

HARMONY.

There are some phases of our political situation that are worth the serious consideration of every true lover of his country. It can not be longer questioned that there are indications of dissections in the near future that will at least threaten the democracy of the country. The DEMOCRAT had hoped and believed, and still hopes and believes, that the alliance and the remainder of the democratic party will so harmonize as to put down republican rule for years and years to come. But this will not and can not be done with any division in the democratic ranks. It now begins to look like there are elements within and without the alliance that will draw an issue upon which the democratic party will split and by which the government will be handed over to the negro party. And while we are pessimists, we are willing to look the matter squarely in front, as it is; and we repeat the warning that we have given time after time, that if there shall be division within the democratic ranks, the battle will be lost just as sure as the day-dawn of the next election opens upon us. It is true there are grievances maintained by the farmers, and justly so. And no one would be prouder to see the great agricultural interests of this country highly prosperous than we; but we do not want to see the government of the country turned over into the hands of the party that has never yet been known on the side of the people. And we firmly believe that if the influences now tending to divide democracy continue one year longer, the whole thing will be gone—irretrievably gone—and neither the alliance nor any other part of the democratic party will hold power.

Well, now what shall be done? How can things be kept in harmony and neither the alliance nor the other part of the democratic party do an unmanly thing? Why, it is easy enough. The demands of the alliance and the democratic platform are the same in almost every particular except on the suffrage question. Then meeting on common ground in every other demand, the leaders of the party inside and outside of the alliance must come together intelligently on this issue. This done, and a very cyclone of victory will sweep away the republican party: this not done, and the republican party will walk in and possess the land. We plead for harmony. We see all in it. We see rain without it.

Since writing the foregoing we find the following in the *State Chronicle* of 25th, which is so completely in accord with what we have written that we append it:

"There is not a single good reason why any man in North Carolina should for a moment entertain the idea of abandoning the Democratic party. To do so is to—

- 1. Surrender present good State government.
- 2. Go into a minority party that can hope to accomplish nothing; and
- 3. Worst of all, to surrender to the Republican party complete control of the Federal Government for an indefinite period.

To remain in the Democratic party is to insure most of the reforms desired, and to preserve good State government, and put a stop to the Republican policy, which is the only grievance that makes the people indignant, and that has caused them to organize."

The people at the World's Dispensary of Buffalo, N. Y., have a stock-taking time once a year and what do you think they do? Count the number of bottles that've been returned by the men and woman who say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Med. A. Discovery or Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription didn't do what they said it would do.

And how many do you think they have to count. One in ten? Not one in five hundred!

Here are two remedies—one the "Golden Medical Discovery," for regulating and invigorating the liver and purifying the blood; the other, the hope of weakly womanhood; they've been sold for years, sold by the million bottles; sold under a positive guarantee, and not one in five hundred can say: "It was not the medicine for me!" And—is there any reason why you should be the one? And—supposing you are, what do you lose? Absolutely nothing.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physic-
ians recommend it. All druggists sell it. Genuine
Bottle marked and sealed on wrapper.

THE COUNTRY AND THE TOWN.

Now and then one may hear some slight remark by a man from the country about town people, and the same by a man from the town about country people. In truth there is a sort of prejudice existing in the minds of many—the country people against the town or city people, and the town or city people against the country people. This is all a very great blunder. The interests of the town people and country people are mutually dependent. No country man ought to feel any uneasiness or unpleasantness at the building up of the towns, neither ought town people feel any uneasiness at the prosperity of the country people.

Persons have remarked to us that they thought we were making too much effort to build up the town and doing too little to build up the country.

They do not understand that making a town prosperous makes the surrounding country prosperous also.

Suppose, for illustration, that Scotland Neck should grow during the next five years to a city of ten thousand population. What farmer within a radius of at least twenty miles of this place would not be benefited? What land owner within ten miles would be willing to take 50 per cent. more for his land than he would ask for it to-day?

