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THE DEMOCRAT.

THE DEMOCRAT.
The Advertiser's
FAVORITE.
RATES LOW.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor. WE MUST WORK FOR THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE. SCOTLAND NECK N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889. VOL. V. NO. 35. Subscription \$1.50 per Year.

STATE DIRECTORY.

David G. Fowle, of Wake county, Governor; salary \$3,000.
Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance county, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
William L. Saunders, of Wake county, Secretary of State; salary \$2,000.
George W. Sanderlin, of Wayne county, Auditor; salary \$1,500.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake county, Treasurer; salary \$3,000.
Salley M. Finger, of Catawba county, Superintendent of Public Instruction; salary \$1,500.
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J. C. Birdsong, of Wake county, State Librarian; salary \$750.
J. D. Boushall, of Camden county, Chief clerk to Auditor; salary \$1,000.

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SENATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Supt. Pub. Instruction, and Attorney-General.

SUPREME COURT.

William N. H. Smith, of Wake, Chief Justice. A. S. Merrimon, of Wake, J. J. Davis, of Franklin, James B. Shepherd, of Beaufort, A. C. Avery, of Burke, Associate Justices. Salaries of Chief Justice and Associate Justices each \$2,000.
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 Northampton; 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. McCann, Dem.; Fourth District, R. H. Dunn, 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.—P. L. Emry.
House.—W. H. Anthony, T. H. Taylor.

Will A. Daniel, County Supt. Public Schools.
W. F. Parker, County Treasurer.
B. I. Allbrook, Sheriff.
L. Vinson, Register of Deeds.
J. T. Gregory, Clerk Superior Court.
W. B. Whitehead, Coroner.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

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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. 11th.
March and November Courts are for civil cases only except jail cases.

SCOTLAND NECK—TOWN DIRECTORY.

E. E. Hilliard, Mayor; C. W. Dunn, Town Constable.
Town Commissioners.—W. A. Dunn, R. H. Smith, Jr., Dr. R. M. Johnson, M. Oppenheimer.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal, Rev. Walter Smith, Pastor.
Baptist, Rev. J. D. Hufham, D. D. Pastor.
Methodist, Rev. Mr. Harrison, Pastor in charge.
Primitive Baptist, Elder A. J. Moore, Pastor.

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Polite servants, good accommodations and every attention that may be desired. Location just in front of Court-House.
Livery attached. Terms reasonable.
Stop at Southern Hotel.
Hacks to and from depot free of charge.

KISS HER AND TELL HER SO.

You've a neat wife at home, John,
As sweet as you wish to see,
As faithful and gentle hearted,
As fond as wife can be;
A genuine, home-loving woman,
Not caring for fuss and show;
She's dearer to you than life, John;
Then kiss her and tell her so.

Your dinners are promptly served, John,
As likewise your breakfast and tea;
Your wardrobe is always in order,
With buttons where buttons should be.
Her house is a cozy nest, John,
A heaven of rest below;
You think she's a rare little treasure;
Then kiss her and tell her so.

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

No. III.

TO SCOTLAND NECK DEMOCRAT:

In describing the great evils which existed in the management of railroads at the time of the passage of the interstate commerce bill by Congress the interstate commerce commission in their report say, amongst other things that personal discrimination in rates was sometimes made under the plausible pretense of encouraging manufacturers or other industries. It was perhaps made a bargain in the establishment of some new business or in its removal from one place to another that its promoters should have rates more favorable than were given to the public at large; and this, though really a public wrong, because tending to destroy existing industries in proportion as it unfairly built up others, was generally defended by the parties to it on the ground of public benefit.

Local discriminations, though not at first blush so unjust and offensive, have nevertheless been exceedingly mischievous, and if some towns have grown, others have withered away under their influence. In some sections of the country if rates were maintained as they were at the time the interstate commerce law took effect, it would have been practically impossible for a new town, however thick its natural advantages, to acquire the prosperity and the strength which would make it a rival of the towns which were specially favored in rates; for the rates themselves would establish for it indefinitely a condition of subordination and dependence to "trade centers." The tendency of railroad competition has been to press the rates down and still further down at these trade centers, while the depression at intermediate points has been rather upon business than upon rates. In very many cases it has resulted in the charging of more for a short haul than for a long haul on the same line in the same direction; and though this has been justified by railroad managers as resulting from the necessities of the situation, it is not to be denied that the necessity has in many cases been artificially created and without sufficient reason.

