

ADVERTISING  
IS TO  
**BUSINESS**  
—WHAT STEAM IS TO—  
**Machinery,**  
—O—  
THAT GREAT PROPELLING POWER.  
Write up a nice advertisement about  
your business and insert it in  
**THE DEMOCRAT,**  
and you'll "see a change in business all  
around."

PROFESSIONAL.  
DR. W. O. McDOWELL,  
Office North corner New Hotel, Main  
Street,  
SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.  
Always at his office when not  
professionally engaged elsewhere.  
9 26 1y

DR. FRANK WHITEHEAD,  
Office North corner New Hotel, Main  
Street,  
SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.  
Always found at his office when  
not professionally engaged elsewhere.  
7 6 1y

DR. A. C. LIVERMON,  
**DENTIST.**  
OFFICE—Over J. D. Ray's store.  
Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock; 2 to  
5 o'clock, p. m. 2 12 1y  
SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

DR. J. H. DANIEL,  
—DUNN, N. C.  
Makes the disease of cancer a Specialty.  
9 10 1y

DAVID BELL,  
**Attorney at Law,**  
ENFIELD, N. C.  
Practices in all the Courts of Hal-  
fax and adjoining counties and in the  
Supreme and Federal Courts. Claims  
collected in all parts of the State.  
3 8 1y

W. A. DUNN,  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.**  
SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.  
Practices wherever his services are  
required. 2 13 1y

W. H. KITCHIN,  
**Attorney and Counselor at Law,**  
SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.  
Office: Corner Main and Elev-  
enth Streets. 1 5 1y

I. J. Mercer & Son.,  
626 East Main Street,  
RICHMOND VA.  
**LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
Gives personal and prompt attention  
to all consignments of Lumber, Shin-  
gles, Laths, &c. 4 17 90 1y

NEW—  
**Jewelry Store**  
After six years experience, I feel thor-  
oughly competent to do all work  
that is expected of a  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.  
Repairing & Timing Fine Watches  
A SPECIALTY.  
I also carry a full line of  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND  
**FANCY GOODS.**  
Spectacles and  
Eye Glasses Properly  
Fitted to the Eye.  
The Standard Sewing Machine  
THE BEST ON EARTH.  
SEWING MACHINES CLEANED  
AND REPAIRED.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
W. H. JOHNSTON,  
Next door to N. B. Josey. 10 6 6m

J. H. LAWRENCE,  
—Dealer in—  
GRAIN, MILL FEED, HAY, CLO-  
VER AND GRASS SEEDS.  
**Improved Farm Im-  
plements**  
A SPECIALTY.  
Agent for Clark's Cutaway Harrow  
and the Deering Mower.  
A Model of Perfection.  
SCOTLAND LECK, N. C. 1 6 1y

THE CYCLE OF TIME.

I.  
This lovely day  
Rolls swift away;  
The sun seeks rest  
Deep in the west;  
He fades from sight  
And comes the night.

II.  
And now begins to rise  
The moon in eastern skies—  
Queen of the night so pale—  
Flooding each hill and vale  
With mild and lovely beams  
Of gentle silver beams.

III.  
The twinkling stars come one by one  
And gaze at earth in playful fun;  
They shimmer forth a mist of light  
And veil the earth all through the  
night.  
Celestial jewels set in blue  
Now dancing in, now out of view.

IV.  
Silent the cities sleep;  
Still roars the restless deep;  
Far in the fields of space  
The earth speeds in its race,  
Steadily whirling on  
To greet the welcome dawn.

V.  
The night swift flies,  
The moonlight dies,  
The stars recede,  
The fiery steed  
Drives them away;  
All's wrapt in day.

Horace Greeley and Jefferson  
Davis' Bond.

The Southland.

In the year 1867, Horace Greeley  
signed the bail bond of Jefferson Davis  
in open court in Richmond, Va. After  
two years of the most brutal, inhuman  
treatment the world ever saw, outside  
of Siberia, Jefferson Davis stood at last  
free and among his own people. The  
burst of indignation that fell upon  
Greeley's head poured down upon him  
like an avalanche from the north and  
west, and a weaker man would have  
fallen beneath it. Amid it all he stood  
erect. It was proposed at the time to  
expel him from the Union League club,  
of New York. From an old magazine,  
we copy this letter—one of the most  
remarkable documents that remain to  
us from that dark and gloomy period.  
Greeley addressed it to the officers of  
the League club. It was as follows:

"I shall not attend your meeting this  
evening. \* \* I do not recognize you as  
capable of judging, or even fully com-  
prehending me. You evidently regard  
me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by  
a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you  
as narrow-minded block-heads, who  
would like to be useful to a great and  
good cause, but don't know how. Your  
attempt to base a great, enduring party  
on the heated wrath necessarily engendered  
by a bloody civil war, is as though  
you should plant a colony on an iceberg  
which had somehow drifted into a tropical  
ocean. I tell you here that out of  
a life earnestly devoted to the good of  
human kind, your children will recollect  
my going to Richmond and signing  
the bail bond as the wisest act, and that  
it did more for freedom and humanity  
than all of you were competent to do,  
though you had lived to the age of  
Methuselah. I ask nothing of you,  
then, but that you proceed to your ends  
in a brave, frank, manly way. Don't  
slide off into a mild resolution of censure,  
but move the expulsion you proposed,  
and which I deserve, if I deserve any  
reproach whatever. \* \* I propose  
to fight it out on the line that I have  
held from the day of Lee's surrender.  
So long as any man was seeking to  
overthrow our government, he was my  
enemy: from the hour in which he laid  
down his arms, he was my formerly  
erring countryman."