The prosperity of the town gives prosperity to the surrounding country. Now, we do not mean that if a number of farmers conclude to move to town simply to live in town without anything to do, it will bring prosperity. It will bring it neither to the town nor the country. But when a town grows upon the basis that it furnishes something for people to do and remunerates them for it, it is a great blessing to the country around.

With a thrifty population of ten thousand people in Scotland Neck, the farmers of the surrounding country would double their prosperity in a few years and reap as much benefit as the town people themselves.

One great trouble with many country people is this: When they see their nearest town begin to grow rapidly they conclude that there must be money—a fortune there—and so they become dissatisfied and move without properly counting the cost and properly estimating their chances.

The man who has anchored himself on the farm for life and sticks to it to make the most of it, come what may, will find that the growth and prosperity of his nearest town means prosperity to him. And if he is wise, he will do everything he can to encourage a healthy growth of the town. It will give them a better market and a quicker market. With ten thousand people in Scotland Neck the country housewife who now gets 12 cents a dozen for eggs would always get 20 cents. And so with all she might have to sell.

But in these days of blind prejudice people take more interest in arraying themselves against each other than in working for their own interests.

TRUCKING PROFITABLE.

The New Berne section has enjoyed great prosperity this year from her trucking interests. Everybody seems in good spirits, comfortable, and hopeful for the future. The *Journal* speaks of the situation thus:

"One of the best signs that the people in this section are better off and more prosperous than they have been for a long time is indicated by the subscription list of the *Weekly Journal*.

Within the last few days three of our patrons have paid up '93, and yesterday a gentleman came in that we had relied upon as a responsible man and settled up for four and one half years' indebtedness. Does this sound like hard times? Surely not, and it is not. The indications are that the people of this section are better off to-day than for years, and with a future more promising than ever known.

The splendid crops of 1890 and the unparalleled truck season this year has worked marvellous benefits. Besides from direct results accrued the tendency has been to inspire new hopes and establish greater confidence among moaned men.

On every hand out of us as well as in the city, there is abundant evidence of prosperity, and it only remains now for every man to wake up, go to work, and speak encouragingly or shut up."

\$1,000 REWARD.

Our American chemists are renowned not only for their enterprise, but for their vigilance. They are prompt to expose frauds wherever they find them. Thus far, however, they have not earned the reward of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars offered by the proprietors of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) for the discovery, by analysis, of a particle of mercury, iodine or potash, or any poisonous substance, their famous medicine. The reason the reward has not been picked up is because there are no mineral or poisonous substances in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a vegetable compound, which has been before the public for half a century, and its history is marked by a wonderful series of successes.

WINSTON-SALEM.

Returning to the desk but a few hours before going to press last week, the editor of THE DEMOCRAT had no time to write of Winston-Salem. A week's absence from the office caused piles upon piles of work to accumulate, and we could only refer briefly to the very pleasant occasion of the Press Convention in Winston-Salem. We write now under a little less pressure; but we do not mean by this to say that we feel equal to the opportunity of writing up the busiest and foremost town in North Carolina.

Touching the growth of the twin-city of Winston-Salem, we can only say, as has been said hundreds of times before, that it is simply marvelous. In 1850 the population was 4,569. Now it is 14,000. In his address of welcome to the editors, Mr. J. C. Buxton made these statements concerning the wealth of Winston-Salem:

"The taxable value of our property in the corporate limits of Winston-Salem in 1881 were \$960,000. In 1891 it is \$53,804,331, an increase of \$1,321,028 in ten years. In 1881 our banking capital was \$250,000. In 1891 it is \$500,000, an increase of \$250,000. In 1881 our tobacco industries numbered eight. In 1891 they number fifty, an increase of thirty-two, and the output is ten times as great. We had only one railroad in 1881, 28 miles long. We now have three railroads with 240 miles of track.

In 1881 we had no graded schools, and only one or two small private schools, with less than 300 scholars. In 1891 we had not less than 1,500 white girls and boys at public and private, boarding and day schools within our corporate limits.

