

# THE DEMOCRAT.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

"EXCELSIOR" IS OUR MOTTO.

Subscription \$1.00 per year.

VOL. VIII

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.

NO. 38.

## PROFESSIONALS.

**DR. W. O. McDOWELL,**  
OFFICE North corner New Hotel  
Main Street.

**SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.**  
Dr. Jones at his office when not  
professionally engaged elsewhere.

**DR. A. V. LIVERMAN,**  
**DENTIST.**  
Office on Main and Tenth Streets  
SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

**THOMAS N. HILL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Halifax, N. C.  
Practices in Halifax and adjoining  
counties and the Federal and Supreme  
Courts. 38 ly.

**EDWARD HILL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
ENFIELD, N. C.  
Practices in all the Courts of Halifax  
and adjoining counties and in the Su-  
preme and Federal Courts. Claims col-  
lected in all parts of the State. 38 ly.

**W. J. DENNIS,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.  
Practices wherever his services are  
required. Feb 13 ly.

**W. H. KITCHIN,**  
**Assembly and Counselor at Law,**  
Scotland Neck, N. C.  
Office on Main and Tenth  
Streets. 15 ly.

**R. O. BURTON, JR.,** E. L. TRAVIS,  
**BURTON & TRAVIS,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW  
HALIFAX, N. C.

**W. H. WELDON, R. RANSOM, WELDON,**  
**DAY & RANSOM,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
WELDON, N. C.

**I. J. MERCER & SON,**  
Main Street, (bet. Main & Cary Sts.,  
RICHMOND, VA.  
Lumber Commission Merchant.

Personal and prompt attention  
to all assignments of Lumber, Shingles,  
Lumber, Etc. 4-17 90 ly.

**J. B. RYLAND,** R. B. LEE.  
Ryland & Lee,  
Piano and Organ Dealers,  
No. 10 Governor St., Richmond, Va.

Lowest Prices Guaranteed.



**PIANOS!**

**ORGANS.**

Send your order, limit us in price and we will meet your wishes. We will cash, or on installments. Catalogues and Prices furnished on application.

**RYLAND & LEE,**  
RICHMOND, VA.

## LITTLE THINGS.

A crumb will feed a little bird,  
A thought prevent an angry word.  
A seed bring forth full many a flower,  
A drop of rain foretell a shower!

A little cloud the sun will hide,  
A dwarf may prove a giant's guide,  
A narrow plank a safe bridge for us,  
A smile some cheerless spirit warms!

A step begins the journey long,  
A weak head oft outwits the strong,  
A word will set a captive free!

A hornet goads the mighty beast,  
A cry of "fire!" breaks up a feast,  
A gull shows wonders in the skies,  
A little child confounds the wise!

A straw the wild wind's course reveals,  
A kind act of an old grudge heals,  
A beacon light saves many a life,  
A slight will often kindle strife!

A puff of smoke betrays the flames,  
A pen-stroke 'e'en will blight a name,  
A little hand may aim bestow,  
A message small brings joy or woe!

The widow's mite a great gift proved,  
A mother's prayer has heaven moved.  
"Then let us not," the poet sings,  
"Despise the o-p-el of small things."  
—Mrs. M. A. Kilder

## A Fathomless Pond in West Virginia

(Floating)  
In Noble county, West Virginia, there is a fathomless pond composed of salt water and oil, from which gas escapes with a tremendous roar. Twenty years ago a well was drilled there to the depth of 1,900 feet. Some years later water and gas escaped from the hole with great pressure, tearing out the tubing and cutting a cavern apparently hundreds of feet deep and forty feet in diameter. After it ceased to flow a farmer filled it up and built a barn over it and a few days ago a terrific report announced the explosion of the well, oil and water pouring out abundantly in a single day. The hole became fathomless and about forty feet wide.

## TWIN CITY STENCIL WORKS.

**STENCILS,**  
SEAL PRESSES AND GENERAL ENGRAVING.  
RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS CHECKS, & C.  
Manufactured to Order,  
S. R. TURNER & CO.,  
In the Roper Store Building on Nivison  
St., P. O. Box 124,  
Norfolk, Va.  
7 21 92.

## THE WIDE WORLD.

**THINGS THAT HAPPENED TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK'S PAPER TO TELL ABOUT.**

Lothar Benson, the great temperance lecturer, lectured in Portsmouth last week.

The recent great fire at St. Johns destroyed an immense amount of property for the church of England. More than a quarter of a million of dollars' worth was lost.

The Virginia Press Association was in session in Portsmouth last week from Tuesday until Friday. They were shown the sights about the twin-city and fared well while in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Hon. William E. Gladstone, the "Grand Old Man," has been re-elected to Parliament from Midlothian county. Enemies to Home Rule say his small majority, which was only 700, brands his schemes as failures.

