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DOMESTIC COTTONS, WHITE GOODS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, HOSE, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, LADIES' AND MISSES' WRAPS, ALSO.

Every fresh article a Dry Goods House should have in Low, Medium and High-Priced Goods. One Price for every one; a child can buy of us as cheap as the best judge of Dry Goods. The same price to those who desire to purchase by mail as to those who visit our Store. We have the largest Stock in Baltimore, and carry the greatest variety of all kinds of Dry Goods. Orders for Samples will receive prompt attention. Customers when ordering Samples will please say "Black or Colors are desired, and give us an idea in regard to Price."
We supply Merchants the better class of Dry Goods, not to be had from Jobbers, and cut any length to suit their customers at lowest Price.
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Will always sell or trade.
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NORFOLK COLLEGE

FOR YOUNG LADIES, NORFOLK, VA.
Largest, Cheapest and Best
School in Tidewater Va. 250 students. 29 Teachers. Health record unsurpassed. ONLY \$42.50 A QUARTER for Board and Tuition. 7251f.

What is Good.

"What is the real good?" I asked in musing mood.
Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer,
Sneak my heart full sadly:
"The answer is not here."
Then within my bosom
Said this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret:
Kindness is the word."
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Henry Grady's Successor.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS TO SUCCEED HIM ON THE CONSTITUTION.

(Twin-City Daily.)
Admirers of Joel Chandler Harris of "Uncle Remus" fame will be interested to learn that he is to succeed the late Henry W. Grady as editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Mr. Harris has been doing editorial and literary work on the paper for a number of years, and his elevation to the post of editor-in-chief will hardly, therefore, be in the nature of a revolution. Capt. Howell, one of the owners, has almost given up the incessant grind of newspaper work and rarely writes outside of his favorite field of politics.

"Uncle Remus" is short and stubby, with a tattered face and hair unmistakably red. He can't be much short of forty, and is said to be so modest, as to blush upon the slightest provocation. It is told of him that when he paid his first visit to New York some years ago he went, from the depot straight to the business office of the Century. A clerk asked rather brusquely what was wanted. "I should like to see Mr. Gilder," replied Mr. Harris. The office attaches nudged each other, with a grin, and one of them facetiously replied that the editor would be "back in a month or so." The stranger flushed nervously and said he was very sorry, left his card in a little envelope on the desk and hastily departed. When one of the clerks opened the envelope and saw the name she nearly fainted, for the editor of the Century had been looking forward to Mr. Harris' arrival for a week. Not long after that the author of "Negro Folk Lore" went to England, and his flattering reception there quite took off the edge of this most remarkable and embarrassing shyness.

The Pulpit and the Stage.
Rev. F. M. Shirout, Pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, 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 am sound and well, gaining 26 lbs. in weight."
Arthur Love, Manager Love's Fanny Folks Combination, writes: "After thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at E. T. Whitehead & Co. Drug Store. Regular sizes 50c. and \$1.00.

Many people habitually endure a feeling of lassitude, because they think they have to. If they would take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla this feeling of weariness would give place to vigor and vitality.
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of Long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle at E. T. Whitehead & Co. Drugstore.

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD COMMISSIONS

No 6.

Unless there is some person or persons whose duty it is to see that the different railroads of the State conform to the law of the land, whose duty it is to see that the law pertaining to railroads is enforced, the enactment of statutes by the different legislatures is of little, if any, value.

The legislature of 1887 passed an act, declaring, amongst other things, that railroads should not make any unjust discriminations in the rates of charges for toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freights of any description. Yet this law seems to have been a dead letter, for all see that in 1889 the legislature passed an act declaring it unlawful for railroads in this State to discriminate against freights received from the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.

I have been told that the then president of the A. & N. C. R. R. complained that the W. & W. and R. & D. roads discriminated against his road at Goldsboro to the great and serious damage of the A. & N. C. road, notwithstanding the Act of 1887 forbidding such discrimination; and that the Act of 1889 was drawn by Gov. Fowle and passed at his special request to remedy this evil. I venture to predict, however, that this law will be disregarded, as the first was, and that the two roads running into Goldsboro will continue to make unjust discriminations against the A. & N. C. road; and that only a wise and fearless railroad commission can give any substantial and permanent relief for this and other evils.

Let me give you another instance: A gentleman of my acquaintance purchased a first class ticket from Raleigh to Greensboro of the R. & D. Company at a time when there was no unusual amount of travel. This ticket entitled its holder to a comfortable seat in a first class car, and upon failure of the company to comply with its part of the contract—to furnish this passenger with a comfortable seat in one of its first class cars—the holder of the ticket would be entitled to actual damages for violation of the contract. There was only one first class car attached to this train, it was very much crowded, and this passenger was compelled to stand up the most of the journey to Greensboro. Has he any remedy for this clear violation of its contract by the railroad company? Theoretically, yes—practically, no. He may sue the company, and at the end of long and vexatious litigation, recover his actual damages—a dollar or two, perhaps—having paid his lawyer for conducting the suit from twenty-five to fifty dollars. He therefore quietly submits to the grievance and the railroad company continues to crowd one hundred people into a car capable of accommodating only seventy-five.