Within the past ten years several of our old church buildings have been pulled down and magnificent structures, costing more than \$50,000, have been erected."

It has been said, and we do not question it, that Winston-Salem employs more operatives in manufacturing industries than any other town or city in the entire South. There are about eighty manufacturing concerns of different kinds in the twin city, more than fifty of them being tobacco factories. Besides half-dozen ware-houses, there are machine shops, foundries, box, car, basket, buggy factories, woolen and hosiery mills and the noted Fries Flouring Mills.

The streets are every day one steady hum of business from early morn until a late hour in the night. The numerous throbbing engines, electric plants, the hum of the street cars and a thousand other things make it impossible to tell when it thunders.

Here thrift is seen on every hand and we were told by unquestioned authority that no man or woman goes unemployed who is willing to work for good pay. To be sure, there are idlers—as where on earth can one turn without finding them?—but in the main every one is well employed and finds satisfactory remuneration for his labors. Energy and talent have labored together, hand in hand, for a quarter of a century; and no place in this broad Southland can show greater prosperity growing out of the ashes of war's fell destruction than the bustling and delightful twin-city, Winston-Salem.

The growth and prosperity of the town is a source of gratification and pride to those who have grown as the town has grown; and the wonderful success of the noble people that push its vast and varied enterprises, is a source of real pleasure to every North Carolinian. The great power that has built the town is the system of giving employment to all who seek it. Paying out more than a million of dollars every year to laborers, the employers have developed the town to their own profit, and have, at the same time, paid laborers such wages as has enabled them to live and lay up a competency for the years to come. And so every one is, in a general way, well-to-do. There is no very great difference in the wealth of the people. To be sure, some are wealthy and some are poor; but the great mass of the people are doing well.

We believe that one of the strongest elements in the development of Winston-Salem is this: The people live faith in themselves and faith in each other.

It were a tedious thing to mention all the industries separately, if we could. The entire town is one scene of busy industry. Heretofore somewhat retarded by a want of proper railroad facilities, the city is now entering upon an era of quickened prosperity by reason of the three new railroads leading from it. The Roanoke and Southern, the Wilkes-oro and the Mocksville roads are all opening up and traversing important territories for Winston-

Salem. With these accumulating advantages and the solid growth given to the city by the influx of capital, we believe that the brightest day of its history is yet in the future.

It was our pleasure to visit some of the places of interest in the city, and we have seen no place where the people are more unanimous in one direction—and that is the building up of their city. Every one who has lived there for any length of time has uppermost in his mind the common welfare of Winston-Salem; and those who move there soon catch the spirit and are in the solid ranks for progress and for improvement.

Besides the great manufacturing industries there are other influences that make the twin-city attractive to the outside; and notably among these are the schools of the place. Salem Female Academy, presided over by Rev. J. H. Clewell, is one of the foremost institutions of learning in the South; and there is a prestige about its history that makes every single inhabitant of the old town proud of it. It is truly a beautiful place and its beauty is not its greatest charm. The high grade of scholarship that characterizes the institution in all its departments, gives it advantage over almost any similar institution in the country. It is truly a model institution and is worth much to the twin-city in its march of progress.

The famous Davis School recently moved from La Grange, is another potent factor in Winston-Salem's progress. There is perhaps no similar institution in the South that has so commended itself to the public. Col. A. C. Davis, the progressive Superintendent of the school, has succeeded in making a reputation second to no one managing a military school in the country. Though yet a young man, he is possessed of many rare accomplishments and is easily amongst the foremost educators of the South. His buildings are beautifully located on the western borders of the town immediately on the Mocksville railroad; and the site is a beautiful one, and his work is a source of pardoned pride to the people of the city. Col. Davis is a worker and the prosperity of his school is unmistakable evidence of it.

