

THE DEMOCRAT.

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VOL. VIII.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1891.

NO. 7.

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AT YOUR COMMAND.

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"At your command." Ah, did men try What modern means could ever come nigh That fine, delicious, fair-haired youth That in a many maiden's praise At end of letters did doth lie?

All verily now do lovers vie With them who oft did do. Their loveliness in ancient days— At your command!"

Ah, Love, my Love, you are so high Above me, O my Sweet, that I Go back to those dear, antique ways With trembling! Yet, tho' Hope be true, I sign myself to live or die, At your command!"

\$400,000, 00 for the Slaves.

Col. A. C. McClure in the Philadelphia Times, says:

From the opening of the military campaign in the spring of '64 until Sherman announced the capture of Atlanta, there was not a single important victory of the Union army to inspire the loyal people of the country with confidence in the success of the war. Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to the James was the bloodiest in the history of the struggle. He had lost as many men in killed, wounded and missing as Lee ever had in front of him and there was no substantial victory in all the sacrifices made by the gallant army of the Potomac. Sherman had been fighting continuously for four months without decisive success. The people of the North had become heart-sick and nerving as Lee ever had in front of him and there was no substantial victory in all the sacrifices made by the gallant army of the Potomac.

During an interview which he had with the President at the gloomy period referred to in the foregoing extract the Colonel continues:

At this interview Lincoln seemed to have but one overmastering desire and that was to attain peace on the basis of a restored Union. He took from a corner of his desk a paper written out in his own handwriting, proposing to pay to the South \$400,000,000 as compensation for their slaves on condition that the States should return to their allegiance to the government and accept Emancipation. I shall never forget the emotion exhibited by Lincoln when, after reading this paper to me, he said: "If I could only get this proposition before the Southern people I believe they would accept it, and I have felt that the Northern people, conveyed, startled at first, would soon appreciate the wisdom of such a settlement of the war. One hundred days of war would cost us the \$400,000,000 I would propose to give for Emancipation and a restored Republic, not to speak of the priceless sacrifice of life and the additional sacrifice of property."

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Child's, New Case, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was starbly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward S. Sargent, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and well. John Spenser, Columbus, O., had five large liver spots on his leg, doctor said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Buckle's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by E. J. Whitehead & Co's Drug store.

Now try this.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with Lungs, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Croup, and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe find it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Retail bottles for sale at E. J. Whitehead & Co's Drug Store, Raleigh, N. C., and \$1.00.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

SMALL THINGS.

ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

THOUGH TEDIOUS IT PAYS.

(Amer. Paper Trade.)

The details of business are likewise, and the natural desire of the head of an establishment is to escape attending to them. He naturally and rightfully feels that his time is too valuable to devote to these minor matters, and yet it seems almost impossible to find men to attend to them without the direct oversight of the chief. Subordinates who can and will attend to details thoroughly and reliably will always be highly esteemed, but those who are contented to do so year after year, have not the stuff in them of which successful men are made. They lack the breadth of mind essential to the filling of executive positions, or else they lack ambition, and one is as fatal as the other. On the other hand, a man who cannot or will not attend thoroughly and promptly to business when in a subordinate position is deficient in one of the most important qualities needed in more advanced positions.

A great deal has been written about the necessity of a close attention to details on the part of the head of an establishment, whether it be mercantile or manufacturing, but there is ground for the belief that not only has this necessity been exaggerated, but that in a certain sense a close attention to details on the part of the chief is detrimental to business success, in some degree, at least.

The successful man is he who knows how to get the details of his business looked after without giving them his personal attention, for it is undoubtedly true that his time and brains can be more advantageously employed in looking after the important general features. It is the worst kind of folly for a ten-thousand-dollar man to bother his head continually about work that a one-thousand-dollar man can do just as well and a careful study of the successful man will disclose the fact that he is a man of rare judgment in the selection of subordinates, and makes it his constant aim to get rid of all the detail and routine work possible.

The attention of a successful executive to detail must, however, go this far: he must have theough knowledge of it in every department of his business, and while ignoring it as a general thing, must make it a practice occasionally to devote the strictest attention to it, going over it with the subordinate in such a way as to let him understand that the manager is a thorough master of it. In this way he will secure proper attention to it by the subordinate, and if things do not run smoothly and economically he will be able to act them right.

