

THE DEMOCRAT.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WE MUST WORK FOR THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

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Petersburg, Va., April 23, 1890.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED
ourselves together under the
firm of
STEEL & ALEXANDER.

For the purpose of conducting a GENERAL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE BUSINESS, at the stand lately occupied by the firms of Wm. H. Tappay, Tappay & Wilson, Tappay & Steel and Tappay & Langston & Co. for the past 10 years, and having been associated with them as foremen for 13 years and book-keeper for 18 years, we feel confident that in entering into this enterprise we do so with a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, and trust to have a share of public patronage. Very respectfully,
E. J. STEEL,
W. M. ALEXANDER.

Winter In The Heart.

BY HERBERT THORNE.

(For The Democrat.)

O, Tell me friends who read these lines,
Did nothing e'er impart
A subtle sorrow to your mind,
That seemed to freeze your heart?
O, tell me have you ever been
So deeply plunged in woe,
That smiles of friends were to your heart
As moonlight on the snow?

The summer sun, the love of friends,
Nor all the works of art
Could serve to melt the frozen crust
Of winter in your heart.

Have not your friends' "You're dull to-day"
Caused you to feel the smart,
And made you cry, deep in your soul,
There's winter in my heart?

Have not you been in merry throngs,
And watched the players start,
And long to break the icy reign
Of winter in your heart?

I oft feel so, and O, I faint
Would make the state depart;
Ah! would those who've felt can know
Of winter in the heart.

My life has seasons like the years,
Each has its special part,
I've Summer, Spring and Autumn time,
And Winter in my heart.

How Stanley won his wife

(Chicago News)

Speaking of Mr. Stanley's courtship, Mrs. Tensant, mother of Mrs. Stanley, said: "Henry wooed a long time before he won. I did not give my consent at once. When he came to me and pleaded for dolly's hand I said:

"No, Henry; Dolly is all that I have left, and I cannot, shall not, part with her. The mother-in-law in England plays a lonely part. She is not welcome to her daughter's household; her visitors must be few and brief. They have taken my other daughter away. I cannot part with Dolly."

"Henry pleaded long and eloquent; at times he would almost weep. The tears would fill his eyes and he would choke with emotion.

"One day he said: 'I alone in the world; I have neither father nor mother, brother or sister; I am perishing of loneliness. I know nothing of an older care less for the customs of the country. I want your daughter to be my wife; give her to me and so you at the same time become my mother, father, brother, and sister.'

"Henry," says I, "do you mean it? 'I do,' he answered, firmly, and I saw a determination flashing from the same eyes before which the ferocious barbarians of Ujji had quailed and under which the hostile hordes of insupportable Njandia had melted away like mists of the morning.

"She is yours!" I cried, and then I added, "and so am I!" Now, that," continued the proud mother-in-law, "is, in brief, the story of wooing. I am his as inseparably and indissolubly as Dolly is. I shall never leave him. I regard him as one of the noblest and most lovable men on earth, and I have no other ambition than to aid him with the benefit of my counsel and experience. Knowing this, he is ever the paragon of affection and gentleness, and I am certain that no woman—at least no English woman—ever had a more reasonable or more obedient son."

My old friend.

You will do a very foolish thing, if you throw off your friend because you have found him wanting at a single point. Friends are not so plentiful that you can afford to deal with them in that way. More than this, the man whom you are about to discard may have a thousand virtues. Should not these plead for mercy. Perfection does not dwell under the sun. Little as you may think of it, there are a few weak spots in your own character.

THE GOOD WE MAY DO.

Even the Smallest Seed of Kindness will Bring a Harvest.

(Raleigh Visitor.)

When doing a kind act how seldom one stops to think what the results may be. Yet the simplest act of kindness not infrequently proves to be the foundation stone of high and noble lives. The writer calls to mind an instance where a very simple act of kindness proved to be of lasting benefit to the receiver. One rainy Sunday years ago a little girl was wandering listlessly about a poorly furnished room in her home in search of something with which to amuse herself and help shorten a long dreary day. Finding nothing to interest her she stepped to a window and began counting the rain-drops as they fell on the window sill and rolled off. A lady across the way chanced to see her and thought the child looked lonely. When the rain ceased for a few moments she went into her beautiful grounds and cutting a large bunch of purple lilac blossoms, beckoned to the child to come and get them. The little girl being an ardent lover of flowers appreciated the simple offering more than older people would value costlier gifts, and all the remainder of that gloomy and cheerless day the cluster of purple flowers was a comfort and a pleasure to her. To her the delicate construction of each tiny petal was a beautiful and interesting study. While thus engaged it occurred to her that painting and faithfully portraying flowers must be a very beautiful occupation. With the thought came a great longing to become an artist; taking pencil and paper she seated herself before the bunch of lilac blossoms and commenced to draw. At first her efforts were very far from representing the flowers she loved so much. However, never getting discouraged, she spent the rest of the day practicing. That was twenty five years ago. The little girl is now an artist, whose name encircles the globe, whose flower pieces, for beauty and delicacy, have few equals. One thing she never tires of painting, is lilac blossoms. When some one spoke of this she replied: "All that I am I owe to these beautiful blossoms, and to the kindness of the lady who gave them to me. For with them came the first inspiration, the first longing to be something above what I was, and the yearning for this pure and refining art. It seems a strange thing to say, that all the love of art I possess was awakened in me by so simple a gift, but so it was."