The new Zinzendorf hotel will soon be completed and though more than a mile from the centre of the town, it will be within easy reach of the centre of business by reason of the street car lines that traverse the entire town. There are already several miles of car lines running through the various parts of the town, and soon the lines will be extended even beyond the ex-amenelimits of the town. The Zinzendorf is already well under way and when completed will be one of the finest and most commodious all-the-year-round hotels in the South. The equable climate in Winston-Salem is such as to make the twin-city a resort for both winter and summer.

Indeed we know of no place blessed with a finer climate than Piedmont North Carolina, and Winston-Salem enjoys a most favorable location in that part of the State.

The Graded School's are of a high order and the churches are well presided over by able and progressive divines.

The royal welcome the people of Winston-Salem gave the editors of the State was even warmer than they had anticipated. Every home was open to them and nothing was omitted that could have added to their pleasure and comfort. The homes in Winston-Salem are all attractive from without, and an air of wealth in many and comfort in all prevails within. Such was the hospitality shown the members of the press that not one of them was allowed to pay his fare on the street cars—indeed complimentary passes were given the members of the Press Association.

Personally, the editor of THE DEMOCRAT was shown many courtesies and by many citizens. While we can not mention them all we will say that Mr. Quincy, the proprietor of the Quincey House, was especially kind. Mr. H. E. Fries, Mayor of Salem, and one of the most enterprising men in the twin-city, placed the writer under special obligations for his kindness. Mr. Peter M. Wilson, who knows more of North Carolina than perhaps any other man of his age, was especially kind and obliging. We were very glad to meet our former friend, Hon. F. M. Simmons, and find him so well fixed as president of one of the largest land companies which are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in developing the city and spreading its area and extending its limits in every direction. We were shown marked courtesies by Mess. Foy and Holloman of the *Twin-City Daily*, and by Rev. Mr. Clewell of the Academy, Col. Davis,

and others.

We enjoyed the pleasure of spending a night at Mr. Geo. Nissen's, of Wauhatcha, where the well-known and quite prosperous Nissen Wagon Works are located. We spent some time with Mr. H. Montague, and also with Dr. S. J. Montague, and they made it quite pleasant for us.

Summing it all up, we would say that we know no place in North Carolina which offers more flattering inducements than Winston-Salem. Whoever goes, however, must go prepared to hustle or he will find that he is in the wrong place.

We have not attempted a write-up of Winston-Salem, for we did not make a single note while there. We have simply written some of our impressions off-hand.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

(Regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, August 24 1891.

Mr. Harrison is certainly unfortunate in one thing. Only those republicans who already hold Federal office, or those who are reaching out after one, speak publicly in favor of his re-nomination. Robert Small, the negro ex-Congressman of South Carolina who is drawing a federal salary in that State, dropped into Washington last week, and, having succeeded by some hook or crook in getting himself interviewed by a reporter of a respectable paper, proceeded to eulogize Harrison and to say if the Southern republicans could dictate the nomination it would certainly go to him. He cast a Blaine anchor to windward by saying that the opposition which one existed among Southern republicans to Mr. Blaine was now entirely gone and that they would gladly support him if he was nominated. The next Harrison man to turn up in Washington was ex-Representative McComas, of Maryland, who by his record of supporting the Force Bill was defeated for re-election in a district which is strongly republican. Mr. McComas is banking after a seat on the Federal bench; therefore it is not strange that he should say that during a tour of the northwestern States he found the people all believing that Blaine was too loyal to Mr. Harrison to become a candidate and that Mr. Harrison deserved a re-nomination and would get it. No such reports have been brought in by disinterested observers.

If Secretary Noble has not got tired of saying that he has not resigned and does not intend to resign, the people are tired of hearing it. Just to show how public opinion regards the matter it may be mentioned that a sporting man stood in the lobby of a hotel, which was crowded with people, and offered to wager any amount from \$50 to \$1,000 that Noble was out of the Cabinet before the first of January and there were no takers.

Senator Carlisle is here looking splendidly after his long rest. He says that all the newspaper interviews with him concerning Democratic candidates next year which have from time to time appeared this summer have been entirely false, as he has expressed no opinions on the subject.

