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Patent Roller Family Flour.

And all other grades of

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ALWAYS READY FOR HIRE

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NORFOLK COLLEGE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NORFOLK, VA.

Largest, Cheapest and Best

School in Tidewater Va. 250 students, 20 Teachers. Health record unsurpassed. ONLY \$42.50 A QUARTER for Board and Tuition.

7 25 1/2 ly.

If We Knew.

Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we should find it better,
Purer than we judge we should be—
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we juggle all 4-dells by mystic
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the inner
All the while we loathe the sin,
Could we know the powers working
To overthrow integrity,
We should judge each other's errors
With more patient charity.

If we knew the care and trials,
Knew the effort all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain,
Would the grim external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Would we help where now we hinder?
Would we pity where we blame?

Would we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force?
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source,
Seem not and all the evil
All the golden grain of good,
Or would we love each other better
If we only understood.

Women's Work.

The Country Editor's Life.

One of the beauties and charms
of an editor's life is in his dearest
being it on all occasions. No one
who has never feasted on the sweets
of that bliss can begin to take in
the glory of its happiness. He does
\$100 worth of advertising for a
month, gets a pass for a year,
rides \$25 worth and then he is
looked upon as a deadhead or a
half-down dead end. He "puffs" a
concert troupe \$10 worth and gets
\$1 in complimentaries, and is thus
passed "free." If the hall is crowded
he is begrudging the room he
occupies, for if his complimentaries
were paying tickets the troupe
would be so much in pocket.

He blows and puffs a church
festival free to any desired extent
and does the poster printing at half
rates and rarely gets a thank you
for it. It goes as part of his duty
as an editor. He does more work
gratuitously for the town and
community than all of the rest of
the population put together, and gets
paid for it all, while in many
instances where a man who donates
a few dollars to a fourth of July
celebration, base ball club, or
church, is gratefully remembered.
Oh, it is a sweet thing to be an
editor. He passes "free," you know.

Boys and Cigarettes in South Carolina.

(Hickory Press.)

The people of South Carolina have
waked up against the deadly cigar-
ette. The Legislature has passed an
act forbidding "any person or
persons, either by himself or
themselves, to sell, furnish, give, or
provide any minor or minors, with
cigarettes, tobacco, or cigarette paper,
or any substitute thereof."

The second section makes it a mis-
demeanor punishable by imprison-
ment not more than one year nor
less than six months or fine not ex-
ceeding \$500 nor less than \$100 or
both in the discretion of the court,
one half the fine to the informer.

We need such a law all over the
country if we expect our boys to be
worth five cents.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to
bring you satisfactory results, or in
case of failure a return of purchase
price. On this safe plan you can
buy from our advertiser's Drugist a
bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery
for Consumption. His guaranteed
to bring relief in every case, when
used for any ailment of Throat,
Lungs or Chest, such as Consump-
tion, Inflammation of Lungs, Bron-
chitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough,
Croup, etc. It is pleasant and
agreeable to taste, perfectly safe,
and can always be depended upon.
Trial bottles free at E. T. White-
head & Co's drugstore.

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.

The most popular Liment is the
old reliable, Dr. J. H. McLean's
Volcanic Oil Liment.

For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Distress after eating, heartburn,
sick headache, and indigestion are
cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver
& Kidney Pellets (little pills).

For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

THE NEW SOUTH.

BY HON. HENRY W. GRADY.

(New York Ledger.)

The race problem casts the only
shadow that rests on the South.
Truly the negro brings the wrong
put upon him by the New England
traders who buy him from Africa,
and the Southern slaveholders who
held him in bondage. For fifty years
he estranged the sections of this re-
public. For five years he was a
central figure, if not the direct cause
of desolating war. And for twenty-
six years of freedom he has presented
a problem that perplexes the wisest
minds, and which estranges the
sections, business with doubt all
Southern enterprise, and that prob-
lem deepens, it is to be feared, as
the years go by. Shall we ever see
the end of the trouble that came
with the slave traffic and slave-
holding?

