

THE DEMOCRAT.

A Baby Hand.

"Big time tonight," the drummers said,
 "Asks support they sat them down;
 "To-morrow's Sunday, and now's our
 chance
 To illuminate the town."
 "Glad!" cried Bill Barnes, the jolliest—
 "The favorite of all;
 "Yesterday's our troubles now
 And hold high carnival."
 They supper done the mail arrives;
 Each man his letters scanning,
 With fresh quotations—up or down—
 His busy brain is cranning.
 Bill Bill—why what's come over him—
 Why turned so quick about;
 He says, just as his pants start forth,
 "I guess I won't go out!"
 His letter here no written word,
 No prayer for vice to flee;
 Only a tracing of a hand—
 A baby hand—of three.
 What picture comes before his mind—
 What does his memory paint?
 A baby hand at mother's knee—
 His little white rabet saint.
 What comes a man for ridicule
 Who wins a victory grand?
 Full sleep in peace, his brow was smoothed
 By a shadowy little hand.
 Naught like the weak things of this world
 The power of sin withstand;
 No shield between man's soul and wrong
 Save a little baby hand.

The Breaks of Genius.

(N. Y. Ledger.)
 They relate the following characteristic anecdote of two famous painters of antiquity: Apelles having proceeded to Rhodes to visit Protogenes, who lived there, went immediately to his house, but not finding him at home, in order to let him understand who had called, he took a brush and drew an exceedingly fine line on a piece of canvas. An old woman, the housekeeper of Protogenes, did not fail to inform him on his return that there had come a man asking for him, who, instead of telling his name, made a stroke on canvas. Protogenes, casting his eye upon this line, knew at once that it could be the production of no other but Apelles. But tracing another with still greater nicety, and of a different color, above the first, he went abroad again, ordering his housekeeper to show it to the stranger, if he should return. Apelles came back immediately after, and drew a third line, above the two former, in such a style that it was impossible to make one more delicate. Protogenes, on his return, acknowledged that he was beaten, and that it was not in his power to draw a finer line than this last. He hastened to the harbor to find out his guest, and received him joyfully. The piece of canvas was carefully preserved, and became the admiration of posterity, particularly of the masters of the art. It was still to be seen at Rome in the time of Augustus, and people went to behold it with astonishment a large piece of canvas where there was nothing but three lines, so delicately touched as to be scarcely perceptible; but it was burnt in a fire which broke out in the palace.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrant, Pastor United Brethren Church, Elm Mount, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and an amount as well, gaining 25 lbs. in weight."
 Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folk's Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial had convincing evidence, I am convinced Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, bests ten all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousands of friends is to urge them to try it. Price trial bottles at E. T. Whitehead & Co.'s drug store. Regular sizes 50c. and \$1.00."

From the *Centinel*, Kansas City, Mo., December 1st, 1887.
 There is nothing so valuable to us as health, but we do not realize this until we are deprived of it. How many of our readers awake in the morning with dull pains in the back and head, and find it a hard task to perform daily duties? These are symptoms of Malaria, and we know from personal trial they will be completely eradicated by Shallenberger's Anti-Septic for Malaria. It is a simple and of easy remedy, and we advise our readers to try it.

Sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills (little pills). For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS LETTER TO THE FAYETTEVILLE CENTENNIAL.

Gentlemen.—Your letter inviting me to attend North Carolina's centennial to be held at Fayetteville on the 21st of November next was duly received, but this acknowledgment has been delayed under the hope that an improvement in my health would enable me to be present as invited. As the time approaches I find that cherished hope unrealized and that I must regretfully confess my inability to join you in the commemorative celebration. It has been my sincere wish to meet the people of the "Old North State" on the occasion which will naturally cause them with just pride to trace the historic river of their years to its source in the colony of Albemarle.

All along that river stand monuments of fidelity to the inalienable rights of the people, even when an infant successfully resisting executive usurpation and in the defence of the privileges guaranteed by charter boldly defying kings, lords, and commons. Always self-reliant, yet not vainly self-asserting, she provided for her own defence while giving material aid to her neighbors as she regarded all the British colonies of America. Thus she sent troops armed and equipped for service in both Virginia and South Carolina; also dispatched a ship from the port of Wilmington with food for the sufferers in Boston after the closing of that port by Great Britain. In her declaration that the cause of Boston was the cause of all there was not only the assertion of a community of rights and a purpose to defend them, but self-abrogation of the commercial advantages which would probably accrue from the closing of a rival port, without diminution of regard for the great and good men of the other colonies. I have been led to special veneration for the men of North Carolina as the first to distinctly declare for State Independence, and from first to last to uphold the right of a people to govern themselves. I do not propose to discuss the vexed questions of the Mecklenburg Resolutions of May, 1775, which from the similarity of expression to the great Declaration of Independence of July, 1776, have created much contention, because the claim of North Carolina rests on a broader foundation than the resolves of the meeting at Mecklenburg, which deserves to be preserved as the outburst of a brave, liberty-loving people, on the receipt of news of the combat at Concord between British soldiers and citizens of Massachusetts. The broader foundations referred to are the records of events preceding and succeeding the meeting at Mecklenburg and the proceedings of the Provincial Congress which met at Hillsboro' in August, 1775. Before this Congress convened North Carolina, in disregard of opposition by the Governor, had sent delegates to represent her in the general congress to be held in Philadelphia, and denounced the attack upon Boston, and had appointed committees of safety with such far-reaching functions as belong to Revolutionary times only. The famous Stamp act of Parliament was openly resisted by men of highest reputation, a vessel bringing the stamps was seized and the commanders bound not to permit them to be landed. These things were done in open day by men who were not disguised and shunned no question. Before the Congress of the province had assembled the last royal Governor of North Carolina had fled to escape from the indignation of a people who, burdened but not beat by oppression, had resolved to live or die as freemen. The Congress at Hillsboro' went earnestly to work not merely to declare independence, but to provide the means of maintaining it. The Congress feeling quite equal to the occasion, proceeded to make laws for raising and organizing troops, for supplying money, and to meet the contingency of a blockade of her seaports offered incentives to stimulate the production of the articles most useful in time of war. On the 12th of April, 1776, the Continental Congress being then in session and with much diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued under this condition of affairs, the North Carolina Congress resolved "that the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in