Senator Chandler, chairman of the Senate committee on immigration, has fired the first gun in what may be a very serious fight in Congress by writing a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury setting forth his views as to the legality of that official's action in accepting bonds, insuring that they should not become a public charge, and permitting the land upon any prohibited class (the Russian Jews recently permitted to land upon the Jews in this country giving a bond to the Treasury department that they should not become a charge upon the public, are the targets aimed at.) Mr. Chandler says that Congress never intended when the prohibitory laws were enacted to authorize any such system, and it is fair to assume that he proposes that the matter shall be brought to the attention of Congress. Treasury officials say that written opinions have been furnished that department by Attorney-General Garland under the Cleveland administration and by Attorney-General Miller under the present administration to the effect that such bonds may be taken in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The cattle on the Cherokee strip may be the cause of quite an administration row when Mr. Harrison comes back. It is said that the proposed scheme to have them remain there by transferring temporarily the titles to them to individual Indians was first suggested by the cattle barons by a prominent official of the Interior department and now Assistant Secretary Chandler, of the same department, says that the rule is entirely too far, and that it will not be allowed. Well, we shall see who will. It may be a slander, but it has been said over and over again that these cattle men would not be put off the strip, because they had a good friend who was very near to more than one respect to Mr. Harrison, who would put them "into" some way to stay.

The State Reviewed.

HAPPENINGS HERE AND THERE.

Lightning struck the dwelling of Mr. Matt. L. Lee in Goldsboro last Friday night. The house was not burned, but damaged, and the family were not at home.

Winston has been playing Baltimore quite vigorously recently. The Baltimoreans have come on a little the worst every time. The series of six games closed Tuesday.

A correspondence from Weldon says there was quite an electric storm there Sunday night followed by a cloud-burst Monday morning, during which the rain fell in blinding sheets.

Lightning struck the gin-house of Howard & Hunter at Apex last Friday night. The house was entirely consumed with several bales of cotton. There was no insurance on the house, but the cotton was insured.

Greensboro is trying for the Color Agricultural and Mechanical College. At a meeting of the citizens last week the *Watchman* says that in five minutes more than \$2000 was subscribed as a starter for the enterprise.

Last Friday the driver of the coach for the Buford hotel in Charlotte carelessly ran over a colored boy, crushing his arm with the wheels, and so brutal was the driver that he did not even stop when he was told that he had run over the boy. *Says the Chronicle.*

Grand Sire, Chas. M. Busbee, who has been so seriously ill since about the middle of June, has so far recovered as to be able to go to Baltimore for treatment. He went Monday of this week, and his partial recovery is hailed as good news to his many friends over the State.

The paper mills at the falls of Neuse river near Wake Forest, will soon be in order for the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. All kinds of paper will be manufactured from the common wrapping paper to the finest book paper. These mills are being greatly improved and their capacity will be doubled.

Last week Sheriff Williams of Person county entered Roxboro jail in the capacity of his office. It was the first time in a month he has been there without his pistol. The Durham *Star* was informed that a severe fight occurred between Mr. Williams and two colored men in the jail, who upon him with murderous intent. He fanned out both of them and succeeded in calling in help before he was seriously hurt.

At Carolina Beach last Friday Chas. Williams, a colored man, became entangled in a balloon just as it was leaving the ground. He shot up some 3,000 feet, viewed the surroundings not very comfortably and descended to the earth—as he thought to be crushed—but succeeded in jumping from the flying thing just before it struck terra firma.

Alliance men at Milton, in Caswell county, with others from Person county and Halifax county, Va., recently passed resolutions to the effect that they will not co-operate with any party nor vote for any man for any political office who does not adopt the measures they approve. They demand reform in the administration of the government and approve the Ocala platform.

A correspondent to the *Wilmington Star*, dated Roseboro, N. C., Aug. 20th, says: "On Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock, some one came to the house of Mr. John Oldman, about three-quarters of a mile from this place on the C. F. & Y. V. railroad, and called for Mr. Oldman, who, being sick in bed, asked Mr. Lucian Fisher, a neighbor of his who was with him that night, to go and see what was wanted.