Another instance: A lady living at a depot next to Durham desiring to go to a certain depot between Durham and Henderson takes the R. & D. cars at her depot at 6 P. M. and as she goes into Durham at 6:30 she meets coming out of Durham the Henderson & Durham train on its way to Henderson, and she has to remain in Durham twenty-four hours, whereas if the Henderson & Durham train had deferred its departure from Durham only five minutes she would have made connection with that train, and had no delay. This want of connection at Durham shows an utter disregard of and indifference to the convenience of the travelling public, is of no benefit whatever to the railroads concerned, is the result of rivalry between the two roads, and the people are powerless, under the present law, to prevent it. A proper railroad commission law would remedy this in short order. There are many similar cases in the State, but it would take too much time to refer to them in detail.

As I believe I have said before, it is a waste of legislative brain to enact laws concerning railroads unless there is some constituted authority to see that these laws are enforced. As far back as 1872 the legislature of our State passed a law requiring every railroad company to make an annual report to the governor of the operations of the year showing the amount of capital as by charter, the amount of capital stock paid in, the

SIMILAR.

Everett and Grady.

STRIKING SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE CAUSES OF THEIR LAST ILLNESS.

[Special Cor. to State Chronicle.]
Henderson, N. C. Dec. 31, 1889.—As I have seen no reference in the papers to the striking similarity between the causes of the last sickness and untimely death of the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and of the late lamented Henry W. Grady, both men so eminent for oratorical gifts and acquirements, I beg to recall them as a matter of mournful interest, especially to the South.

When Gen. Sherman captured Savannah (Dec. 22, 1864) he found that city in great destitution. It had a supply of rice but no other provisions. The deplorable condition of the people made such an impression on an officer in the victorious army that he applied to Gen. Sherman for permission to visit the Northern cities and by exchanging the rice the city owed to obtain the necessities of life for its starving citizens.

This noble undertaking met with a generous response on the part of the North. Public meetings were held in several of the cities—Philadelphia, New York, Boston and in others—which were largely attended and prominent, patriotic men made addresses, calling upon the people to contribute to the necessities of the people of Savannah.

At the meeting in Boston, Jan. 9, 1865, which was held in Faneuil Hall, the Hon. Edward Everett was invited to speak and consented. It was a very severe spell of weather, the hall was not heated, and Mr. Everett was suffering from a cold. His friends warned him that to attend the meeting in his condition of health might result very seriously. He persisted in going, saying that he could not refrain from commending such a worthy object to his countrymen.

When Mr. Everett arose to speak he insisted, against the earnest entreaties of his friends, upon taking off his overcoat. He spoke for over an hour with great earnestness, and irresistible eloquence, and at the close was much exhausted. Taking his seat he was seized with a chill, and had immediately to be carried to his home and to his bed; and in less time than Mr. Grady lasted after his speech the great heart of Edward Everett ceased to beat.

The above coincidences are very striking. Both men were remarkable for their oratorical powers. They were indisposed and from the same cause when called upon to perform the services asked of them. Their great talents could not have been engaged in a nobler or more congenial cause—for the theme of each was charity, and a plea for a reunited country. Death could not have come to either in a sublimer manner, for they sacrificed their life in the cause of their country—and as the last words of each fell upon the ears of his enraptured audience, it was as if the words of dying men were heard, which enforce attention like deep harmony. Let us hope the consciences of both the North and South will be awakened to renewed devotion to the public welfare, when they recall the last public utterances of these eminent men, and be consecrated afresh to feelings of brotherly love and mutual concession.

It is a source of great gratification to those North Carolinians who know him, that the Federal officer who so nobly interested himself in the people of Savannah is now a citizen of our State. Then, a Colonel commanding a regiment from New York city after the war he selected this State as his home, and now near the city of Statesville, dispenses the most generous hospitality and is ever in the front rank in all patriotic enterprises.

It is scarcely necessary to mention the name of Col. Julian Allen. Honor those to whom honor is due.
Wm. H. S. BROWN.

Persons advanced in years feel younger and stronger, as well as freer from the infirmities of age, by taking Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

One of Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pills, taken at night before going to bed, will move the bowels; the effect will astonish you.
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Subscribe to the DEMOCRAT.

Economy.

Old Homestead.

Benjamin Franklin was both of poor parents, a poor boy except in brains. Apprenticed to his older brother, he had scarcely a privilege beyond the drudgery of a printing office and his case of type. Finally, by economizing his time, he wrote out a little article, hoping to get it in the paper, but it was at once rejected by the inferior brain of his brother. On the good advice of "try, try again," Ben began to think up an expedient for success. He enlisted a friend to copy his manuscript and slip it in as a contributor. Then it slipped into the columns of the paper and attracted the better readers. Another and another followed, and the apprentice was much encouraged by his success. This led on to self-education and to his becoming one of our most serviceable patriots and diplomats. But the most practical feature in his character was economy. Well did he know and teach that a penny saved was even better than a penny made. To make and spend uselessly, in many cases, worse than not to make at all. The indolent man is bad enough—the spend-thrift is still worse.

