THE DEMOCRAT.

E. E. HILLIARD - - - - - Editor
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ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.

On last Monday the teachers from all parts of the county assembled at Halifax to spend the week in the County Institute. County Superintendent W. A. Daniels, in presenting Prof. C. D. McIver, said that he hoped the work of the Institute would meet with the general favor of the county. He referred to Prof. McIver as one of the foremost educators of the State.

There were present at the opening about 40 teachers and several more came in during the first hour, and also others later in the day. Prof. McIver opened his remarks by explaining why the Institute is held and how it came about.

More than twelve years ago the State established what was called a Normal school at Chapel Hill for the free instruction of teachers for six weeks in June and July. Many teachers in the State were not able to pay travelling expenses and board.

Then the State made four other Normal schools at different points in the State; and still many teachers were unable to attend.

Then again the State appropriation was increased and eight Normal schools were established at different points in the State; and still many of the teachers could not attend.

The last legislature, trying to meet the demands of the teachers of the State, made provision for an Institute to be held in each county; and also made it obligatory on every teacher of public schools to attend it in order to procure a certificate to teach in the public schools for one year.

Prof. McIver said that the last legislature discussed the educational interest of the State three times as much as any previous legislature in the State had done.

Teachers are not all that need awakening—the real awakening must be among the parents of children. The ignorance of the State was referred to and shown to be alarming.

Concerning public aid to education Prof. McIver said, "There is no objection to public education that the truth cannot meet."

He said not half of the teachers of the State take a newspaper.

The speaker grew eloquent in referring to the great resources of North Carolina, and said when our people are properly educated we shall cease to pray for Northern capital and Northern brains to come into our State to develop its resources.

The painful but truthful charge was made that the people of North Carolina are not a reading people.

One hundred years after the battle of Guilford Court House Judge Shenck publishes a modest volume and endeavors to prove that North Carolina's sons were not cowards; but loses money by the venture of publishing only a few hundred copies.

Twenty-five years after the battle of Gettysburg Capt. Bond publishes a 25 cent pamphlet, for he knows no other will sell, trying to show in the face of all the history thus far recorded of them that North Carolina's sons were heroes on that bloody field. No one tries to publish an exhaustive history of North Carolina, because it would not be bought and read by his own people.

In referring to poverty as an excuse for not educating, Prof. McIver said that this is one of the strongest arguments in favor of educating the children. The poorer a man is the more education he needs.

He called the children "the jewels of the land."

On to-morrow (Friday,) Prof. McIver will lecture for the benefit of parents and tax-payers especially. He says that the *people*, and not the teachers, must be reached now in order to awaken the State on the subject of education. The teachers are supposed to be already alive to the work.

We have not had the pleasure of hearing Prof. McIver's lectures to the teachers, but we know him well, and that, together with the fine impression his work has made with the teachers, warrants us in saying that the Institute is quite a success.

Prof. McIver will lecture in Scotland Neck Friday night of this week.

Salt Rheum

With its intense itching, dry, hot skin, often broken into painful cracks, and the little watery pimples, often causes indescribable suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals without a scar. Send for book containing many statements of cures, to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Pimples, boils and other humors, are liable to appear when the blood gets heated. The best remedy is Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

ONE YEAR'S RECORD.

We have received a nicely gotten up statement of the Bank of Rocky Mount, for the year ending December 31st, 1889, it having been doing business one year up to that date. It makes a showing that reflects great credit on the officers, and they have a cause to be proud of their work. There is not a bank in the country that is on a more solid basis than this, and our people are justly proud of it.—*Plaindealer*.

THE DEMOCRAT has time and again urged the establishment of a bank in Scotland Neck. The above item concerning the Rocky Mount bank is another evidence that THE DEMOCRAT'S arguments in the matter are sound. If Rocky Mount is so much benefited by the presence of a bank, and if such satisfactory results follow the first year's operations, why cannot Scotland Neck do as well?

Remembering, as we have said to our readers before, that there is not a bank in Halifax county; and remembering that there is good business done in Littleton, Weldon, Enfield and Scotland Neck, all good towns in this county; and then remembering that Scotland Neck is the most progressive town in the county, there is no reason why we should not have a bank. Indeed there is every encouraging reason why we should have one. Will not some of our best business men look into the matter? A citizen of Rocky Mount told us how much capital is in that bank, and we will tell any one who will come to us if he has business in his question.

THE TARIFF.