The inevitable result was that this management of the business had a direct and very decided tendency to strengthen unjustly the strong among the customers and to depress the weak. These were very great evils, and the indirect consequences were even greater and more pernicious than the direct, for they tended to fix in the public mind a belief that injustice and inequality in the employment of public agencies were not condemned by the law, and that success in business was to be sought for in favoritism rather than in legitimate competition and enterprise.

The evils of free transportation of persons were not less conspicuous than those which have been mentioned. This, where it extended beyond the persons engaged in railroad service, was commonly favoritism in a most unjust and offensive form. Free transportation was given not only to secure business but to conciliate the favor of localities and of public bodies; and, while it was often demanded by persons who had, or claimed to have, influence which was

capable of being made use of to the prejudice of the railroads, it was also accepted by public officers of all grades and of all varieties of service. In these last cases the pass system was particularly obnoxious and baneful, for if any return was to be made or was expected of public officers, it was of something which was not theirs to give, but which belonged to the public or to constituents.

A ticket entitling one to free passage by rail was often more effective in enlisting the assistance and support of the holder than its value in money would have been, and in a great many cases it would be received and availed of when the offer of money, made to accomplish the same end, would have been spurned as a bribe. Much suspicion of public men resulted, which was sometimes just, but also sometimes unjust and cruel; and some deterioration of the moral sense of the community, traceable to this cause, was unavoidable while the abuse continued. The parties most frequently and most largely favored were those possessing large means and having large business interests.

The general fact came to be that in proportion to the distance they were carried those able to pay the most paid the least.

One without means had seldom any ground on which to demand free transportation, while with wealth he was likely to have many grounds on which he could make it for the interest of the railroad company to favor him, and he was sometimes favored with free transportation not only for himself and his family but for business agents also, and even sometimes for his customers. The demand for free transportation was often in the nature of blackmail, and was yielded to unwillingly and through fear of damaging consequences from a refusal. But the evils were present as much when it was extorted as when it was freely given.

Stop, reader! Go back to the beginning of this article, and read it over again and then again; for almost every sentence deserves to be underscored and particularly impressed upon your memory. Remember that the interstate commerce commission is composed of learned, patriotic and able men of national reputation; that these gentlemen: Thomas M. Cooley, William R. Morrison, Augustus Schoonmaker, Allice F. Walker and Walter L. Bragg, all men of integrity and ability and so regarded by all men, have thoroughly investigated this subject and know whereof they speak. See what they say of the free pass system: "particularly obnoxious and baneful." "A ticket entitling one to free passage by rail was often more effective in enlisting the assistance and support of the holder than its value in money would have been, and in a great many cases it would be received and availed of when the offer of money, made to accomplish the same end would have been spurned as a bribe." For what purpose do the railroad managers issue free passes to our congressmen, our legislators, our judges, our solicitors and our State officers? Is it because these persons are any more entitled to free transportation than the humblest and poorest citizen who helps to pay taxes to support the convicts that build and repair these railroads? Don't you know, my reader, that these passes are given to these public officers for the purpose of obtaining their assistance in the performance of their official duties? Do you suppose, or are you so blind as to believe that these passes are given because of any personal regard? Just ask yourself the question, every day for a week, and ask every man you meet during that time, and if at the end of the week you still believe these passes are given for no sinister purpose, then, poor simple creature—I am sorry for you. I ask every person who reads this article, every evening after supper, as he sits on the porch enjoying himself with his family and his good neighbors who have dropped in for a social chat to discuss this question: Why is it that our State officers, our judges, our solicitors, our congressmen, and our legislators and the editors of news papers, who ought to stand as beacon lights to give warning of the shoals and breakers, or as sentinels upon the watch tower to proclaim the approach of danger, all have free passes on the railroads of the State? Let this be a subject of debate every where for the next week and then tell me, if you can, one single honest motive which prompts the giving of these free passes.

HENRY W. GRADY.

AT RICHMOND COLLEGE.

Hon. Henry W. Grady, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, spoke before the literary societies of the University of Virginia last week. We give his closing thoughts: "Your republic—on the glory of which depends all that men hold dear—is menaced with great dangers. Against these dangers defend her as you would the most precious concerns of your own life. Against the dangers of centralizing all political powers put the approved and imperishable principle of local self-government. Between the rich and the poor now drifting into separate camps build up the great middle class, that neither drunk with wealth nor embittered by poverty, shall lift up the suffering and control the strong. To the jangling of races and creeds that threaten the courts of men and the temples of God oppose, the home and the citizen—homogeneous and honest people—and the simple faith that sustained your fathers and mothers in their stainless lives and led them serene and smiling into the valley of the shadow.

