

THE DEMOCRAT.

R. E. HILLIARD - - - Editor
Published Every Thursday.

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SECOND CLASS MATTER.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES
NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
A. E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
R. A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Bancombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC IN-
STRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCABOROUGH
of Johnson.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR THE
STATE AT LARGE:
C. B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
R. B. GLENN, of Forsyth.

For Congress, 2nd Dis.
FRED A. WOODARD.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES C. MACRAE.

COUNTY TICKET.
Senate:
W. H. DAY.

House:
W. H. KITCHIN, F. H. TAYLOR.

Register of Deeds:
J. FRANK BRINKLEY.

Sheriff:
B. I. ALLSBROOK.

Treasurer:
W. F. PARKER.

Coroner:
B. F. GARY.

Surveyor:
W. R. NEVILLE.

HON. WAYNE McVEAGH'S
LETTER.

We give up editorial space this
week for the letter of Hon. Wayne
McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, who was
Attorney-General under President
Garfield. He has been a life-long
Republican, but the force bill and the
McKinley bill have turned him from
the Republican to the Democratic
party.

THE DEMOCRAT considers this let-
ter one of the clearest and strongest
exponents of democratic doctrine
yet given to the public.

Every sentence is a gem. We
wish every man in North Carolina,
white and black, could read this let-
ter. When you have read it, read it
carefully again, and then hand it to
some one who has not read it.

The people of North Carolina
have three weeks more in which to
make up their minds to a choice be-
tween democratic and republican
rule.

Georgia rolled up the modest dem-
ocratic majority last week of 70,000.
The wave is coming and it will sweep
over North Carolina on November
8th.

Third party men are coming back
to the democratic fold all over the
land. White republicans North and
colored people South are declaring
for democracy. We shall sweep in
on November 8th.

Hon. F. A. Woodard is making a
strong canvass and is winning
friends on all sides. He is confident
that he will be the next Congress-
man from this district. So are we
all.

THE DEMOCRAT acknowledges re-
ceipt of an invitation to the celebra-
tion of the 100th anniversary of the
City of Raleigh Oct. 18-21.
Raleigh will put on her best
clothes and the Centennial will be
truly a gala occasion and the whole
State properly takes interest in it.

A "Balm in Gilead" for you by taking
Simmons Liver Regulator for your diseas-
ed liver.

WHAT FURCHES SAID.

Furches, the Republican candidate
for Governor, gave this interesting
away in a speech at Morganton a
few days ago. He said that the Re-
publican party is sure of success this
time, because the Third party will
take 25,000 votes from the Demo-
crats and that will open the way for
the Republicans to walk in.

Exactly!
That is what THE DEMOCRAT has
all the while told the Third party
people. For every vote cast for the
Third party ticket makes the chances
for Republican rule stronger, and any
considerable number of votes cast
that way will make Republican suc-
cess sure. This is what Furches
said himself, and was loudly cheered
by the Republicans.

Third party friend, pause on the brink
of the political ruin of your state and
nation! Will you make the fatal step,
by casting your vote against the
best interest of your country, and
not only go down yourself into the
awful abyss below, but carry your
wife and your children who are dear-
er to you than your own life? Ah!
freeman, pause. Take your bearing.
See where you stand. Look down
into the dark, deep gulf before you.
Hear in the near future the echo of
your own wail for the mistake you
are about to make by casting your
ballot against your own freedom and
in favor of galling fetters and chains
that shall bind your hands and clank
about your feet! Look back. Behind
you is a ray of hope coming as the
morning dawn from the sun of Dem-
ocracy, in whose full mellow flood
you may yet bask and enjoy your
God-given birth-right of prosperity.

In the name of the freedom which
has been our birthright for a century;
in the name of the homes and fire-side
around which cling our strongest and
only affections of earth; in the name
and for the sake of our wives and
children whose lives are our own;
in the name of prosperity that awaits
every section of this great and fair
land—and especially the South—in
the name of all these things and all
else we hold dear, let us all stand
together in this supreme hour of our
peril and this vital struggle for liberty
and brand with our most withering
contempt the secret and open boast
of our common enemy, the Repub-
lican party, that through our division
they will slide into power.

What Furches said about the State
holds good for Harrison as to the
United States. A vote for Exum helps
Furches and a vote for Weaver helps
Harrison, and why men can't see it
is the wonder to us.

How Many at Rocky Mount?