Mr. Fisher had got but a few steps from the door when he was fired on by some one in the bushes near the fence, putting seven shots in his left breast, and as he turned around the second load was fired at him, putting three shots in his back.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and other blood diseases, still others will tell you that it overcomes "that tired feeling," and so on. Truly, the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of the army of friends it has won by its positive medicinal merit.

CAPT. ASHE'S SPEECH.

"The Press the Leader of Thought, not the Follower of Fashion," was the toast responded to by Mr. Ashe at the banquet tendered the Press Association in Winston.

He said: "There is this difference, Mr. President, between the members of the Press of North Carolina and the business men and bankers. The latter class, gentlemen, look sharply after their interest in order to maintain their principle in tact, while the editors of N. C., have to maintain their principles without any regard to their interest and in the sacrifice of pecuniary interests. Under such circumstances, it is very natural that they should seek safety in the thought that they are the leaders of thought, not the followers of fashion.

Mr. President, the people whom the Press of N. C. addresses, is generally an intelligent people. They are a people who think for themselves, who come to conclusions themselves and have judgement and measure things according to their standard of right and justice. Under such circumstances the editor who attempts to shape public thought may find himself mistaken. The Press can only lead public thought when it is on a line with the great fundamental principles which are in the hearts of the people. Sometimes they strike right, they take it at the head which leads on to fortune. Such instances in the New Orleans affair. The Press spoke in no uncertain sounds and led the thoughts of the people, and when some years since a Federal of floor marched into the Legislative Assembly Halls and worked his will there, the Press of the nation with one voice and with one accord gave forth no uncertain sound. It was like the fire bell at night, and had its effect in leading the thoughts of the American people. The Press may not always lead; it can at least attempt to lead. It cannot always be successful but it can at least deserve to be successful and the people expect this of the Press; and the people look to the Press to perform this duty, this public duty, as it were. We regard the Press of N. C. in a manner as the High Priest of our State, as Elihu and Elijah in the olden times, who, when the people of Israel were their most forsaken the God of the fathers and turned away to strange Gods were firm. These High Priests warned them of the evil to come, and they too people expect the Press to perform the same functions as were performed by these High Priests in days that are past. To announce such duties the editor should never allow away and forsake his principles. The politician may do so, they are seeking to ride on the wave of public opinion but the editor's job will certainly carry him into security. The private individual may forsake his principles but the life of the editors stands always in the broad glare of the sunlight. In the most publicity of his actions he cannot forsake his principles without desecration.

He may console himself, indeed, in the fable from that ancient book in which the trees wished to choose a King. They went to the olive tree and asked the olive to be King, but the olive said, shall we create our fatness and go to ruin over the trees? Then they went to the fig tree and asked the fig tree to be their King, and the fig tree said, shall we forsake our sweetness to go to be promoted over the trees? And they went to the vine and asked the vine to be King over the trees, but the vine said, shall we forsake the wine that cherishes man and go to be promoted over the trees? All denying the invitation, it was left to the bramble to accept it. The High Priests must trust to inspire their patriotism. It must seek the welfare of the people.

In ancient Rome they erected a temple to the Goddess of the Hearth and there the Priestess proposed a bright means that the home of the Roman people might be free from all evils and all corruption. So now his duty of protecting the homes of the people has been entrusted to the Press.

Rephrasing brightly the crystal ores of their patriotism, they must never detract from it. There will be trials. There will come times when temptation may be tried. Demagogues will rise in the land and the prodigies will be ripe. The demagogue may prejudice the people, yet the Press must ever follow in the footsteps of those illustrious men whose sime have been to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people; they must walk always in the footsteps of those great exemplars of the human race.

J. W. Yates, Tallahomra, Tenn., writes: It does me good to praise Botanic Blood Balm. It cured me of an abscess on the lungs and asthma that troubled me two years, and that other remedies failed to benefit."