"Let it be understood in my parting words to you that I am no pessimist as to this republic. I always bet on sunshine in America. I know that my country has reached the point of perilous greatness, and that strange forces not to be measured or comprehended are hurrying her to heights that dazzle and blind all mortal eyes—but I know that beyond the uttermost glory is enthroned the Lord God Almighty, and that when the hour of her trial has come He will lift up His everlasting gates and bend down above her in mercy and love. For with her, He has surely lodged the ark of His covenant with the sons of men."

In Fidelity of Water.

It is related of the late Emory Storrs that when sitting around a table with a number of legal friends he insisted on drinking ice water. They taunted him for his abstemiousness, saying: "What is there in water? You can say nothing for it." Picking up his glass, he exclaimed: "How do you expect to improve upon the beverage furnished by nature? Here it is—Adam's glass—about the only gift that has descended undimmed from the Garden of Eden? Nature's common carrier—not created in the rottenness of fermentation, not distilled over guilty fires? Virtues and not vices are its companions. Does it cause drunk eness, disease, death, cruelty to women and children? Will it plague the person, mortgage on the stock, farm and furniture? Will it consume wages and income in advance and ruin men in business? No! But it floats in white gossamer clouds far up in the quiet summer sky, and hovers in dreamy mist over the merry faces of all our sparkling lakes. It veils the woods and hills of earth's landscapes in a purple haze, where filmy lights and shadows drift hour after hour. It piles itself in tumbled masses of cloud domes and thunderheads, draws the electric flash from its mysterious hiding places, and seams and shocks the wide air with vivid lines of fire. It is carried by the winds, and falls in rustling curtains of liquid drapery over all the thirsty woods and fields, and fixes in God's mystic Eastern heavens His beautiful bow of promise, glorified with a radiance that seems reflected but of heaven itself.

It gleams in the frost crystals of the mountain tops and the dew of the valleys. It silently creeps up to each leaf in the myriad forests of the world and tints each fruit and flower. It is here in the grass blades of the meadows, and there where the corn waves its tassels and the wheat is billowing! It gems the depths of the desert with the glad green oasis, winds in oceans round the whole earth, and roars its hoarse, eternal anthems on a hundred thousand miles of coast! It claps its hands in the flashing wave crests of the sea, laughs in the little rapids of the brooks, kisses the dripping, moss-covered, old oaken well buckets in a countless host of happy homes!

LOOK AT YOUR WATCH.

WHY THE NUMERALS ON WATCH DIALS DIFFER FROM THOSE IN COMMON USE.

In a recent conversation with a *Star* reporter a prominent jeweler of Madison Lane told the following story to explain why the Roman numerals printed on the dials of watches and clocks differ from those in common use. He said:

"It is nothing but a tradition among watchmakers, but the custom has always been preserved. You may or you may not know that the first clock that in any way resembled those now in use was made by Henry Vick in 1370. He made it for Charles V. of France, who has been called 'The

Now, Charles was wise in a good many ways. He was wise enough to recover from England most of the land which Edward III. had conquered, and he did a good many other things which benefited France. But his early education had been somewhat neglected, and he probably would have had trouble in passing a Civil Service examination in those enlightened ages. Still he had the reputation for wisdom, and I thought that it was necessary, in order to keep it up, that he should also be supposed to possess book learning. The latter was a subject he was extremely touchy about.

"So the story runs in this fashion, although I will not vouch for the language, but put it in that of the present day: "Yes, the clock works well," said Charles, "but, being anxious to find some fault with a thing he did not understand, you have got the figures on the dial wrong?" "Wherein, your majesty?" asked Vick. "That four should be four ones," said the king. "You are wrong, your majesty," said Vick. "I am never wrong!" thundered the king. "Take it away and correct the mistake!" and corrected it was, and from that day to this 4 o'clock on a watch or clock dial has been IIII, instead of IV. The tradition has been faithfully followed."—N. Y. Star.

CHANDLER, FORAKER AND SHELMAN.

Rev. W. H. Wills' death.