THE DEMOCRAT, in its report of
the Weaver and Lease meeting at
Rocky Mount, estimated the crowd
at 3,500, and some Third party peo-
ple have said they thought our esti-
mate too low.

The Rocky Mount correspondent
to the Wilmington Messenger esti-
mated the crowd at 3,000. The
Rocky Mount correspondent to the
Richmond Dispatch estimated them
at 2,000. The Wilson Mirror, whose
editor was on the ground, gave the
general estimate from 2,000 to 5,000.

The Goldsboro Headlight, whose
editor was there and acted as special
reporter for the Associated Press,
put the crowd at 3,000 and said they
were about equally divided between
Democrats, Third-partyites and ne-
groes.

The Tarboro Southerner says the
general estimate of the crowd by
conservative Third party men was
4,000. It says also, as did THE
DEMOCRAT, substantially, "On all
sides could be heard disapproval of
a woman engaging in such a cam-
paign."

The Rocky Mount Argonaut esti-
mates the crowd at 3,500, exactly
the figures THE DEMOCRAT gave.

The Progressive Farmer said
10,000 to 12,000.

The Tarboro Advocate put the
crowd from 5,000 to 6,000.

The Rocky Mount Phoenix esti-
mated the crowd at 6,000 and said
that Mrs. Lease spoke two hours.
She spoke as near as we could tell
by a good time-piece exactly an
hour and five minutes. The Phoenix
must have become very tired with
her speech to call one hour two.

Altogether, we are confident that
our estimate was as nearly correct
as any; and the majority of those
who expressed themselves agreed
with us.

POISONED BY SCROFULA

Is the sad story of many lives made
miserable through no fault of their own
Scrofula is more especially than any
other a hereditary disease, and for this
simple reason: Arising from impure and
insufficient blood, the disease locates it-
self in the lymphatics, which are composed
of white tissue; there is a period of foetal
life when the whole body consists of
white tissues, and therefore the unborn
child is especially susceptible to this
dreadful disease. But there is a remedy
for scrofula, whether hereditary or
acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla,
which by its powerful effect on the blood,
expels all trace of the disease and gives
to the vital fluid the quality and color of
health. If you decide to take Hood's
Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

STRONG REASONING.

WAYNE McVEAGH'S LETTER.

Hon. Wayne McVeagh, of Penn-
sylvania, has written a letter to the
Secretary of Massachusetts Re-
form Club, setting forth his reasons
for leaving the Republican party
and joining the Democratic party.

Following is his letter:
Your cordial invitation to address
the citizens of Boston on the issues
of the canvass happens to reach me
just when professional engagements
prevent my naming a time when I
can do so, but you are quite right
in concluding that I intend to vote
for Mr. Cleveland.

Entertaining the convictions I do
do not other course is open to me, and
I cheerfully accord to the support-
ers of President Harrison the same
sense of public duty by which I
claim to be actuated.

As both parties have presented
unexceptionable candidates there is
no reason why the differences which
exist upon questions of public policy
should be discussed otherwise than
in good humor and with entire re-
spect for each other's opinions.

In the present campaign, what
may fairly be called the false alarms
of the canvass will prove of little
value, because of the general confi-
dence in the safe and conservative
character of both candidates. The
average voter knows that free trade
is impossible in this country, for the
conclusive reason that the vast
revenues now required to meet the
expenses of the government will
necessarily afford a far higher de-
gree of protection to our established
and prosperous manufacturers than
either Alexander Hamilton or
Henry Clay thought desirable in
the infancy of our weak and strug-
gling industries.

The average voter also knows
that the irredeemable paper cur-
rency in use before the war can
never reappear. On the other hand,
he knows as well that no system of
duties on imports, however in-
equitable, can prevent our continu-
ing growth in wealth, in manufac-
tures and in population—a growth
due to the incomparable gifts of
Providence, the intelligence and
energy of the people and the
blessings of free institutions.

While I am more than ever re-
solved to hold duty to country far
above any ties of party, I find my-
self at present in general accord
with the democratic party and
willing to trust its course in the
future. The insight, the courage
and the patriotism the masses of
the party exhibited in compelling
the nomination of Mr. Cleveland
when he was without a single office-
holder to support his candidacy
seem to me to demand that I should
meet them in the same spirit and
act with them as long as they main-
tain that high standard of policy
and of administration.