More than two thirds of the half way failures in business are due to the fact that the chief fritters away valuable time in watching over trivial things when his attention ought to be devoted to weightier matters. A man has but a certain amount of energy and available working time, and it needs not very deep reasoning to see that if he devotes a large portion of it to minor affairs he will not be able to give the attention which he ought to the work that he is best fitted for.

To be thoroughly successful in a large way a man should be free to watch the situation, to keep a general oversight of all departments and make plans for the increase and proper conduct of the business. Ideas are the germs of success, and good ones properly worked out will be found to constitute the difference between the successful and the unsuccessful man.

Time devoted to the study of the market, to learning the tastes of customers, and to noting the tendency of fashion is not time thrown away, and neither is time devoted to the proper cultivation of the trade. The successful man must keep abreast of the times, and to this he must look into the future as far as in him lies, for the future will soon be the present, and not to be prepared for it is to court commercial death.

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About Debtors.

(Sunny South.)

Debtors are the most abused set of unfortunates on earth; worried and harassed into a living hell, they don't know which way to turn. Yet, there are many honest debtors who have rights which should be respected. A man may have had luck or a thousand things may happen, which temporarily deprives him of the means of liquidating his debts which he would undoubtedly do under favorable conditions, and it benefits no one to drive him to the wall, spoil his reputation, and thus deprive him of both the ability and the disposition to pay. Some people, notably that class of people who collect or try to collect bad debts, seem to think they have the right to say what they please of a man, because they may happen to have a bill against him. Irresponsible in what they have to say themselves, they appear irresponsible.

Dead-beat and debtor are not by any means synonymous, as many appear to think, creditors are far more likely to get paid part and, in time, all of their money by treating a debtor as an honest man and by accepting the real position. To be in debt is not a crime, and making a man's life a howling wilderness by hounding him with an army of collectors is by no means conducive to payment. It finally ends in making a debtor callous and indifferent, and does more to turn him into a "beat" than anything else. Every man is entitled to a chance, and an unfortunate debtor as much as anyone.—Chicago Equity.

It is a little curious that creditors usually act on the assumption that all debt can be paid. Yet the historical truth seems to be that mankind never pays its debts in full. The Mosaic law recognized this by requiring a forgiveness of debts at stated periods, which is probably the original of insolvent and bankrupt laws, availed of by most, if not all civilized countries now and then for the benefit of the helplessly insolvent. That there should be many who become incapable of discharging legal obligations is not surprising, if there is truth in the statistical assertions sometimes published that 95 per cent of retail traders fail, that not more than ten individuals to each one thousand leave property at death, and not more than fifty per cent of the ten leave their accumulations unvexed by debt.

Abuse.

(Durham Sun.)

Many men mistake abuse and invective for argument. They are arbitrary and think that if others do not agree with them and quietly submit to their dictation they are totally wrong. This spirit is often manifested in politics, in society, in the domestic circle and in religion. It cannot do good and its tendency is constantly toward that which is evil.

You cannot control a man's mind or bring his will into subjection to yours by abuse. Abuse is a repelling force and makes the gulf that separates you from your fellow man wider a-vider. Every man who is worth a penny has a will of his own. He does his own thinking, forms his own conclusions from the light he possesses and has as much right to his opinions as you have to yours.

By physical power you may compel a man to submit to you, but his will and affections are still unsubdued. Before you have subdued a man in the full sense of the term you must get control of his will and affections. Then and not till then will he work harmoniously with you. You cannot make a man think as you do except by the force of logic. Fair, candid, affectionate, overpowering, convincing argument is the only weapon that will accomplish this.

No one conversant with human nature, that desires to accomplish good, uses the weapon of abuse.

Every man and woman has a will and affections. These cannot be called by force or abuse. You can not force a person to love you or think as you do, and to try to do so is as foolish as to endeavor to de-throne the Supreme Ruler of all things. We would have a poor opinion of any person who could be controlled by abuse or force. We like to see every one guided by his own free will and affections. Then we know that he is honest, sincere and true. If you could by abuse force a man to do as you wish him it would be an unwilling service and would detract from his manhood. The man who is governed by fear is no man at all. He is a cowering coward and cannot command the respect of his fellow men.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

THE REASONS WHY DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY IS ESSENTIAL.

A STRONG ADDRESS.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IS TO BE OBTAINED BY HARMONY AND MUTUAL CONCESSIONS.

(Special Cor. State Chronicle.)

At a recent conference of the executive committee of the Democratic party, which was attended by many of the leading citizens from different sections of the State, and in which our present political condition, as a party, was discussed in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, it was deemed wise to issue an address to the friends and adherents of the party, urging that the same spirit shall enter into and control all our discussions and actions preparatory to and during the great struggle of 1892.