Let us see precisely what the prob-
lem is. It is liberty in peace and
honor and prosperity two dissimilar
races with equal civil and political
rights and equal in number,
on the same soil. No two races have
ever lived in peace in the same fields,
save when one was in complete sub-
jection to the other. Wherever
whites and blacks have met, in any
age or country, wars in the South,
there has been reason and violence
—irrepressible and irreconcilable.

Thomas Jefferson, who predicted
sixty years ago that the slave would
be freed, also predicted that the two
races could live together in peace.
Mr. Everett held that colonization
alone could save the freedman. Mr.
Cay and Mr. Webster were of like
opinion. They did not dream, per-
haps, when considering the difficul-
ties of peaceful gradual emancipa-
tion, of the sudden striking off of
the shackles with a bloody
sword, and the instant enfranchise-
ment of the whole race of freedmen.
They simply dreamed, in the light
of past history, that no two races
could be carried on the same soil, in
peace, if they had equal political
rights.

CONDITIONS OF HARMONY BETWEEN TWO RACES.

If a statesman were asked what
conditions would require to re-
verse the unhappy verdict of the his-
tory of races, and to carry two races
on the same soil in peace, he would
probably say:

1. That the races shall be as nearly
alike as possible, so that the race
antipathy would not be strong, nor
the race differences marked.

2. That the two races should be
as nearly equal in intelligence and
property as possible, so that neither
could easily oppress or tyrannize
over the other.

3. That each race should earnestly
desire a fusion of blood in which all
differences would be lost.

4. That there should be no long-
standing cause of suspicion or hos-
tility between the races, so that
frankness and sincerity might have
their full weight.

5. That the experiment should be
voluntary on both sides, so that both
races shall come to it cheerfully and
without sulennities or restraint.

6. That there should be no out-
side interference to irritate and ex-
cite, but that the problem should be
left with the two races at interest.

Those are the conditions that any
wise man would consider prerequi-
sute to a safe and sane solution of
the racial problem. They make the basis
for a very interesting book, "An Appeal
to Pharaoh," published anonymously.
Now let us turn to the actual condi-
tions under which the white and
black people of the South are set to
solve their problem:

1. The races are not only not "as
nearly alike as possible," but they are
the two most dissimilar types of the
human race. At every point the
racial differences are positive and strik-
ing. The two colors—white and
black—are by far more extreme
than the differences that follow.

2. The races are not only not
"nearly equal in intelligence or prop-
erty," but are unequal than any
two races that are in juxtaposition
today. Ninety-two tenths of the
property in the South, and almost
the same percentage of intelligence,
is with the white race, leaving the
other race ignorant and irrespons-
ible.

3. Not only do the two races not
"earnestly desire fusion," but both
races are pledged against it as the
one impossible thing.

4. Not only is there not "no long-
standing professed cause of hos-
tility," but there is the deepest cause
of hostility that can exist—in that
one race has been servitude to the
other for a century.

5. Not only is the experiment not
"a voluntary one on both sides," but
it was forced on the two races after
a long and fierce war, in which one
race was stunned and crippled, and
the other thrown into dazzling free-
dom.

6. Not only is there not "no inter-
ference from outside sources," but
the most irritating and partisan in-
terference is exercised all the time.
The North persistently misjudges,
and misunderstands the race prob-
lem in the South, and interferes un-
wisely and unjustly.

In spite of these difficulties—
which must appear insuperable to
impartial minds—the South hopes
and believes she can solve this prob-
lem. Her best and wisest men
give it their best and wisest thought.
Certain lines of action have been
laid down and are unchangeable.
Among these are two principles that
are essential.

SOUTHERN BELIEFS REGARDING RACE TROUBLES.