THE BENEFIT OF ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

(N. Y. Ledger.)

It is good thing for a young man to be knocked about in the world, through his soft-hearted parents may not think so. All youths, if not all, certainly nineteenth-century youths of the sum total, enter life with a splurge of self conceit. The sooner they are relieved of it the better. If, in measuring themselves, they discover that it is unwarranted, and get rid of it gracefully, of their own accord, well and good; if not, it is desirable for their own sakes, that it be knocked out of them. A boy who is sent to a large school soon finds his level. The world is great public school, and it soon teaches a new pupil his proper place. If he has the attributes that belong to a leader, he will be installed in the position of a leader; whatever his own opinion of his abilities may be, he will be compelled to fall in with rank and file. If not destined to the greatest the next best thing to which he can aspire is respectability; but no man can be truly great or truly respectable who is in vain, pompous and overbearing.

By the time the novice has found his legitimate social status, he is the same high or low, the probability is that the disagreeable traits of his character will be softened down or worn away. Most likely, the process of abrasion will be rough, perhaps very rough, but when it is all over, and he begins to see himself as others see him, and not as reflected in the mirror of self-conceit, he will be thankful that he has run the gauntlet and arrived, though by a rough road, at self-knowledge. Upon the whole, whatever loving mothers may think to the contrary, it is a good thing for youths to be knocked about in the world; it makes men of them.

HOW TO LIVE.

THE BEST COMFORTS OF LIFE ARE NOT COSTLY.

(Old Homestead.)

One of the subjects talked and written about a great deal at the present time is how to live cheaply. Prices of all the great staples of life are high. Rents are enormous. Fashions are exacting. Wants multiply while resources diminish. How to make ends meet is the problem which presses on hundreds of people. It is what is done to keep up appearances that destroys the equilibrium between income and expense and makes life a drudgery and vexation.

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Teach yourself to do without a thousand pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being just as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them. Put so much dignity, sincerity, kindness, and love into your simple and inexpensive home that its members will never miss the costly fripperies and showy adornments, and be happier in the cosy and comfortable apartments than most of their wealthy neighbors are in their sumptuous and splendid establishments.

It does not follow that in order to live cheaply one must live meanly. The best comforts of life are not costly. Taste, refinement, good cheer, and wit are not expensive. There is no trouble about young people marrying with no outfit but health and an honest purpose, provided they will practice thrift and prudence, to which thousands owe success, and make their thought and love supply what they lack in the means of display. Those who begin life at the top of the ladder generally tumble off, while those who commence at the foot acquire steadiness, courage, and strength of arm and will as they rise.

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How to live cheaply is a question easy enough to answer if any one will be content with cheap living. Substitute comfort for show. Put convenience in the place of fashion. Study simplicity. Refuse to be beguiled into a style of living above what is required by your position in society and is justified by your resources. Set a fashion of simplicity, neatness, prudence, and inexpensiveness which others will be glad to follow and thank you for introducing.

Teach yourself to do without a thousand pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being just as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them. Put so much dignity, sincerity, kindness, and love into your simple and inexpensive home that its members will never miss the costly fripperies and showy adornments, and be happier in the cosy and comfortable apartments than most of their wealthy neighbors are in their sumptuous and splendid establishments.

It does not follow that in order to live cheaply one must live meanly. The best comforts of life are not costly. Taste, refinement, good cheer, and wit are not expensive. There is no trouble about young people marrying with no outfit but health and an honest purpose, provided they will practice thrift and prudence, to which thousands owe success, and make their thought and love supply what they lack in the means of display. Those who begin life at the top of the ladder generally tumble off, while those who commence at the foot acquire steadiness, courage, and strength of arm and will as they rise.

The Alliance Will Triumph.

(N. C. Intelligencer.)

We do not think it wise or prudent to draw a distinction of a sectional character, and apply it to any branch of the Alliance. It is sometimes necessary to use a geographical term in order to give direction to and localize references and comments on the proceedings of certain branches of the Alliance, but when such proceedings are partly incompatible with those of other branches in another geographical part of the country it is not in accordance with the fraternal principles of the National Alliance to eliminate and sectionalize. Nor can it be viewed otherwise than as a timid apprehension to publish only such deliberations as are favorable to the Alliance, and it is an improper exercise of the office of enlightened journalism to implicitly question the motives of such journals as choose to publish the news.

The Alliance may expect opposition from without as well as from within, but it has nothing to fear. Its fundamental principles are correct, and they will overcome all difficulties and triumph over all opposition.

There is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen. If the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent—nor under any pretense, for it once opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family where she may do as much toward making a fortune, as he can in the counting-room or in the workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend, and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it?