FERRON DEMOCRAT:—We notice the Legislature of New Hampshire has just re-elected Wm. E. Chandler to the U. S. Senate. This is a National Calamity, and we may now look out for war upon the South headed by this leader of the bloody shirt legion. It is a pity there is no way to get rid of such men as Chandler, Foraker, Sherman, and we might add the crazy "negropoli" George W. Cable. These men try to make the impression that they are the most patriotic when really they are doing all in their power to bring about a dissolution of the Union. They would be glad at any time to see the South plunged into a race war, and they would lend their aid in any way to have the white race at the South exterminated. But they will pass away in the near future, they cannot live forever and it will be a happy day for the whole country when the skins of such tormentors are devoured by worms.

The idea suggested by the *Roadside News* of making grants to the penitentiary and selling the same to the farmers of the State at about cost is a capital one and meets the approval of the farming class generally. It would be an excellent thing and would save thousands of dollars to the people of the State and guarantee them a pure manure. Now let the Press of the State and the Farmers' Alliance urge this thing before the penitentiary authorities. The *Roadside News* deserves much praise for being the first to advance this idea. We have heard the idea most favorably endorsed by farmers in this section.

We are much grieved to hear of the death of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Wills at his home near Brinkleyville. He died Saturday night the 22nd inst. after a long illness following an attack of paralysis. He was for many years an active and hard working pastor in the M. P. Church. He was noted throughout the State as being a most exemplary and Christian gentleman. He raised a large family of children and in so doing has well demonstrated the truth of Solomon's Proverb, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." He leaves a devoted wife and seven children to mourn his loss; one of these, the Rev. Dr. H. Wills is now President of the N. C. Conference Methodist Protestant Church.

A good man has gone to his reward. The following lines from Bryant's "Thanatopsis" will well and truly apply to his life and death: "So live that when thy summons comes to join The innumerable caravan that moves To the tall realms of shade where each takes His chamber in the silent halls of death, Thou go not like the quarry slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed By an untrusting trust, approach thy grave Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspeptic Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

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Denote an impure state of blood and are looked upon by many with suspicion. Acker's Blood Purifier will remove impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. There is nothing that will so thoroughly build up the constitution, purify and strengthen the whole system, as Acker's Blood Purifier. Guaranteed by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

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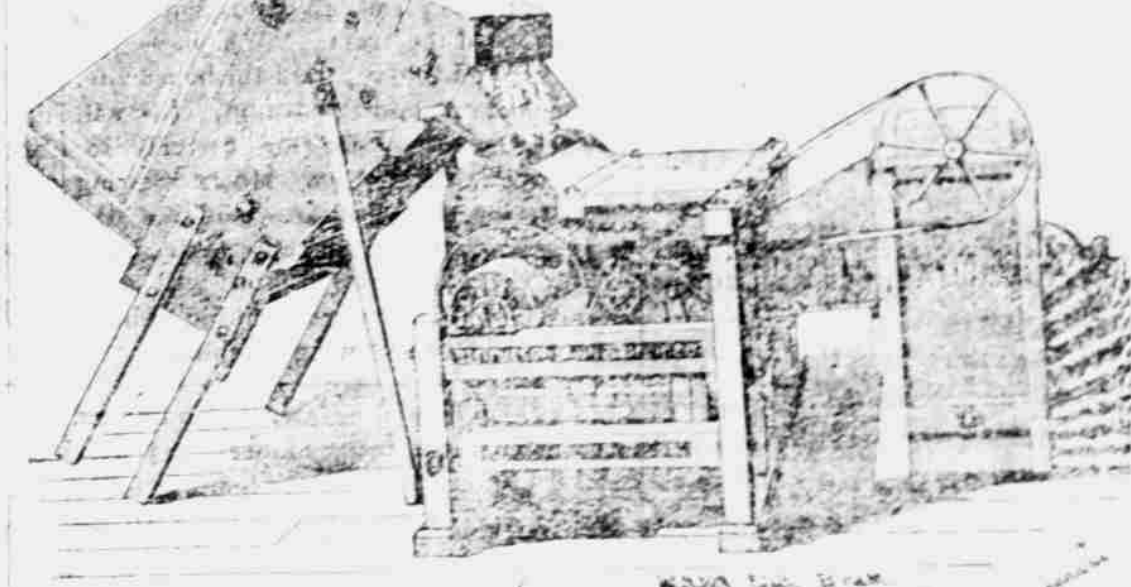
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