

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WE MUST WORK FOR THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

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Prices Possible.
Call at the BRICK MILL and be
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Many have gained one pound
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ing properties of the Hypophos-
phites and pure Norwegian Cod
Liver Oil, the potency of both
being largely increased. It is used
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Two Soldiers at Gettysburg.

The armies they had ceased to fight,
The night was still and dark,
And many thousands on the field,
Were lying stiff and stark.
The stretcher men had come along
And gathered all they could;
A hundred surgeons worked that night
Behind the clump of wood.

They flashed the lanterns in my face,
As they were hurrying by;
The sergeant looked and said, 'he's dead,'
And I made no reply.
The bullet had gone through my breast,
No wonder I was still;
But once will I be nearer death
Than when upon that hill.

A gray-clad picket came along
Upon his midnight beat;
He came so near me that I tried
To move and touch his feet.
At once he bent and felt my breast
While life still fought at bay;
No one who loved me could have done
More than this man in gray.

Or me all chilled with blood and dew,
His blanket soft he spread;
A crimson sheaf of wheat he brought,
A pillow for my head.
Then knelt beside me for an hour
And bathed my lips and brow—
But for the man who was my foe
I'd not be lying now.

Then as the coming daylight shone,
He bent his lips to say:
'God spare you, brother, though you wear
The blue and I the gray.'

The sounds of war are silent now,
We call no man our foe,
But soldier hearts cannot forget
The scenes of long ago.
Dear as the one who stood with us,
To struggle, or to die,
No one can often breathe their names,
Or love them more than I.

But from my life I'd give a year
That gray clad man to see;
To clasp in love the foeman's hand
Who saved my life to me.
—Louie F. Eaton, in "Acacia Sibylla."

What is to Become of the College Graduates?

(N. Y. Ledger.)
When one marks the long lists of
recent graduates from our principal
colleges—lists in most cases twice
as long as they were thirty years
ago—one wonders at first sight
where such a multitude of highly
educated young men will go. Where
are they to find places suited to
their training and attainments?
One can imagine some of them
asking dependently with TENNES-
SEE:

"What is that which I should turn to,
Lightning upon days like these?
Every door is barred with gold, and opens
but to golden keys?"

Yes, if we look closely at the matter,
we shall see reasons for believing
that the supply of educated men is
not in excess of the demand. In
the first place, we must remember
that the population of this country
is twice as large as it was in 1860,
which means that the field of op-
portunity has expanded in propor-
tion to the number of graduates.
In the second place, a marked
change has come over the post-
graduate intentions of college
students, and consequently over the
nature of the studies comprehended
in a university course.

At the beginning of this century,
a majority of the men graduated
from our Eastern colleges entered
the ministry. Thirty years ago, by
far the greater number contem-
plated the practice of law or of medi-
cine. Now a large and steadily
increasing fraction of graduates
apply themselves to the innumerable
forms of business or industrial
activity which have sprung into
existence under the joint stimulus of
capital and science.

This signal alteration in the
objects which graduates have in
view has had the effect of broaden-
ing and reorganizing the university
curriculum. Not only is it no longer
the sole function of colleges to turn
out clergymen, but it has even
ceased to be their exclusive purpose
to qualify young men for the learned
professions generally. They
now seek to impart such a training
and equipment as will fit the faithful
student for any walk of life, in
which a disciplined and well-stored
intellect and the invaluable habit
of concentration are the factors of
success. Such being the aims and
the methods of contemporary
colleges, we do not think the num-
ber of their graduates is out of
proportion to the needs and oppor-
tunities of our fast-growing country.

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NATIONAL SHAME.

For The Democrat.
Doubtless all are familiar with the
exclamation of the Roman Pontiff
with regard to some high-handed
measure which he had undertaken:
"I am not able to do this by law, but
by the greatness of my power I will
do it." These words might well be
applied to the Republican majority in
Congress, who recently passed the
Lodge Election Law, in defiance of
right and justice and in the teeth of
every principle of the Constitution.