Col. James L. Taylor of Washington who recently resigned as general passenger agent of the Richmond & Danville railroad company has sailed for London. He goes as representative of the Pennsylvania railroad and will attend to some departments for the World's Fair.

Rev. A. G. McManaway of Charlotte recently held a meeting in Dunn, Harnett county, and such was the interest that the bar-keepers headed the list and took it around themselves asking the merchants to close stores during service hours.

Mr. Frank Barrett, a young man who left Lenoir county six or seven years ago and made his home in Texas has been successful in business. He is now junior partner of M. A. Cooper & Co., Waco, Texas, and the firm is worth \$150,000.

Capt. Walter Chamberlain, who was running an excursion train from Durham to Petersburg Tuesday of last week, was leaning from the steps to look at a hot box, near Petersburg, and fell from the train and was instantly killed. There have been some suspicions that he was pushed from the platform purposely by a colored man.

In La Salle county, eighty miles from San Antonio, Texas, it has not rained a drop in three years. The sun's reflected rays are almost unbearable. Ducks, turkeys and wild animals generally have left. It is said that even the familiar jack rabbit has disappeared. The people are suffering and desire to move where they can find work.

Lawyer John Eichler was sentenced by a New York court the other day to a year and a half in the penitentiary. He was convicted of attempting to black mail a druggist named Doepfner. Doepfner had been accused of assaulting a six year old girl and the lawyer, Eichler, told him that the matter would be settled for cash. The charges were false and Eichler gets into the pen.

Cyrus W. Field, the once great capitalist and bold business venturer of New York, died at Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, July 12th. He was in his seventy-fifth year. The submarine cable that flashes the news through the "briny deep" is the work of Mr. Field. He spent thirteen years of the best part of his life in the enterprise; and although he met with disaster after disaster, he never gave it up until his project was a success. It was the work of a great life and the greatest work of the century.

The Ministerial Association of Winston has for some time been discussing Sabbath-breaking in the twin-city. They wish to close up the warehouse and stop street car travel on Sunday.

Farmers from the surrounding country go into town on Sunday and occupy the warehouses. The proprietors of the warehouses have not promised to close up the warehouses but to lecture their customers on Monday mornings about coming in on Sunday; and the ministers of the town will try to get the ministers in the country around to preach against people driving to town on Sunday.

## Chinese Never Save Life.

THEY DO NOT DARE TO INTERFERE WITH GOD'S DESIRE.

Much has been written of the peculiarities and eccentricities of the Chinese, but it is not generally known that the people of the Celestial empire will not rescue one another from accidental death.

At a fire in San Francisco several years ago six Chinese were imprisoned in a room by three half-inch bars, which could have easily been broken away. There were two or three ladders in the neighborhood which could have been placed at the windows and the unfortunates easily rescued from a horrible death. There were hundreds of their countrymen looking on at their frantic efforts to escape. Yet they offered no assistance and gave no evidence of sorrow.

A man who had saved many lives, in speaking with a Chinese, once said they were very heartless, and cited this San Francisco fire as an example, whereupon the Celestial exclaimed:

"I tell you, You sabbee Joss? Got Almighty, allee samee. Chinaman call him Joss, Melican call him Got. Call him anything. Allee samee. Now you say Got Almighty make ebleting?"

"Yes, everything."  
"Make allee men?"  
"Yes."  
"Know ebleting?"  
"Yes."  
"Now you think you know more than Got Almighty?"  
"No, I do not?"  
"He make allee men. He see one man. He think him no good. He say: 'You no use! you die.' You think you know better Got Almighty. You go swim; you no let man die. Got Almighty he say: 'He velly smart. He excecute man I tell to die. Velly well; just man he begin new. He call that man's life all him sins, all him troubles, all him bad luck. You hab heap good things?'"  
"No."  
"No hab much houses, much money, much land?"  
"No not much."  
"All right, you nebber hab much luck. How many you save?"  
"About fifty."  
"Oh, you nebber get out. You only all fifty life. Ebleting you do finish; work allee time; heap trouble. You nebber get old; you live long time. Sabbee fifty life. You live hundred years—hab had luck allee time. Got Almighty, he sabbee best."

## The Army of Hotel Keepers.

(New York Mail and Express.)  
How many hotel keepers do you suppose there are in the United States? Sixty-five thousand. How many of these do you think are keepers of what is known as the high priced, or first class hotels? Just about sixty-five, or one in a thousand. This is what my old friend, James H. Breslin, the veteran proprietor of the Gilsey, told me on his return from Detroit, where he had been attending the annual meeting of the Hotel Keepers' Association. There are over a thousand members of this association. The purpose of the organization is for mutual protection and benefit. One of its features is an insurance plan, by which every member is assessed \$2 on the death of a member, which is paid to the heirs of the deceased. The association has already paid out about a quarter of a million dollars in this way.

## Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, 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 terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co's Drug Store.

Subscribe to THE DEMOCRAT.

## PINKERTONS.

A FULL HISTORY OF THE BAND.

HOW IT OPERATES.

(N. Y. World.)  
The "Pinkerton National Detective Agency" has been a disturbing element in politics and legislation for several years. There is scarcely a State in the Union that has not been distracted by excitement over delegated and assumed power and privileges of the Pinkertons. In the manufacturing districts, at railroad centers, in the coal regions, the presence of Pinkerton forces has always been a menace to peace. No private concern has ever agitated a country to the extent that this detective agency has done. Legislative halls have rung with the eloquence of speakers denouncing the growing power of this agency. Orators have taken the stump, and in local political contests the Pinkertons have been made the issue of the campaign.

In the meeting places of the workmen the agency was and still is as important and material a factor as wages. Organized labor has fought the great arm of monopolistic and syndicated employers with a persistence compelled by what it termed self preservation.

## ALLAN PINKERTON'S ORIGIN.

A poor Scotch lad came over here from Glasgow long before the war. By accident Allan Pinkerton, who was a cooper's hand in Elgin, Ill., was selected by the Sheriff of that county to discover and arrest a counterfeit. He succeeded. That was the beginning of the mighty force of Pinkertons, an organization that has been characterized as a standing army of private myrmidons in a free country.

From a member of the Chicago police force Allan Pinkerton developed into the greatest detective of the age. He organized a war secret service, and some of his feats as a Government detective read like the romance of Garibolli.

He was trusted by Lincoln, whose life he once saved; by Grant and the other generals of the Federal Army. And after the war, with the fame of his achievements as a basis, he returned to Chicago to found the organization which is now called upon in emergencies by corporations and individuals in every section of the land. The nucleus of the force, which by the events of yesterday may prove a potent issue in the approaching Presidential election, was germinated in a dusty little office on La Salle street, Chicago. The headquarters of the gigantic organization are there yet.

Pinkerton detectives and operatives were soon scouring the country from end to end. They sought after murderers, embezzlers and forgers, but old Allan Pinkerton saw that there were more profitable means of employing his men than as mere detectives. His men became watchmen for banks, and then the vista of Pinkertonian possibilities widened. The "Pinkerton Preventive Watch" was established in Chicago. Small at first, it grew in numbers as the city grew, and its commercial and financial interests increased. At every block in the business district a Pinkerton policeman could be seen. They acted independently of the regular municipal police, and, though uniformed and armed, they were simply private watchmen, paid by the persons and corporations that employed them.

These men were regularly drilled, and in case of emergency could be made a very effective force. They were instructed to remember the emblem of the Pinkertons—an eye—and the motto, "We never sleep."

## DELEGATED POWER TO HIS SONS.

Allan Pinkerton was getting old and he gave the directions of his rapidly spreading interests as a protective agency to his two sons, William A. and Robert A. The New York bureau was established and Robert came here to take charge of it. William, the elder brother, remained in Chicago. A similar institution to the "Pinkerton Preventive Watch" was established in Kansas City. They have no such enterprise in New York, or any of the Eastern cities.

These watchmen are distinct from the detectives or operatives. The latter number several hundred

men and, with the watchman, constitute a formidable army that can be mobilized at any particular spot in a very short time. The Pinkertons have agencies, with regular forces of men, in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver.

It has been charged that the Pinkertons kept a standing army of 35,000 men, but that is a gross exaggeration. It is true, though, that they can concentrate a force of 2,000 men at any point in the country on forty-eight hours' notice. The exaggerated estimate was probably founded upon the celebrity with which Pinkerton operatives swooped down upon points where strikes were in progress. A company of 200 or 300 men wearing the Pinkerton badge might be in the Hocking Valley and simultaneously another of the same proportions in Albany, and still another in Chicago.

## HOW THE PINKERTONS RECRUIT.

The means used by the Pinkertons to recruit their forces are simple, though they are surrounded, like everything else of the Pinkertons, with secrecy. A force such as they have at command could not be collected in a day or week. In the first place they advertise for men. They do this in all the cities where they have branches. An advertisement is inserted in the papers asking for able-bodied men with courage. Sometimes the phrase "those with army experience preferred" is added.