At this conference the undersigned were selected to prepare and issue the address, and we were especially enjoined to voice, as nearly as possible, the spirit of harmony and unity and loyalty to the Democratic party which characterized the conference.

It must be apparent to any thoughtful observer that there is a general depression in agriculture, and a consequent feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest among those engaged in the pursuit, though the tillers of the soil are not the only ones who are suffering from this general depression. This want of prosperity among the farmers has seriously effected the great mass of those engaged in other vocations; in fact, but few have escaped its baleful influence. Then we are common sufferers from a common cause. If this be true, can there be any reason why we should not work together to remove this cause and drive from power its author?

The real author of the grievances of which the people so justly complain, is the Republican party, which has administered the Federal government for the benefit of favored classes and against the interests of the toiling masses of the American people. And we appeal to our fellow citizens of all vocations to stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight we must make against this great adversary.

In the dark days following 1868 and 1869, we stood together against this same enemy in State affairs, and we conquered. The lessons then learned should not be forgotten, and we expect them to bear fruit in 1892, if we do not mistake the temper and patriotism of our people.

Let us not be guilty of the folly of wasting our strength and dividing our forces in uncompromising, acrimonious contentions among ourselves as to the best means of accomplishing a deliverance from the evils which now environ us and from the burdens which now weigh us down.

Among these evils and burdens, we will mention two about which it seems to us we can all agree and from which we cannot hope to be delivered till we overthrow the party which created them. The first of these is the inadequate supply of money in the country and the want of a better system for its distribution, so that it may be procurable more easily and at reasonable rates of interest; and the other is the unjust and burdensome system of tariff taxation. The former we regard as the chief cause of the stagnation in business, and the latter a powerful ally in robbing agriculture and labor of just rewards.

That the supply of currency if wholly insufficient for the business transactions of the country needs no argument to prove. It is the experience not only of the farmers but of most men engaged in other business and professional pursuits. Now, add to this inadequacy of money supply and its improper distribution the unequal and unnecessary burdens of tariff taxation whose cruel exactions have now realized the wildest dreams of the most exorbitant monopolist, and we find a sufficient cause for the unrest and disquiet existing among our people. We affirm that these evils are the direct offspring of Republican legislation. Other causes of greater or less weight may be as-

signed for the present depression in agriculture and other pursuits; but they too, so far as their origin can be traced to legislation, must be charged to the same Republican party; for there has not been an hour in the last twenty-five years when that party did not control one branch or other of Congress or the Executive and thus hold an effectual check at all times upon the power of the Democratic party to give the people relief and redress by repealing vicious legislation and enacting remedial measures; so that it cannot in fairness be said the Democratic party is responsible for failing to do these things. In our opinion the shortest practicable road to the redress of the wrongs and evils which oppress the country is through the complete triumph of the Democratic party, which is the party of the people, whose fundamental principles are in harmony with their interest.

This committee, composed of ten Democrats, five of whom belong to the Alliance and five of whom do not, but all speaking the sentiments of the Democratic party, sympathize with and unite in the strenuous demands of the people, uttered through the Farmers' Alliance, the various industrial organizations, and otherwise for such thorough reform in the financial system as will give to our people a sound currency in sufficient abundance and properly distributed; and relief from the burdens of tariff taxation.

As to the particular methods and plans by which these objects, desired by all true Democrats, are to be accomplished, it is but natural that there should be honest differences of opinion. One man may assign one cause for the general stagnation in business and suggest a remedy which he believes to be a sovereign remedy. Another man equally intelligent and honest may differ with him as to the real cause or proper remedy to be applied. It is manifestly unjust to charge either of these men with dishonesty or enmity to reform where reform is needed. Our friend must learn to discuss all questions concerning these matters in a spirit of fairness, good will and mutual confidence and esteem, within the party lines, and when the time for action comes unite upon such men and such measures as seem most likely to lead us to victory and to secure for the people such wise and needful reform in our national legislation as shall have respect to the good of the whole people and shall not be for the benefit and enrichment of the few. If we will remain united and determined, we may dislodge the Republican party from power and in time work out these needful reforms; but if we divide up among ourselves it can but result in continuing the party in power and thus perpetuating the evils of which we now justly complain.