The purpose of the bill, as alleged
by its supporters, is laudable enough,
to be sure. They say that the elec-
tions at the South are mere farces,
and they introduce this measure to
remedy a long-standing evil. Such
a claim, coming from such a source,
is ridiculous in the extreme. In the
first place the elections in the South
are as fair as they are in the North
or in any other part of the country,
for that matter. In the second place,
though they were not, the Republi-
can party is about as well qualified to
institute a reform in any department
of the government, as Robert G. In-
gersoll is to become a missionary to
China. In the third place, if their
own record was a little less spotted
in every particular, they can find
enough to do for the next twenty-
five years in fumigating their own
ranks. For instance they might
turn their attention to Mr. Dudley of
"blocks of five fame," who shortly
after the recent election found it
convenient to absent himself consid-
erably more than five blocks from
his native State, in order to avoid
the clutches of the law. Or they
might give a share of their notice to
that devout black-leg, John Wannan-
maker.

The truth is they discern objects
better at a distance. The fraud ex-
isting in the far South is plainly
within the range of their vision but
the crimes committed at their own
doors pass unnoticed. They prefer
a telescope to a microscope. With
the former instrument they sweep
the horizon and discover a spot upon
the sun of Southern righteousness
and lo! a bowl goes up from all
quarters. In the mean-time they are
blind to the microbes of moral dis-
ease that are preying upon their own
political system.

The time has gone by when the
public placed any confidence their
pledges of reform. By some means
or other the opinion has become cur-
rent that a Republican returning
board is not the mightiest engine of
purity known in this free govern-
ment. Possibly the iniquitous pro-
ceedings of 1876 have something to
do with the prevalence of such an
opinion. Moreover there is some-
thing strikingly anomalous in the
sight of a party which has stolen one
presidency and successfully negotiat-
ed the purchase of two more, crying
aloud for a free ballot and a fair
count.

There is no one to be deceived by
this hue and cry of political crime in
the South. There is no one who be-
lieves that the administration would
care a straw whether the elections
were fair or not, if the Southern
States returned a Republican major-
ity. The pretense of a moral issue
involved is merely an attempt to
conceal their own nefarious purposes
beneath the veil of hypocrisy—an
effort to make gain of godliness.

Beneath it all, plain and patent, is
the determination to keep themselves
in power, though the rights and lib-
erties of twenty millions of people
are violated thereby. Their action
shows that they intend to turn over
the South, body and soul, to the
most corrupt and abandoned party
that ever cursed a free country with
its vile legislation. They have but
given a new version of the old story
about the miser who said to his son:
"My son, get money. Honestly if
you can; but, my son, get money."

The People are given to understand
that henceforth this government is to
be of the Republican party and by the
Republican party.

As to the result of the election
bill—that can not be doubtful. Riot
and blood-shed may abound; the
two races now dwelling together in
peace and harmony may be rendered
discordant and belligerent; but no
sane man dreams that the South will
ever again be subjected to the horrors
of negro domination. She is Demo-
cratic and will remain so. Not be-
cause she is disloyal, or rebellious
against just rule, but because she
sees in the Democratic party her
only hope and her only salvation.

The United States flag may be un-
furled in every township and United
States cruisers may cast anchor in
every river throughout her borders,
but the result will be the same. For
the last five years the Democrats
have been losing ground in North
Carolina. They had no pressing
need to unite. Their only danger
was their security. Let this measure
pass the Senate, receive the Presi-
dent's signature and become a law,
and the people will be banded to-
gether as they have never been be-
fore. At the close of the war, the
Republican leaders placed the ballot
in the hands of three million ignorant
freedmen, hoping thereby to perpe-
tuate their power. By means of
these votes the Democrats secured
control of the House of Representa-
tives, for fifteen years, and in '81
sent Cleveland to the White House.
History repeats itself. This bill
which they esteem their strength
will prove to be their weakness. It
may become a knotted cord in the
hands of justice to scourge the
money-changers from the Temple
of Government, and the Republican
party may find too late that,
"Upon their heads they placed a fruitless
crown,
And put a barren sceptre in their gripe,
Thence to be wrenched by an unlined
hand,
No son of their succeeding."