It is the custom of republican speakers in and out of Congress to draw comparisons between American laborers and the laborers of the old world. And this is done to show that the laborer of this country is in far better condition than his unfortunate brother there. If the poor man in Europe who has to live by the sweat of his face is not as well off in life as his brother in America, it is not because of the unjust and inequable laws put on the statute books, but because of the condition of society in that country and the surroundings, such as the denseness of the population, the surplus of labor, and the want of demand for labor. To make such comparisons of labor in two countries so unlike, where there is no demand for labor in the one, and where the demand can not be supplied in the other, without stating these facts, shows an utter disregard of the truth and a purpose to mislead and deceive; or it demonstrates a supreme and criminal ignorance of the laws of political economy and the laws of nature. Europe and all Asia are crowded almost to their utmost capacity. They are like bee-hives, they have increased, until the younger generations, mast, like the younger swarms of bees, go out and seek new homes, or perish in the old home. As conclusive proof of this, behold the swarms of the people from foreign lands as they are landed by the hundred thousands yearly in the city of New York.

Of course labor is better paid in dollars and cents in the New World where the supply is small and the demand is great, than it is in the Old World where the supply is great and the demand is small. And if all things else were equal in both countries, then the laborer and poor man in the New World would be twice as well off as the same man would be in the Old World. But although labor in Europe is low counted in dollars and cents, yet when we consider the purchasing power of money in the two countries, we shall find that one dollar in Europe will buy more family supplies than two dollars will buy in America. So the man who gets one dollar per day here can not buy any more with the one dollar than his brother in Europe can buy with his fifty cents. So you see that the man who gets one dollar here gets no higher wages than his brother who gets only fifty cents per day in Europe. If one dollar will buy me as much as your ten dollars will buy you, than my one dollar is worth as much to me as your ten dollars is worth to you. Why this difference in the purchasing power of a dollar here and the same dollar in the Old World? Why should one dollar buy more in London than it can buy in New York?

Here is the reason: In London or Asia, if a merchant wants one hundred bales of cotton, one hundred barrels of flour, one hundred barrels of corn, one hundred barrels of beef or one thousand dollars worth of dry goods, or hardware he can buy any or all these things at home, abroad, or in any of the markets of the world. He is allowed to buy where he can buy cheapest and on the best terms. The London merchant, the Roman merchant, the Venice merchant, the Madrid merchant, the Berlin merchant, or the Brussells merchant trys all the markets on the globe and buys his goods where he can buy cheapest and then he sells to his patrons or customers in competition with his brother merchants. Having bought his goods cheap along with his brother merchants, he can sell cheap to his patrons. Not so with the American merchant. The New York or Richmond merchant says, "Well, I will go to Liverpool, Manchester, Berlin, Paris or Rio Janeiro and buy a cargo of goods to sell to my customers." The United States government controlled by the republican party, says, "No, you must buy here at home, you must patronize home industries, you must encourage our home people." The merchant says, "all things else being equal that is right. I believe we all ought to encourage home industry and home enterprise; but I can buy the goods I deal in in Manchester for just half the money I can buy them for here, and then I can sell them to my customers for half what I shall be compelled to charge them if I buy here." The best government in the world answers back, "That is all so, you can buy in other countries for half what you can buy here; but what difference will it make with you to buy a suit of clothes in London for five dollars and sell them here for seven dollars and fifty cents, and to buy the same suit here for ten dollars and sell them for fifteen dollars? In either case don't you get your fifty per cent profit and is not fifty per cent profit on the ten dollars worth more to you than the fifty per cent profit on five dollars? And don't you see your profits on the same quality of goods will be double if you buy your goods here instead of buying in London?"

The merchant is quick to see a point, he sees at a glance that it is decidedly to his advantage to buy at home. But he knows while this is so, that it is not to the advantage of his customers. So he says it is not right. "I ought to be allowed to buy where I can buy cheapest and so ought my neighbors."

"All right," says the United States government and the republican party, "you may buy just where you please, I will not compel you nor your neighbors to buy at home, you and they too can buy in the cheapest markets on the globe, but I will make you pay the Federal government fifty dollars on every hundred dollars worth of goods you buy abroad and bring to this country before you shall land them in any port of the United States." So the merchant is at the end of his row. The republican party has got him by the horns, and has his customers by the throat. We are all bound to buy here at home from our masters at prices fixed by them, or we are bound to pay the federal government fifty dollars on every hundred dollars worth of goods for the privilege, not of buying in London, but for the privilege of bringing them to this country after we have bought them in London. This is the case when we have got anything to buy. But how is it when we have something to sell? Now we can cross the rivers, lakes, gulfs and oceans.

There is no Chinese wall now. These same fellows who have been selling us all we were able to buy at fifty per cent over and above cost and profits—say look here—we were selling heretofore and we wanted the biggest price we could get but now we are buying and we must have what we buy from you at the lowest possible figures. Just hold on till we can get a cablegram from Liverpool, Manchester or Rio Janeiro and find out the lowest figures it can be had for there. But says the unsophisticated merchant, our government won't let you bring it here unless you pay fifty dollars on every hundred dollars worth you buy, so you had as well pay me that fifty per cent difference in the price in the countries and that will aid and encourage home industries.