The unity of the Democratic party in the whole country is essential also to prevent the enactment of the Force Bill, which would forever destroy the freedom of elections, perpetuate the rule of the Republican party and its vicious measures, which have so oppressed the people, and ruin especially the South. We have reason to apprehend that this dangerous bill, which we all had hoped was dead, will be revived again and enacted into a law of, by our divisions, the Republican party which created them. The first of these is the inadequate supply of money in the country and the want of a better system for its distribution, so that it may be procurable more easily and at reasonable rates of interest; and the other is the unjust and burdensome system of tariff taxation. The former we regard as the chief cause of the stagnation in business, and the latter a powerful ally in robbing agriculture and labor of just rewards.

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As to the particular methods and plans by which these objects, desired by all true Democrats, are to be accomplished, it is but natural that there should be honest differences of opinion. One man may assign one cause for the general stagnation in business and suggest a remedy which he believes to be a sovereign remedy. Another man equally intelligent and honest may differ with him as to the real cause or proper remedy to be applied. It is manifestly unjust to charge either of these men with dishonesty or enmity to reform where reform is needed. Our friend must learn to discuss all questions concerning these matters in a spirit of fairness, good will and mutual confidence and esteem, within the party lines, and when the time for action comes unite upon such men and such measures as seem most likely to lead us to victory and to secure for the people such wise and needful reform in our national legislation as shall have respect to the good of the whole people and shall not be for the benefit and enrichment of the few. If we will remain united and determined, we may dislodge the Republican party from power and in time work out these needful reforms; but if we divide up among ourselves it can but result in continuing the party in power and thus perpetuating the evils of which we now justly complain.

the state and of every shade of opinion to lay aside all feeling of prejudice and distrust, and to study and discuss every proposition made for its reform with an earnest desire to secure the best.

Speaking by authority of the State Executive Committee, we urge all our people to refrain from faultfinding; we condemn abuse and vituperation in whatever quarter, exhort all to practice a prudent and rational forbearance, and command to you the supreme virtue of charity. Let us concede to all, as we claim for all, the inalienable right of opinion.

The monopolists and their foster-father, the Republican party, will not loosen the fetters with which they have bound us without a desperate struggle, and we cannot please them better than to waste our energies in fighting each other. Let us so demean ourselves now that we may be able to prevent an unbroken front to our common enemy when the time comes for action. Patriotism, country and home appeal to us for harmony and prompt use the rich reward of unity.

Ed. CHAMBERS SMITH, E. A. MOYR, ELIAS GARD, W. M. ROBINSON, A. LEAZAR, THOS. J. JARVIS, S. B. ALEXANDER, H. A. GURDIE, C. B. WATSON.

The members of the committee appointed to draft and issue the above address, whose names are appended thereto, signed it some weeks ago, but, as I could not hear from Mr. J. S. Bell, a member of the committee, to whom a copy had been sent for approval and signature, a delay was caused in its publication. Mr. Bell, though endorsing the address, has now declined to sign it because of his official position as State Lecturer of the Alliance and as Chairman of the special committee, with this explanation, and regret for the necessary delay, I give it to the public.

Respectfully,
Ed. CHAMBERS SMITH,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 5, 1891.

Charming people, those exceptional people! Here's a medicine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for instance, and its cured hundreds, thousands that are known, thousands that are unknown, and yet yours is an exceptional case. Do you think that that bit of human nature which you call "I" is different from the other parcels of human nature? But you don't know my case? Good friend, in sixty-nine out of a hundred cases, the names are the same—Pierce's Discovery—and that's why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-five out of every hundred. You may be the exception. And you may not. But would you rather be the exception, or would you rather be well? If you're the exception it won't you nothing, you get your money back—but suppose it cures you? Let the "Golden Medical Discovery" take the risk.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful cures upon hundreds of suffering souls, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Annotated by the author and revised by the following: I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming the paper, W. A. DUNN, 20 Tower Block, Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE OF POWER conferred upon me by the State of North Carolina, I hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the laws of the State of North Carolina, as they stand, from 1875 to 1891, these laws have been wisely administered, and during all that period we have had a clean, pure, progressive administration of our home affairs; and we do not hesitate to say that the State government given us by the Democratic party is as near perfect as human institutions can well be made. It would be madness in us to divide up among ourselves and by this division turn our State government over to the party of 1868 and 1869; and we think to sow the seeds of discord and promote division in the ranks of the Democrats of North Carolina, from whatever motive, would imperil the best interest of the State and should be avoided by all true men.

J. H. LAWRENCE
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