T. M. HUGHAN.
The Seaman's Robe.
This is a cold world and you want
something to wrap around your
spirit. Christ offers you a robe to-
day. He wove it Himself, and He
will now with His own hand prepare
it just to fit your soul. The right-
eousness He offers is like the coat
He used to wear about Judea, with-
out seam from top to bottom. * * *

The Negro up North.
(Charlotte Chronicle.)
Thomas W. Swann, colored, writes
an instructive communication to the
Philadelphia Record, in which he
says:

"Being a native of Danville, Va.,
and the son of a former slave, I have
been living in the North but a short
period, but what I have seen of the
two sections, I claim the Southern
negro has more privileges and ad-
vantages than his Northern brother
of the same race. Though I have
used my utmost endeavor to avail
myself of the 'equal rights' so boast-
ingly mentioned by the 'friends of
the negro' in the North, I am de-
barred from the workshops, from the
counting-rooms, from official posi-
tions, or from any occupation I may
seek, except that which requires me
to wear the white apron, badge of
cook, or waiter, or as a hod carrier.
I must seek only the positions least
remunerative if not the most menial.
When I pass along Lombard street,
Philadelphia, I find that prejudice
against them has crowded the negroes
together like pigs in a pen, and I
venture to assert that there is not a
spot South of Mason and Dixon's
line where the negro is in so much
misery, or faces such equal poverty,
as the poor denizens of Lombard
street and the other miserable quar-
ters in which he has been compelled
on account of his color to reside in
the 'Good City of Brotherly Love.'
It would be wise to let a little of
the love of the brother in black to begin
here at home."

The ambitious negro in this coun-
try has certain obstacles to overcome,
wherever he locates. Not constitu-
tional amendments, nor any legisla-
tion, can remove those obstacles. In
the North or the South, they will be
alike encountered. This may be a
sad condition of things, and it may
be unpleasant to mention it; but it is
a fact, and a fact that should cause
the negro to regard as a humbug
any party that pretends to give him
milk and honey at nothing a glass.

The way for the negro to overcome
these obstacles is not by abuse of the
white race, or constant expression
of discontent with his surroundings.
The thing for the intelligent negro is
to aid in promoting the prosperity of
his section, realizing that he has a
somewhat "hard road to travel," but
resolving to travel it. Working
against the people who befriended him,
will not smooth his pathway.

The best evidence of the progress
of the negro race, would be its refu-
sal to surrender its vote for "sluff."

TARRINGTON PRAIRIE P. O.,
Liberty County, Tex.
Mr. Radam—I have used Wm.
Radam's Microbe Killer, and many
of my neighbors have used it with
the most wonderful result in many
cases.
GEO. F. ALLEN.
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.,
agents for Halifax county.

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agents for Halifax county.

THE SABBATH.

WHAT DR. TALMAGE SAYS OF
SABBATH REST.

Men have found out that the fifty-
two days of rest in every year are
not a subtraction, but an addition.
It has been demonstrated in all de-
partments. Lord Castlereagh thought
he could work his brain three hun-
dred and sixty-five days in the year,
and he broke down and committed
suicide; and Wilberforce said in re-
gard to him: "Poor Castlereagh! This
comes from non-observance of the
Sabbath." A prominent merchan-
t of New York said: "I should
long ago have been a maniac but for
the observance of the Sabbath." The
nerves, the brain, mental and moral
constitution cry out for Sabbath rest.

What is true of man is true of
beast. Travellers have found that
they come sooner to their destination
if they stop one day in seven. What
is the matter with some of these
horses attached to the street cars as
the poor creatures go stumbling and
staggering on? They are robbed of
the Sabbath rest.

In the days of old, when the sheep
and the cattle were driven from the
far west to the sea coast, it was found
out by positive test that those drov-
ers got sooner to the seaboard who
stopped one day in seven on the
way. They came sooner to the sea-
board than those who drove right on.
The fishermen of the banks of New-
foundland have experimented in this
matter, and they find that they catch
more fish in the year when they ob-
serve the Sabbath than in the year
when they do not observe the Sab-
bath.

This is also true of machines.
When I asked a Rocky Mountain
locomotive engineer, as I was riding
with him, "Why do you switch off
your locomotive on a side track and
take another?"—as I saw he was
about to do—"Oh, we have to let the
locomotive stop and cool off, or the
machinery would very soon break
down." The manufacturers of salt
were told that if they allowed their
kettles to cool one day in seven they
would have immense repairs to
make; but the experiment was made
and the contrast came, and it was
found that those manufacturers of
salt who allowed the kettles to cool
once a week had less repairs to make
than those who kept the furnaces in
full blast and the kettles always hot.