declaring independency and forming foreign alliances, reserving to the colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony," &c., &c.

This I believe was the first distinct declaration for the separation from Great Britain and State independence, and there is much beside priority to evoke admiration. North Carolina had by many acts of resistance to the British authorities provoked their vengeance, yet she dared to lead in defiance; but no danger, however dread, in the event of her isolation could make her accept cooperation save with the reservation of supremacy in regard to her own Constitution and laws—the sacred principle of "community independence" and government founded on the consent of the governed. After having done her whole duty in the war for independence and become a free, sovereign, and independent State, she entered into the Confederation with these rights and powers recognized as unbridled. When experience proved the Articles of Confederation to be inadequate to the needs of government she agreed to a general convention for their amendment. The convention did not limit its labors to amendment of the articles, but proceeded to form a new plan of government, and adhering to the cardinal principle that governments must be derived from the consent of the governed, submitted the new plan to the people of the several States to be adopted or rejected as each, by and for itself, should decide. It is to be remembered that the Articles of Confederation for the "United States of America" declared that the "union shall be perpetual," and that no alteration should be made in the said articles unless it should be confirmed by the legislatures of every State. True to her creed of State-sovereignty, North Carolina recognized the power of such States as chose to do so to withdraw from the Union, and by the same token her own unqualified right to decide whether or not she would subscribe to the proposed compact for a more perfect union, and in which it is to be observed the declaration for perpetuity was omitted. In the hard school of experience she had learned the danger to popular liberty from a government which could claim to be the final judge of its own powers. She had fought a long and devastating war for State independence and was not willing to put jeopardsy the priceless jewel she had gained. After a careful examination it was concluded that the proposed Constitution did not sufficiently guard against usurpation by the usual resort to application of powers not expressly granted, and declined to act upon the general assurances that the deficiency would soon be supplied by the needed amendments. In the mean time State after State had acceded to the new Union until the requisite number had been obtained for the establishment of the "Constitution being the same." With characteristic self-reliance North Carolina confronted the prospect of isolation and calmly resolved if so it must be to stand alone rather than subject to hazard her most prized possession—community independence. Confiding in the security offered by the first ten amendments to the Constitution, especially the ninth and tenth of the series, North Carolina voluntarily acceded to the new Union. The tenth amendment restricted the functions of the Federal Government to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States, all of which were expressly stipulated. Ever made it on exhibition in Boston. It is 153 feet 7 inches long, 46 inches wide, double thickness and weighs 1,424 pounds. The hides of 65 animals were used for its manufacture.—EX.

her it may be said, as it was of Sir Walter Scott in his youth, that he was "always the first in a row and the last out of it." In the peaceful repose which followed the Revolution all her interests were progressive.

Farms, school-houses, and towns rose over a subdued wilderness, and with a mother's joy she saw her sons distinguished in the public service by intelligence, energy, and perseverance, and by the integrity without which all other gifts are but as tinsel. North Carolina grew apace in all which constitutes power until 1812 she was required as a State of the Union to resist aggressions on the high seas in the visitation of American merchant vessels and the impressment of American seamen by the armed cruisers of Great Britain.

Those seamen generally belonged to the New England States, none probably were North Carolinians, but her old spirit was vital still. To the cause of one was the cause of all, as she announced when Boston was under embargo. At every roll-call for the common defence she answered "Here!" When biased peace returned she stacked her arms for which she had no prospective use. Her love for her neighbors had been tried and not found wanting in the time of their need. Why should she anticipate hostility from them?