First—That the whites shall have
clear and unmistakable control of
public affairs. They own the prop-
erty. They have the intelligence.
Theirs is the responsibility. For
these reasons they are entitled to
control. Beyond these reasons is a
racial one. They are the superior
race, and will and cannot submit to
the domination of an inferior race.
Never has a white race been long
subordinated to a colored race. Less
than any white race, will the En-
glish speaking people submit to the
domination of a colored race. Less
than any colored race, can the
African race, forever in servitude,
win or maintain such supremacy.

It may be asked, then: "Why do
the Southern whites fear the political
domination of the blacks?" They
do not fear that directly. But the
blacks are ignorant, and therefore
easily deluded; impulsive, and there-
fore easily led; strong of race in-
stinct, and therefore clanish; with-
out information, and therefore with-
out strong political convictions, pas-
sionate, and therefore easily excited;
poor, irresponsible, and with no idea
of the integrity of the suffrage, and
therefore easily bought. The fear
is that this vast swarm of ignorant,
purchasable, and credulous voters
will be compacted and controlled by
desperate and unscrupulous white
men, and made to hold the balance
of power wherever the whites are
divided. This fear has kept, and
will keep, the whites "solid." It
would keep the intelligence and re-
sponsibility of any community, North
or South, solid.

The Southern whites remember
the shameful villainies of negro su-
premacny, under carpet-bag lead-
erships. The world will never hear, or
bearing, believe, the excesses of
those days. Deep as was the de-
gradation to which these sovereign
States were carried, and heavy as is
the burden left on this impover-
ished people, it was only when the
white race, rallying from the graves
of its dead and the ashes of its
homes, closed its decimated ranks,
and fronting federal bayonets, and
defying federal power, stood like a
stone wall before the uttermost
temples of its liberty and credit, and
the hideous drama closed—that the
miserable assault was checked.

The whites understand that the
slightest division on their part will
revive those desperate days. In Vir-
ginia there was disagreement on the
debt question, and Mahone, taking
the demagogic side of that issue,
rallied the negroes and captured the
State. In North Carolina a division
on prohibition promised to lead to
the same result. So that the whites
have agreed everywhere to sink their
differences on moral and economic
issues, and present solid and unbro-
ken ranks to this alien and danger-
ous element. This once done, the
rest is easy. Banded intelligence
and responsibility will win every-
where and all the time. Against it
numbers cannot prevail.

We hear much of the intimidation
of the colored vote in the South.
There is intimidation, but it is the
menace of the compact and solid
wealth and intelligence of a great
social system. Against this menace,
peaceful and majestic, counter-organ-
ization cannot stand. That is why
the negro fails to vote in the South.
He will not vote except under per-
sistent and systematic and inspiring

organization. This organization
cannot be effected or maintained
against a powerful and united social
system that embraces the wealth and
intelligence of the community. With-
out organization, no party can be
carried at the polls—less than all
the Republican party of the South,
made up almost entirely of negroes.
Did the hope of spoils inspire, then
they might organize, but they them-
selves have learned that Republican
victory brings them nothing but the
strutted crumb. The negro as a
political force has dropped out of
serious consideration, and will there
remain until he is so uplifted and
educated and led into steadfast
ways, that the whites will dare to
open or divide the phalanx that now
holds unchallenged control of politi-
cal affairs in the South.

Second—That the whites and
blacks must walk in separate paths
in the South. As near as may be,
these paths should be made equal—
but separate they must be now and
always. This means separate schools,
separate churches, separate accom-
modation everywhere—but equal ac-
commodation where the same money
is charged, or where the State pro-
vides for the citizen. Georgia gives
her State University \$8,000 a year;
precisely the same sum to her col-
ored university. When the colored
university insisted on educating
whites and blacks together the Leg-
islature withheld its appropriation,
but the money was held in the treas-
ury for two years, sacred to the uses
of a colored university, and has just
been voted in bulk to Morris Brown
College, which agreed to admit no
white students, but to stand on sepa-
rate education.