Oh, no. The government is not taking care of your business, it is only ours that the government is looking after. You fellows who raise corn, wheat, potatoes and cotton, and have labor to sell, must sell all these things according to the market prices fixed in all the great marts of the world and those prices are fixed by the laws of political economy, the laws of supply and demand; and you are mistaken as to another thing, we can bring all these things you have to sell here from any point on the globe without paying one dollar. Is that so? Yes, that is so. So you see our government is the best in the world.

W. H. K.

Disease lies in ambush for the weak; a feeble constitution is ill adapted to encounter a malarious atmosphere and sudden changes of temperature, and the least robust are usually the easiest victims. Dr J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla will give tone, vitality and strength to the entire body.

For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

NO USE FOR THE LEAGUE.

REV. ANDREW J. CHAMBERS, A PROMINENT COLORED MAN OF NORTH CAROLINA, TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS.

(Chicago Herald.)

Rev. Andrew J. Chambers, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Durham, N. C., and the only regularly elected delegate from that State to the late Afro American League which met in Chicago, is unmeasured in his denunciation of the theory and methods of the convention, upon which he charges denials of liberty of speech. Mr. Chambers is a young man of fine address, whose eloquence has won high praise from the late Henry W. Grady and other distinguished editors of the South. He speaks with freedom and has at ready command a wealth of appropriate words.

"I was elected," said he, "a delegate from the only colored league in North Carolina in order that I might come here to deny from my place in that body that the colored people of the South suffer from any unusual and inhuman treatment at the hands of the white people of that section. Every little personal encounter between a white man and negro is magnified and the whole section is anathematized as one sore spot of the republic. It is about time that the self respecting colored people of the South call a halt to the traducers of their white neighbors. But things were all cut and dried before I reached Chicago. The edict had gone forth that Dixie must be damned and no negro defender of that maligned region could be heard amid the tumult of the Northern mob.

"There was no call from the South for the convention. But for my personal efforts to secure official recognition in that body there would have been not a single league in that State, and consequently no delegate. I organized the league that there might be no question as to the legality of my taking a seat in the convention, and thus be afforded an opportunity to be heard in defense of my neighbors and friends of the South. Rev. Mr. Price, of my State, was present as a signer of the call, but it required a vote of that body to entitle him to the privilege of participation in its proceedings. As a fact the convention was composed mostly of Northern delegates.

"It is true that a great number of colored people are leaving North Carolina, but not because of persecution. They have had three crop failures in succession and they seek a better agricultural region. If persecuted why do they not fly from it to the free North where philanthropists cook pigs and place them upon the doorsteps of negroes? Instead they are going to the Mississippi Valley of the South where persecutions are as unjustly charged as in my own State.

"I do not claim that everything is as felicitous at the South as could be desired; nor can this be so in any community of christendom where there is a superabundant population of a lately emancipated race. I was reared in Ohio within four miles of General Grant's birthplace. Colored people were persecuted there. They couldn't attend church except in a body, because of assaults of white rabble. When a boy I would be sent to the postoffice by my mother and had to dodge around corners to escape the attacks of white boys, sons of abolitionists who voted the Republican ticket, and these attacks were made upon me solely because I was a negro. What time has done to modify sentiment in Ohio, time will also do at the South.

"The white people of the South merit more of commiseration from mankind than of curses from the negro, because of the complex and difficult problems which address themselves to them for adjustment.

SIXTY DOLLARS IN CASH PRIZES.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga., the manufacturers of the great blood medicine, S. S. S., have just issued a nice riddle book, illustrated with pretty engravings, in which they offer sixty dollars in prizes to the boys and girls of America who will correctly give the answers. The following are the list of prizes:

For the first set of correct answers	$10 00
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For the third set	8 00
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For the sixth set	5 00
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For the eleventh to the 60th set, each	10

Those wishing a copy of this riddle book can obtain it free by sending us their address and mentioning this paper.

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Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympathetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

Distress After Eating

Sick Headache

Heartburn

Sour Stomach

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

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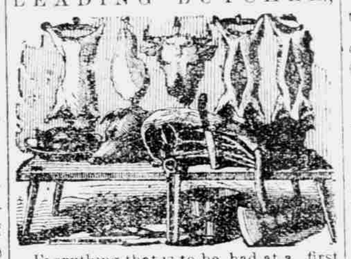

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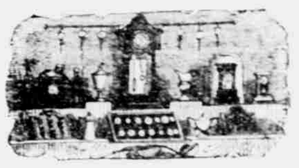

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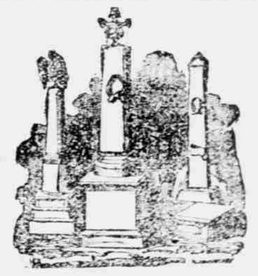

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