It is the more easy to do so be-
cause the republican party, secur-
ing its return to power four years
ago by promising to preserve mat-
ters as they were, at once embark-
ed upon what I regard as a reckless
and revolutionary policy, even
overturning all the safeguards of
legislation in the House of Repre-
sentatives in their haste to pass the
Force bill and the McKinley bill,
both, to my mind, unnecessary and
unwise measures.

The opposition to the Force bill,
as not only sure to create far great-
er evils than it can cure, but as
also subversive of the rights of the
States, has become so earnest and
widespread that it is said to have
been abandoned; but it must not be
forgotten that only two years ago
such a measure was warmly advocat-
ed by President Harrison, ear-
nestly supported by the republican
party and very narrowly escaped
becoming a law.

There is no pretence, however,
that the McKinley bill is abandon-
ed. On the contrary, our express
approval of it is demanded. No
doubt that bill, which I cannot but
think was an uncalculated distur-
bance of the then existing tariff,
greatly benefited a few interests,
but certainly it greatly oppressed
many others.

Of the protected industries them-
selves, many were then, as now, in
far more urgent need of free raw
materials than of higher protection;
but with raw materials on the free
list the bill could not have passed
for those having such materials for
sale controlled enough votes to de-
feat it, and they were very likely
to do so if their bounties were dis-
continued.

The manufacturers needing free
raw materials were therefore oblig-
ed to join in the objectionable pro-
cess of increasing prices by restrict-
ing production, thus adding to the
number of trusts by which the price
of the necessities of life is placed
at the mercy of unlawful combina-
tions of capital.

It is not surprising that labor,
believing itself to be oppressed, soon
rose in revolt, and civil war has
actually raged this summer in four
different sections of the country.
And, of course, the farmers, paying
more for what they buy and getting
less for what they sell, grow poorer
day by day, and excellent farms in
some of the most fertile sections of
this most highly protected State
will hardly bring the cost of the
buildings upon them.

But the economic evils, however
great, of the McKinley bill, and the
unreasonable system of protection
it represents are of far less import-
ance to my mind than the moral
evils which follow in their wake.
In deciding for what purposes the
masses of the people may properly
be taxed, it must not be forgotten
that taxes have a wonderful ca-
pacity for filtering through all in-
tervening obstacles till they reach
the bowed back of toil and resting
there, and therefore the giving of

bounties, under any form of taxation
is mainly the giving away of the
wages of labor.

The sad truth that the curse of
the poor is their poverty is illustrat-
ed in nothing more clearly than in
the undue share they suffer of the
burdens of taxation.

But apart from this consideration,
ought not taxes only to be imposed
as required for public purposes or
may they also be imposed for the
pecuniary advantage of such per-
sons or classes as are able to con-
trol Congressional action in their
favor?

It seems to me like a travesty on
taxation to require, as the McKinley
bill does, the farmer who grows
corn in Indiana to pay a bounty to
the farmer who produces cane
sugar in Louisiana, or to require
the farmer who grows wheat in
Pennsylvania to pay a bounty to the
farmer who produces maple sugar
in Vermont; but it is nearer tragedy
than travesty to tax the masses of
the people to increase the wealth of
the very wealthy owners of most of
our protected industries.

But even such inequality and in-
justice are the least of its evils, for
while such a system endures politi-
cal corruption is absolutely sure to
increase, as such a system not only
invites but it requires the corrupt
use of money, both at the polls and
in Congress. It is of its very es-
sence that "fat" shall be "fried" out
of its beneficiaries.

Who shall happen to do the
" frying " or who shall happen to
distribute the "fat" upon any parti-
cular occasion is a mere matter of
detail, but while that system lasts
both will continue to be done by
somebody.

And the evils of a system of legis-
lative bounties, so far from stop-
ping, only begin with those boun-
ties secured to the industries pro-
tected by the tariff. The disas-
trous course of the republican party
on the silver question is an apt il-
lustration of this truth.

It ought to be an honest money
party, and it would be if it could,
but while it demanded increased
bounties for its favorite manufac-
turers it could not refuse increased
bounties to the silver producers, as
the votes they control were prob-
ably necessary to the passage of
the McKinley bill. So situated the
republican party had no alternative
but to pass the Silver law of 1890,

doubling the purchases of silver,
and requiring the buying of more
warehouse in which to store the
unused metal. The total purchases
made by the government amount to
hundreds of millions of dollars and
would not realize, if resold one-half
their cost, while the poison of a
debased currency, whose work,
however slow, is sure, is making
itself daily more and more felt in
every channel of business and
finance and is inevitably drifting
gold out of the country and leading
us to all the evils of a fluctuating
and therefore dishonest currency
based upon silver alone.