The envy, selfish jealousy, and criminal hate of a Cain did not come near to her heart. If not to suspect such vice in others be indiscreet credulity it is a knightly virtue and part of an honest nature. In many years of military and civil service it has been my good fortune to know the sons of North Carolina under circumstances of trial, and I could make a list of those deserving honorable mention which would too far extend this letter already I fear tediously long. Devotion to principle, self-reliance, and indelexible adherence to resolution when adopted, accompanied by conservative caution, were the characteristics displayed by North Carolina in both her colonial and State history. All these qualities were exemplified in her action on the day the anniversary of which you commemorate. If there be any—not probably to be found with you, but possibly elsewhere—who shall ask, "How then could North Carolina consistently enact her ordinance of secession in 1861?" he is referred to the Declaration of Independence of 1776, to the Articles of Confederation of 1777 for a perpetual union of the States and the secession of States from the Union so established; to the treaty of 1783 recognizing the independence of the States severally and distinctively; to the Constitution of the United States, with its first ten amendments; to the time-honored resolutions of 1798 and 1799; that from these one and all he may learn that the State having won her independence by heavy sacrifices, had never surrendered it nor had ever attempted to delegate the inalienable rights of the people. How valiantly her sons bore themselves in the war between the States the lists of the killed and wounded testify. She gave them a sacrificial offering on the altar of the liberties their fathers had won and had left as an inheritance to their posterity. Many sleep far from the land of their nativity. Peace to their ashes. Honor to their memory and the mother who bore them.

Faithfully,
 JEFFERSON DAVIS.

An Immense Leather Belt.

One of the largest leather belts ever made is on exhibition in Boston. It is 153 feet 7 inches long, 46 inches wide, double thickness and weighs 1,424 pounds. The hides of 65 animals were used for its manufacture.—EX.

Even the most vigorous and hearty people have at times a feeling of weariness and lassitude. To dispel this feeling take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla; it will impart vigor and vitality.

There are times when a feeling of lassitude will overcome the most robust, when the system craves for pure blood, to furnish the elements of health and strength. The best remedy for purifying the blood is Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Gov. Fowle at Fayetteville.

At the opening of the Centennial last week, Gov. Fowle spoke eloquently. Among the stirring things that he said, the following paragraph is especially beautiful:

It is with great pleasure that I stand here to-day and see collected for patriotic purpose so many representatives of the entire population of North Carolina. Just a century ago our patriotic ancestors in convention assembled ratified the glorious Constitution of the United States, under which the several States of the Union have become great and prosperous and powerful, and the Government itself a leading power of the world. Our strength, our development, our prosperity have been and are due to that immortal instrument, which was the work of pure patriots and sagacious statesmen and was by far the best model of civil government which human virtue or wisdom has ever devised. For myself, in meditating upon it and considering it from its many well-proportioned sides, with reverence I say it, the bare conception of the Constitution of United States was the grandest creation since the Universe itself was made. Like that, it has its central luminary, around which attendant spheres revolve, even as each is turning upon its own axis. From time to time discordant ideas, like meteors, may flash across its orbit, but they are as powerless to arrest its progress as the meteor the world. I can see in line before me the ranks of the State Guard of North Carolina. Over them is flying the Stars and Stripes, typical of the union of the States. In those ranks here and there I see one who twenty-five years ago was serving under another flag and with his faith pledged to another allegiance, and yet to-day his eye becomes brighter as the flag of our country floats before him reminding him of the greatness of this Union of which North Carolina is a part. Confederate soldiers, you acted your part in the late unpleasantness at the command of your mother, North Carolina, and in your service to her you discharged the duty you owed your State. Cherish your recollections of your soldier life. Record every act performed by a Confederate soldier under the Stars and Bars, for I want you to be able to show to the witnessing world, if occasion should ever rise, that you are ready to surpass the record made then under another flag in your zeal and heroism in behalf of the flag for this reunited Union.

Cultivate this spirit of love of union, and a century hence instead of 20,000 enthusiastic North Carolinians celebrating the patriotic action of their ancestors, 200,000 will crowd these streets for the purpose of bearing testimony to the wisdom and valor and patriotism of our ancestors who for North Carolina ratified the Constitution of the United States.

Ballot Reform.

(Safford Express.)
 Perhaps the greatest danger that now threatens the Republic, is the lack of an honest expression of public sentiment at the ballot box. There is enough of manhood, honesty and intelligence to preserve the life of the Republic, if it can always be deliberately and emphatically asserted. Some method by which men can express their opinions without hurt, hindrance or temptation is what every patriot wants. The Australian Ballot system, which was tried in Massachusetts last week with such happy results is said to be the best remedy yet discovered for buldozing, bribing and "blocks of five" and it is also a strong bar to the assertion of ignorance. This system is needed in every State in the Union. It puts a premium on intelligence and honesty, which are highly prized in everything in America, except the ballot box and jury box.

The North can not object to the universal introduction of this system in the South, when it will practically disfranchise the negro, when the North has introduced it as a remedy against buldozing and cool blooded vote buying and German and Irish ignorance of the English tongue. Massachusetts sees the necessity of it, and how much more does North Carolina need it. The North needs it as an effective antidote for the base purposes of "fat frying;" the South needs it to maintain the existence of white supremacy without the semblance of foul play.

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Yours very truly,
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