The negroes of Georgia pay but
one-fortieth of the taxes, and yet
they take forty-nine per cent. of the
school fund. Railroads in Georgia
provide separate but equal cars for
whites and blacks, and a white man
is not permitted to occupy a colored
car. This separation is not offensive
to either race, but is accepted by
both races as the best conducive to
the common peace and prosperity.
There are fanatics in doctrinaires
who hold that separation is discrim-
ination, and that discrimination is
offensive. Conclusive reply to this
objection is found in the history of
the churches in the South.

It must not be imagined that the
negro is outlawed in the South. He
has ten avenues of employment in
this section where he has one in
the North. White and black car-
penters and masons work together
on the same buildings. White and
black shoemakers and mechanics in
the same shops. White and black
hackmen drive on the same streets.
White and black farmers work in the
same field. Whatever the negro is
fitted to do, he has abundant chance
to do. All this, in the South, where
the negro is in such numbers that he
seriously competes for work and
lowers wages. All this is done, too,
without protest or without friction.
But the white and black carpenters,
working together on the same build-
ing, go to separate homes at night,
to separate churches on Sunday.
White and black mechanics in the
same shop send their children to
separate schools. White and black
farmers in the same field ride to
market in separate cars. This dis-
tinction may seem trifling, but it is
natural. It responds to an instinct
planted by the Almighty in the two
races. It is the wisest and the best
course.

On these two lines of action, po-
litical and social, the South has mov-
ed rapidly towards the solution of
the race problem. If left alone, it
can solve it. Interference simply
irritates, and outside opinion simply
misjudges. The negroes are prosper-
ing and are contented. Malignant
agitators who seek office from the
government, or notoriety, or
bribes, inveigh against the status,
and magnify the occasional dis-
orders. Happily the records show
that the negro is prospering. In
Georgia he has amassed property
taxed at \$10,000,000, and worth twice
as much. In every Southern State
he owns farms and city property.
His children have good schools. He
has his churches, his societies, and
his sports. And he is prospering
faster than the same number of peo-
ple, just released from a century of
slavery, without property or educa-
tion, could prosper in any commu-
nity on this earth. If the negroes
of Alabama had been carried to Iowa
twenty years ago, displacing an
equal number of white men, misled
and wrongly advised as they have
been at home, and passing through

the same periods of political irri-
tation, they would not have had to
day one-half the property or prosper-
ity they now have in Alabama. The
American republic has achieved
great things, but it will have noth-
ing better to render into the keeping
of universal history than the prog-
ress made by the two races in the
South in the past twenty-five years
towards the adjustment of their rela-
tions and the solution of the prob-
lem that is theirs.

How I Milked the Cow.

(Concord Standard.)

[The following is the experience
of a young man; it is told by rela-
ble parties to be true.]

It was a cold, bad morning and
the ground was wet from the rain
that had fallen the night before. I
thought I would help mother all I
could and volunteered to milk the
cow. I will never forget it, for it
was the first cow I ever tried to
milk, and it made impressions on me
that I will carry to my dying day.

I soon gathered up a basket of
feed, a bucket, and milking cup,
and proceeded to the cow pen. Af-
ter putting the feed in the trough,
I went around on the "right side,"
and, pushing with my left hand,
said "back Moll." She "shook" it,
and I began milking. I flattered
myself that I knew all about it.
The only thing I did not like was
the cow's switching, which seemed
to strike me fairly in the face every
time. All at once I fell upon the
plan to stop it. I would be her tail
to my foot, just above the ankle.

I sat down my cup and tried it hard
and fast. I thought it was the
greatest thing to hold my foot off
her tail's length and see her try to
switch.

The calf was standing just over
on the other side of the fence look-
ing on with a wistful eye. The
reader must draw upon his imagina-
tion, for no man, who acted a part
as I did, will ever be able to describe
the drama that followed. The old
dog came trotting along and ran
after the calf just for the exercise
of the thing. As they turned the
corner of the lot the calf gave a
long, farewell bawl, and the old cow
answered in one which seemed to
say "Hold the fort for I am com-
ing!" Down the lot she went. I
caught hold of her tail to keep all
parts level, but she soon broke my
grip by several well directed kicks
that she let fly as she was flying.