The applicants do not understand that they are to be engaged by the famous Pinkertons. The name of the advertiser is not inserted, only an address given. In New York the address is a building on lower Broadway, near the United States Express office. Here the Pinkertons have an entire upper floor and an armory. Winchester rifles, revolvers, police-men's clubs and uniforms are stored here and acceptable applicants are equipped. There is always on hand, kept available for emergencies, a well-drilled corps of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. When a man is accepted he is told of and instructed upon the duties he will have to perform. An experienced operative, usually an old and courageous detective, is placed in charge of the squad and he puts them through a few evolutions, sufficient to ground them in the rules of marching and maintaining a solid front. Military tactics are not carried to quite the extent they are in the metropolitan police, but a new man must acquire the fundamental principles. When the required number of men has been secured, the names of the other applicants, if they have answered the questions satisfactory, are taken for future call. By that means, when demand is made on the Pinkertons for an extra force, they get the men by sending to the addresses of those who were told that they would get places when vacancies should arise.

Pinkerton operatives also visit the United States recruiting offices and get the men rejected by the regular army or the surplus of applicants. They also visit the large shipping offices and secure men who, when out of work, decide upon going to sea as a last resort. The recruits are always told to be careful and never draw their weapons except in the direst emergency. This instruction has proved worthless in numerous instances, and proves how dangerous it is to give even a quasi authority to a hot-headed and ignorant man who is so armed. Men who have been in the army are preferred because of the discipline they have undergone and their knowledge of firearms. Expellees are also acceptable, but they must not be too old.

These men really have no authority to make arrests. They are not sworn in as constables or deputy sheriffs, except in a few cases, and are to all intents and purposes no more than private citizens. The new uniform placed upon them by the Pinkertons, when they are uniformed, invests them with no more police authority than a miniature captain's uniform on a United States officer's five-year-old son would give the child the privilege to exact salutes from the privates at a military post.

The shrewd and alert "Bully" and "Bolt" Pinkerton understand human nature, especially that kind represented by an unorganized

mob and a senseless rabble. They rest on the old common law doctrine of principal and agent, and the right of a man to defend his own property. Legislation has not frightened them, because they know that the corporations which ordinarily ask their services will fight their battles for them. And the corporations are licensed to engage police aid.

It is risky work that the Pinkerton soldiers have to undertake, as the Homestead affair shows. Their pay may or may not be commensurate. The Pinkertons never work upon contingencies. The offers of reward never attract them. They won't work for rewards. Their operatives are paid by the day, according to circumstances. On a detective case the price is usually \$10 a day for each detective and expenses. In instances like the Pennsylvania riot the price is an average of \$8 a day, of which the man gets half.

The Pinkertons furnish the outfits of the men, but the firm employing them must contribute the board. With 300 men at Homestead the expense of keeping such a force of Pinkerton janitories on guard for any length of time is even to be considerable even for a man like Andrew Carnegie.

## Deficient in English.

(N. C. Teacher.)  
The str is full of complaints from college men that students from the high schools, academies and public graded schools, who apply for entrance into college, are not properly prepared in grammar, spelling and arithmetic. Too much time is given to the dead languages (too dead to be ever again spoken) and not enough to the subjects of practical use in life. The man or woman who cannot spell correctly, and speak and write good English, is not educated, however much may be known of Latin, Greek, Choctaw, Sanskrit, music and other ornamental branches of learning. The colleges do not teach spelling, arithmetic and grammar, and this work is expected of the preparatory schools. The "first speller" is absolutely useless in business or in the professions. At the recent meeting of the College Association at Greensboro, many of the speakers mentioned the fact that in the entrance examinations of students many of them were found to be sadly deficient in their knowledge of English, and it was urged that all preparatory teachers give more time to English grammar and the spelling-book. This condition of affairs gives the teacher a fine opportunity for saying "I told you so," because when some of our schools (particularly the public graded schools) began a few years ago to discard technical grammar and the spelling-book we protested against the act and prophesied just the evil result of which the college men now complain. It is far more important that men and women shall be able to spell and write with their mother-tongue correctly, than that they may know how to conjugate any or all of the dead languages.

We'll write it down till everybody sees it.  
Till everybody is sick of seeing it.  
Till everybody knows it without seeing it—

that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head, catarrh of the nose, and "cold in the head." In perfect faith its makers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., offers to pay \$500 to any one suffering from chronic catarrh in the head who they cannot cure.

Now if the conditions were reversed—if they asked you to pay \$500 for a positive cure you might hesitate. Here are reputable men, with years of honorable dealing; thousands of dollars and a great name back of them and they say— "We can cure you because we've cured thousands of others like you— if we can't we will pay you \$500 for the knowledge that there's one whom we can't cure."

They believe in themselves. Isn't it worth a trial. Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 50c per box. For Sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.