The republican party cannot take
any effective steps toward repeal-
ing the bill, for the silver men are
very likely, if their bounty is stop-
ped, to so vote that the bounties of
the McKinley bill will stop also.

The abuses of the pension system
furnish another apt illustration of
the evils sure to follow such a
system of legislation. If Congress
was to levy taxes upon the people
to confer bounties upon certain
classes of manufacturers it was very
natural that the pension agents
should also join hands to increase
their fees by an indiscriminate
granting of pensions.

The result is that nearly a gen-
eration after the close of the war
there is a steady increase of the
vast sums passing through the
pension agents' hands, until now
the total amount staggers belief,
and has become of itself a very
serious burden upon the Treasury.

From the day of Lee's surrender
on it now no single voice has ever
been raised against the most gener-
ous provision for every person who
had any just claim upon the gratitude
of the country; but surely there is
neither reason nor justice in legis-
lation which destroys all distinction
between the discharge of duty and
the shirking of it, between loyal
service and desertion of the colors,
between wounds received in battle
and diseases contracted in the pur-
suits of peace.

There is still another great and
increasing evil chiefly traceable, in
my opinion, to the maintenance of
an excessive tariff since the war and
the constant meddling with it to
make it higher, and that is the bring-
ing to our shores of those vast swarms
of undesirable immigrants who de-
grade American labor by their com-
petition and threaten the stability of
institutions based upon an intelligent
love of country.

Just as the duties upon imported
merchandise have been increased, so
has the grade of imported labor been
lowered, until now, under the Mc-
Kinley bill, there are coming here
every month many thousands of
more ignorant and therefore less de-
sirable laborers than ever before.
It is not easy to exaggerate the
moral evils they are likely to inflict
upon our social order and our
national life.

As the republican party is now
definitely committed to the policy of
taxing the people for the purpose of
giving bounties to such persons or
interests as can secure the necessary
votes in Congress, so the democratic
party is now as definitely committed
to the policy of restricting taxation
to the needs of the government for
public purposes alone. The gulf
fixed between these two policies of
taxation is as wide and deep as can
well exist between political parties,
and I am also convinced that the old
causes in which I am interested can-
not hope for success until the ac-
cused policy of the republican party
on this subject is overturned.

Until then the right of each State

to control elections within its borders
will not be secure. Until then there
is no prospect of our enjoying the
single and stable standard of value
which other civilized and commercial
nations possess. Until then there is
no hope of placing either our pension
system or the regulation of immigra-
tion upon a just and proper basis.

Until then the purification of our
politics will continue "the iridescent
dream" which big republican au-
thority has declared it must always
remain. Until then any pretended
reform of the civil service must
prove, as it has proved these last
four years, a delusion and a snare.

And until then even ballot reform,
the best help yet discovered to
honest elections, and already threat-
ened with overthrow by the republi-
can managers in Maine, Vermont and
Indiana, must share the same fate of
betrayal in the house of its pretend-
ed friend.

All these good causes are, in the
very nature of things, the relentless
foes of a system of government by
bounties to favored interests, and
such a system is their relentless foe.

As I believe, for the reasons I
have given, that the true welfare of
the country would be promoted by
Mr. Cleveland's election, it is my
duty to vote for him; and as I recall
the capacity, the fidelity and the
courage with which he has heretofore
discharged every public trust com-
mitted to him, the duty becomes a
pleasure.
WAYNE McVEAGH.



Mr. L. B. Hamlen,

of Augusta, Me., says: "I do not remember
when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla;
it was several years ago, and I have found it does
me a great deal of good in my declining years."

I am 91 Years

2 months and 26 days old, and my health is per-
fectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite,
and helps me to sleep well. I doubt if a
preparation ever was made so well suited to
the wants of old people." L. B. HAMLEN,
Elm Street, Augusta, Me., Sept. 26, 1891.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless,
safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

Weaver and Lease spoke at
Palasko Tenn., last Saturday un-
molested. The democrats did right
to let them have their say, which was
very short. After they spoke the
democrats read resolutions reaffirm-
ing the charges against Weaver and
denouncing him as unmeasured as
ever.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot
reach the diseased portion of the ear.
There is only one way to cure Deafness,
is caused by an inflamed condition of the
mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube.

