vance. Then he paused for a moment, and with judicial deliberation said: "For the reasons we affirm the decision of the court below."—Ex.

THOUGHTFUL PARAGRAPHS.

Some men seem never to grow old. Always active in thought, always ready to adopt new ideas, they are never chargeable with bigotism. Satisfied yet not dissatisfied, settled yet not unsettled, they always enjoy the present while looking forward to the future with hope.

Next to moral weakness, a fear of the difficulties to be met is undoubtedly the most unfortunate mental trait of any young person.

WHERE SUCCESSFUL MEN COME FROM.

It is a noteworthy fact that many of the most prosperous business men were brought up on a farm. There is something about farm life which develops the qualities of honesty, economy, perseverance and observation. The farm boy trained to simple wants and simple ways, and who learns what a dollar is worth by actually earning it, has a solid foundation on which a business education can build an enduring structure. As soon as he can toddle along he is taught to pick berries, and help about the house, and a year or two afterwards he makes himself generally useful, and he does a hundred odd chores. Each other member of the family is a special committee to point out the mischief of idleness.

The district school is a mile or more away, and to it he must walk—always walk—through dust mud or snow drifts. Though his schooling be rude, it is solid, as far as it goes. Though learning be slow, the schoolmaster's ferule is swift and the boy is taught to take the consequences of his own acts like a man. Whatever its faults, the country school is prompt to discourage shirking, idleness, and most forms of unmanliness, and to encourage punctuality, steadiness and self-reliance.

Everything tends to make the country boy practical. Out-of-door life and continual exercise give him good health, a sound constitution and freedom from nervous troubles which stand him in good stead if he enters into the rush, turbulence and fever of business life in a city.

It may be that the nearest saloon is five or ten miles away from the country boy's home. But if it be nearer, he does not care to be seen in its vicinity. His teaching and the sentiments of his neighbors are such as to inculcate sobriety as well as thrift and steadiness.

So farm life tends to develop four of the qualities found in a successful business man—honesty, economy, industry and observation. Only two qualities more are needed to insure business success. These are good judgment and adaption to circumstances. With this combination, knowledge of business methods is quickly obtained when opportunity comes, and business success is apt to follow.—*Selected.*

TAKING AND GIVING OFFENSE.

If the people in the world have had friends whom now they know no more, yet with whom they never have had any quarrel. "There seemed to be some coldness, and we left off seeing each other," is the excuse; and no more is known, at least on one side. A candid talk might reconcile everything; but there is no such talk, and each goes his way with a thorn in his breast—a miserable state of things enough, but a very common one. Ten to one a falsehood is at the bottom of it; perhaps only a look misinterpreted; perhaps nothing. We all wish that one who is offended with us would candidly state the reason. To clasp a hand in honest friendship one day, and on the next receive a distant bow and a glance of mysterious reproach, is very hard, and often very cruel.—*Carthage Blade.*

Farm Life.

A writer in Scribner's Magazine says that it is a common remark that farm life is not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits of the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the safest and most natural occupation, an thought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his fields. How many ties, how many resources; his friendship with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees, the satisfaction in his growing crops, his improved fields, his intimacy with nature, with bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces, his cooperation with the clouds, the sun, the season, frost, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers, which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It drives out the poison, it humbles him, teaches him prudence and reverence, and restores to the people those who are sent to the cities to be ruined. Only touch of it, so that sap runs, and radiate your children after you have made your work is done.

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