The citizens of a New England town built their church and school house in its centre. Those living near the line said they needed a bell to ring them to an extra meeting. One said that as they were out of funds and had named their town Franklin, he thought the doctor would donate them a bell. So they wrote him, and received for answer, "I'll give you a library, believing sense to be better than sound."

In my boyish days a neighboring lad would pass through our lane on his way to school. Once or twice per week his mother would afford him a little dried chipped beef for his dinner. Falling in with him as he was passing, the dinner cloth would be unrolled and the beef devoured in a few minutes on the way. In vain was "Sam"—that was his name—told that at noon he would hunger and be sorry for not keeping his beef. Prodigal naturally, and never disciplined into self-denial, he could not or would not resist temptation. Solomon's book of Proverbs has two or three most significant chapters on indolence and prodigality, closing with one highly commending the virtuous, industrious, and frugal housewife. By turning to and reading this final chapter the query of "what constitutes a queen?" by Elizabeth Stuart, in the last number of *The Old Homestead*, will be handsomely solved, in accord, too, with her fine article. If any one desires to know the life of "Sam" as he grew to be a man, I answer that, however kind and generous he may have been, he never saved his slender earnings nor realized Agur's prayer against poverty.

Economy, however, means more than saving our earnings. It extends to saving time, to the use of the best means to accomplish the best ends. It may be said to cover the domain of a wise, successful, happy life. Rejecting the useless and the vicious, we choose the useful and the virtuous, that all our ways may be pleasant and our paths peace.

The Prosperous Farmer.

When lights are seen burning in his house before the break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on the breaking in of the winter of adversity. When you see him drive his work instead of his work driving him, it shows that he never will be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity. When he has a house separated away from the main building purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never builds his dwelling for a funeral pyre for his family, and perhaps himself. When his hog pen is boarded outside and in, it shows that he is "going the whole hog or none" in keeping plenty inside his house and poverty out. When his sled is safely housed in summer, and the farming implements covered both winter and summer, it plainly shows that he will have a good house over his head in the summer of early life and the winter of old age. When his cattle are properly shielded and fed in winter it evinces that he is acting accord-

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ing to scripture, which says that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast." When he is seen subsiding for a newspaper and paying for it in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest movements in agriculture, and that he will never get his walking papers to the land of poverty.—*Old Homestead*

A Reform in Farming.

Old Homestead.
Information from various parts of the south is to the effect that the farmers are planting and have already sown large areas of winter wheat and oats, and are determined to use every endeavor to raise large supply crops. The crops of small grain the present year were very good, and with the immense yields of corn and forage the bus. of the farmers are fuller than they have been in many a day.

The farmers were, as a mass, a great time in awakening to the importance of sowing large crops for provisions. They had clung stubbornly to king cotton as the monarch who was to save them. Instead of saving them it has almost beggared the farmers; it has placed a mortgage on their property and a lien on their stock; it ought them out in debt every year, and reduced them to a state little better than slavery.

Diversified crops, with cotton as a surplus, was the only remedy, but they were slow to adopt it. Here and there men of progressive ideas saw the danger and adopted the plan, but the masses continued to drift on in the same channel. A bad system of cropping and tenantry added to the disastrous result, and things were in an ugly shape.

One year ago the first organized and general step of retrenchment was inaugurated. In one short year what blessings it has brought! The entire country feels the magic of its power. Business is brisk, all manner of work are hopeful, and many old debts have been wiped out. If this much good has come in one year, what a great result will be reaped by persistent effort.

It is just to say that the farmers' alliance has been the root of this peaceful revolution. It has inaugurated a reform which has already borne best fruits, it is to be hoped they will urge their members to continue the same plans. And that they will persist, the large grain crops put in this fall evidence. There can be but one result—the independence and complete prosperity of the agricultural masses.

Hard at Work.

Nearly one hundred eminent persons are now engaged in preparing valuable and important contributions to *The Youth's Companion* for 1890.

Mr. Gladstone is getting together his reminiscences of Motley, the Historian; Justin McCarthy is writing all his personal recollections of great Prime Ministers; Sir Morell Mackenzie's thinking of what he shall say to *The Companion* readers on the training of their youth in youth; Captain Kennedy is recalling the exciting episodes of his five hundred different trips across the Atlantic, and making notes for his articles; P. T. Barnum is preparing the account of how he secured his White Elephant; General Wolsey, is arranging to tell the boys how they can endure hardships; Carroll D. Wright is weaving statistics about the boy and girl laborers of America, what they do, what they earn; Hon. James G. Blaine is writing a paper for our young politicians; popular authors are at work on serial stories; the Presidents of three leading American colleges will give advice to boys on their future; Tennyson and Swaine are to talk about the wonders of nature; Marion Harland promises to entertain the girls, while Lieutenant Schwatka will take the boys in imagination to the loneliest place in the United States.

There are hundreds of pleasures in store for *The Companion* readers of 1890. Every one is hard at work, as you see. \$1.75 will admit you to 52 weeks of these entertainments. Send for Fall Prospectus for 1890 to *The Youth's Companion*, Boston, Mass.

No liniment is in better repute or more widely known than Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It is a wonderful remedy.
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.