When this tube gets inflamed you have
a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing,
and when it is entirely closed Deafness is
the result, and unless the inflammation
can be taken out and this tube restored
to its normal condition, hearing will be
destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten
are caused by catarrh, which is nothing
but an inflamed condition of the mucous
surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for
any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh)
that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh
Cure. Send for circulars, free.
E. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used for over fifty years by
millions of mothers for their children
while teething, with perfect success.
It soothes the child, softens the gums,
allays all pain, cures wind 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. 10 22 1v.

Itehon human and horses and al-
l animals cured in 30 minutes by Wins-
low's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails.
Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co's Drug
store, Scotland Neck, N. C. 10 8 1y

NOTICE.

North Carolina, } Superior Court,
Halifax County, }

{ J. E. Condry }
{ or }
{ Edward Alcott. }

Let the defendant, Edward Alcott, take
notice that the above intitled action has
been commenced in the Superior Court
of said county by J. E. Condry as plain-
tiff against Edward Alcott as defendant,
for the recovery of the sum of four Hun-
dred and sixteen dollars, due by contract
for hauling lumber, said contract entered
into about 1st week in May 1892, in
which a warrant of attachment has this
day been issued against the property
of said Alcott, returnable on the 14th
Monday after the 1st Monday in Septem-
ber 1892, at the court House in Halifax
town when and where said defendant is
required to appear and answer or demur
to the complaint of plaintiff therein filed,
otherwise said plaintiff will demand
judgment for above amount and costs.
This 27th day Sept. 1892.

JOHN T. GREGORY,
Clerk Superior Court.

-NOTICE-

Having qualified as executor of the last
will and testament of Josiah Walston,
late of the county of Halifax, N. C.,
notice is hereby given all persons having
claims against my said testator to present
them for payment to me or my attorney,
properly verified, on or before the 15th
day of Sept. 1892, or this notice will be
pleaded in bar of their recovery. Those
owing said testator will make immediate
payment. This 26th Sept. 1892.

BISCO PITMAN, Executor.
G. M. T. FOUNTAIN, Atty.

GRAND
TOBACCO EXPOSITION
AT ROCKY MOUNT.
NOV. 2, '92.

Rocky Mount, N. C., will have her Second
Annual Exposition on the 2nd day of next
November.

\$1,000

In Gold will be paid out.
TOBACCO RAISERS, BE SURE AND ATTEND.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE TO

J. H. ARRINGTON, Secy.

NEW
MILLINERY STORE

I have opened a Millinery store in Scotland Neck, and am prepa-
red to offer to customers a Great Reduction in the prices of goods.

"Not Cheap Goods,
BUT GOOD GOODS CHEAP"

My store offers unusual attractions in Ribbons, Velvets, Silks,
Feathers, &c., as well as other

MILLINERY NOVELTIES

Give me a trial and be convinced that you never bought such cheap
Millinery in Scotland Neck before.

Yours truly,
Mrs. R. H. Horne,

UNDER NEW HOTEL, Scotland Neck.

THIS
IS FOR THE LADIES ONLY!

-I HAVE MOVED INTO MY-

- NEW - STORE -

ON MAIN STREET IN FRONT OF M. HOFFMAN & BRO.
AND HAVE A COMPLETE LADIES'

FURNISHING STORE.

Can Sell you Anything you Want from the

Latest .: Style .: Bonnet

To a Handsome pair of the Famous

E. P. REID SHOES.

I have the only one price, cash store in town, and your little girl can
buy just as cheap as you can.

Miss Kate Tillery has just returned from the Northern Cities, where
she has been for some time, buying my Stock and getting the latest
Paris patterns

IN HATS AND BONNETS.

AND WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU ANYTIME.

Miss Annie Dunn is with me this season and will take great pleasure
in showing you my Stock even if you don't wish to buy.

MY FALL OPENING WILL BE WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

OCT. 19TH AND 20TH.

Every Body Invited.

COME AND SEE THE ONLY LADIES' FURNISHING

STORE IN THE COUNTY.

J. P. Futrell.

9 29 1f.

FREE For 30 days. In order to introduce our GRAYON PORTRAITS
in your vicinity, and thus create a demand for our work we make
you the following bona fide offer: Send us a good photograph, or a
negative, or any member of your family, living or dead, and we
will make you one of our finest GRAYON PORTRAITS free of charge, provided
you exhibit it to your friends and use your influence in securing us future orders.
Cut this out and return it to us with your photograph, with your name and address
on back of photograph, so we can ship your portrait accordingly. Thousands
of references, Rev. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., and all commercial agencies.