My hands loose, I soon changed my
mode of traveling—sometimes up,
sometimes down. She forgot about
the calf and was trying to escape
from her tail attachment, which
increased her speed so much that
as she went around the barn I could
look back and see her head con-
stantly coming behind me. I do
not know how many times I failed
around in this manner, but as she
turned the corner the last time, the
knot came untied, and I tumbled
about twenty summer-suits, landing
in the fence corner among some old
harrows and plow specks, where I
was picked up by kind friends later
in the day. They found my clothes
in strings and tatters, and removed
me to my own room where blisters
and pox were the order of the
day for some time after.

HARRITT, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dr. A. T. Shallenberger,
Rochester, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I

wish you to send me a bottle of your

Antidote for Malaria, which I see

advertised in the *Methodist Advocate*,

Chattanooga, Tenn., and which I

cannot get here. Fifteen years ago

my mother had third day chills, and

after trying the doctors and other

medicines without relief, a friend

recommended your Antidote; she

tried it, and one dose effected a per-
manent cure. Truly yours,
J. S. Edwards,
Pastor M. E. Church.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens,
that for years we have been selling
Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-
sumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills,
Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric
Bitters, and have never handled
remedies that sell as well, or that
have given such universal satisfac-
tion. We do not hesitate to guar-
antee them every time, and we stand
ready to refund the purchase price,
if satisfactory results do not follow
their use. These remedies have won
their great popularity purely on
their merits E. T. Whitehead & Co.,
druggists.

Astonished.

The world was astonished at the
manifestation of love and angu-
ish that lay deep down in the hearts
of the Southern people for their
leader, Hon. Jefferson Davis. Through
the cases we long since know, and
they accept in good faith, as the
order of things, being laws for this
great man was among the most
and the overwhelming and collec-
tions shown on every side, it is
frequently in the fact, that
millions of our best people. Many
now will be glad to contribute
to get the Memorial Volume, being
a sketch of his career and the
"World's Tribute to His Memory,"
and at the same time contribute
something to Mr. Davis' family,
and the overwhelming and collec-
tions shown on every side, it is
frequently in the fact, that
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now will be glad to contribute
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now will be glad to contribute
to get the Memorial Volume, being
a sketch of his career and the
"World's Tribute to His Memory,"
and at the same time contribute
something to Mr. Davis' family,

Dr. Jones, "the fighting champion"
the author of the great anti-epileptic
book, shares the memory with Mrs.
Davis. The publishers, B. F. Johnson
& Co., Richmond, Va., desire to
place it in the hands of every family
throughout the land. Write us for
particulars.

Dr. Jones, "the fighting champion"
the author of the great anti-epileptic
book, shares the memory with Mrs.
Davis. The publishers, B. F. Johnson
& Co., Richmond, Va., desire to
place it in the hands of every family
throughout the land. Write us for
particulars.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified executor of the
estate of Josephine R. Fawcett,
I hereby notify all persons having
claims against said estate to present
the same to me, within six years
from the publication of this notice, if
they fail to do so, I shall place in a
suitable form of a probate. Pro-
ceeding the estate in accordance with
settling.

EDWARD T. CLARK,
Executor of Josephine R. Fawcett's

Estate.

NOTICE OF DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: In the Superior
Court of Wake County, N. C.,
High Court of the State.

JOSEPH A. WILSON,
Plaintiff,
vs.
EDWARD T. CLARK,
Defendant.

To all whom these presents shall come,
I, the undersigned, Clerk of the
Superior Court of Wake County, N. C.,
do hereby certify that a divorce was
granted in said county, on the 15th day
of July, 1887, between the above-
named parties, and that the same was
published in the *Standard* of this
county, on the 15th day of July, 1887,
in accordance with the provisions of