What does all this mean? It
means that intellectual man and
dumb beast and dead machinery cry
out for the Lord's day.

Don't "Knock Under."
(Ledger.)
"I'm ruined—utterly ruined!" said
a cleaned out speculator in our hear-
ing the other day. The gentleman
had invested his cash in several
tempting bubbles, and they had all
burst, leaving him without anything
in the world that he could call his
own, save his watch, his wardrobe,
a lot of unsettled bills, and the ill-will
of his creditors. And so (and he
might have sat for a picture of Des-
pair when he said it), although he
was a stout, hale man of thirty-five,
he said he was "ruined, and might as
well knock under."

Knock under! No—never! Al-
ways rally your forces for another
and more desperate assault upon ad-
versity. If poverty come upon you
like a thief in the night—what then?
Let it rouse you, as the presence of a
real thief would do, to energetic ac-
tion. No matter how deeply you
may have got into hot water—al-
ways provided that you did not help
the Father of Lies to heat it—your
case, if you are made of the right
sort of stuff, is not desperate; for it
is in accord with the divine order
and sweep of things that life should
have no difficulties which an honest,
determined man, with a fair share of
brains and Heaven's help, cannot
surmount.

The most potent remedies for the
cure of disease have been discovered
by accident. The first dose of Dr.
Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria
was given, as an experiment, to an
old lady almost dying from the effects
of Malaria, on whom quinine acted
as a poison. One dose cured her;
and a single dose has cured thous-
ands since. It is the only known
Antidote for the poison of Malaria.
Sold by Druggists.

That sour-tempered, cross, dys-
peptic individual, should take Dr.
J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla! It will
make him feel as well and hearty as
the healthiest of us. He needs brack-
ing up, vitalizing, that is all.
For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Capt. Judd Robbed.

THE MANAGER OF PARKER MINE
LOSES \$1,200 AND VALUABLE
JEWELRY.

(Carolina Watchman.)
On last Monday morning Capt. H.
A. Judd, of the Parker Mine, near
Bileville, Stanly county, was rob-
bed of \$1,200 in money and about
\$2,000 worth of value jewelry.

Mr. Judd had put the money be-
fore starting out for Bileville, in a
valise, and this valise was placed in
the rear of the buggy or under the
seat. It contained \$800 in green-
back and \$400 in silver, and the
jewelry, among which was Mrs. Judd's
gold watch and some costly dia-
monds. Capt. Judd travels in a top
buggy, and the contents were down
when he left town last Saturday.

When he reached his destination,
he found his valise gone! He im-
mediately rode back to Salisbury
and notified the police. One horse
gave out at Gold Hill, but there he
procured another.

Capt. Judd remembers passing
two negro boys on the road the day
he lost the money. His wagon driver,
who was some distance behind him,
passed the same negroes. One car-
ried something in his hand, covered
with a coat. The supposition is that
they lifted the valuable valise from
the buggy from behind, unnoticed
by Capt. Judd, and made away with
it. That Saturday afternoon two
negro boys bought pistols in Salis-
bury and spent money very freely.
They took the evening train for
Greensboro.

When these facts were ascertained,
Officer Pool left for Greensboro
and Winston, but the next heard of
the stolen property was the news that
a gold watch on which was engraved
Capt. Judd's initials had been left
with Jeweler Fowlke, at Charlotte,
by a negro boy, who was suspicioned
by the jeweler, and who escaped be-
fore he could be taken by the Char-
lotte police, who are now on the trail.

Famous Poems.
Gray's 'Elegy' occupied him for
seven years.
Bryant wrote 'Thanatopsis' in
the shade of an old forest.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox composed
her little poem, 'The Land of Nod,'
while rocking her baby brother to
sleep in a cradle.
Cowper wrote 'John Gilpin's
Ride' when he was under one of
those terrible fits of depression so
common to him.
The poem, 'The Falls of Niagara,'
was written by its author J. C.
Brainard, the editor of a small
paper in Connecticut. He wrote it
under pressure, in response to a call
for 'more copy.'

General Lytle wrote 'I Am Dying,'
Egypt Dying,' on the night before
his death. He had a premonition
that he was going to die the next
day.
'After the Ball