Mr. Greeley was not expelled. The  
bail bond of Jefferson Davis was signed  
by Mr. Greeley May 13, 1867.

Keeps 'em Out.

Summary.

A Kansas woman who has been elect-  
ed police justice of her city has adopted  
a novel solution for the tramp problem.  
The first tramp who was brought before  
her for judgement was sentenced to two  
baths a day for ten days and to hard  
labor on the stone pile, with the order  
that he be fed if he worked and starved  
if he shirked. The prisoner survived  
the ordeal, but now the first question a  
tramp asks on approaching a Kansas  
town is whether the police judge is a  
man or a woman.

AT WHAT AGE  
IS SUCCESS WON?  
POINTS FOR YOUNG MEN.  
The Opinions of Eminent Men.

Virginia.

The New York Press has started an  
interesting question. It has interview-  
ed a number of prominent men con-  
cerning the age when success is likely  
to come, and here are some of the  
opinions on the subject:

C. P. Huntington thinks that "suc-  
cess may be won by any man, no mat-  
ter how old, who is honest, intelligent,  
industrious and willing to live on less  
than he earns. I have known men,"  
said he, "who began to rise in life after  
the age of fifty."

Senator Mills, of Texas, says that a  
man must make his mark before he is  
40, and he must get his hard work  
done before he is 55. I do not mean  
to be understood that all the world  
must know he has made his mark  
before he is 40, but he must have made  
it by that time, and in order to do this  
he must begin to make it when he is  
young, say by the time he is 25. If  
the idea of success be the accumulation  
of money he must by the time he has  
reached the latter age have learned  
how to lay up something all the time.

Dr. George F. Shady told the Press  
that the wisest men do not try to  
achieve success while young, and the  
same opinion was entertained by Gen.  
James, who thinks good health, deter-  
mination and ability will bring success  
to a man at any age. Gen. James  
backs up his opinion by making the  
following illustrations:

Abraham Lincoln was not a success  
in the ordinary acceptance of the term  
until the memorable debate between  
him and Douglas, and that was in 1858,  
when Lincoln was 40 years of age.  
Before that he was accounted a smart  
Western lawyer, a shrewd politician  
only, and yet all the world knows that  
after that he became the great figure  
of the country. The man whose name  
has gone down in history as that of the  
General who fought more battles and  
won more victories than any other  
soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, was practically  
unheard of until after 1860, when he  
was 38 years old, and it was not until  
after 1860, when he was 38 years old,  
and it was not until after he was 40  
that he really began to make the wide  
and deep mark which he has left on  
the records of the civil war.

When Elihu Washburn called upon  
Grant to preside at a meeting held for  
the purpose of raising recruits in Ga-  
lena, he chose Grant because he was  
known as Captain Grant, and in spite  
of the fact that Grant was then as con-  
spicuous because of failure as he after-  
ward became because of success. Charles  
A. Dana was not successful until he got  
*The Sun* in 1867 or 1868, and in '67  
Mr. Dana was 48 years of age. He was  
managing editor of *The Tribune* before  
the war at \$20 a week; during the  
contest he was Assistant Secretary of  
War, and after peace was declared he  
 essayed journalism unsuccessfully in  
Chicago. The secret of his success lay,  
of course, in his magnificent mental  
endowment primarily, but he has al-  
ways had good health and no failure  
ever caused him to lose heart.

Ex-Mayor Grace, of New York, gave  
as his opinion that a man has a plenty  
of time to be successful after the age of  
45, and Judge Noah Davis is of the  
opinion that a man must display ability  
before he is 40, but his success may  
come after that.

Now this is the way Gen. Horace  
Porter puts it:

"A vigorous man may win at 70;  
most men ought to win at 40, if they  
are going to win at all, though there  
are those who hold that a man does not  
attain his full powers until he has lived  
two score years. You know the mili-  
tary adage, 'Old men for counsel and  
young men for fighting,' and this is  
true of military life, because martial  
success depends as much on physical  
vigor as mental. Gladstone's wonderful  
vigor makes him a better fighter at  
his advanced age than he ever was

before, but Gladstone's success began  
when he was young. I do not think  
your question could be answered to fit  
every case. It depends upon the man  
and his conception of what success is."

The Virginian agrees with the At-  
lanta Constitution that, perhaps, the  
views of Gen. Porter are the most sat-  
isfactory. Gen. Porter's idea is that "it  
depends upon the man and his concep-  
tion of what success is." However, the  
question is one about which there will  
always be some difference of opinion.

HOPE FOR THE FARMER.

A Rise in Land—The South to the  
Front—Tariff Reform a  
Certainty.

Charlotte Observer.

The real cause of the almost world-  
wide business depression lies in the un-  
rest and the strained conditions of the  
farming classes, their poverty and their  
inability either to pay debt, to get credit,  
or to buy the goods of the merchant  
or the product of the mill. This logi-  
cally entails ruin on all; but it falls  
heaviest on the farmer and land owner,  
who, in his strait, suffers in three dif-  
ferent ways: (1) Lack of means to oper-  
ate his lands; (2) want of a market for  
farm products; and (3) the fall in the  
value of his lands. On these grounds  
the agricultural South has always stood:

1, For free markets, home and foreign;  
2, against concentration of capital; and  
3, against protected industries.

Those were the issues practically set-  
tled by the great campaign of 1892.  
But from that day to this, gigantic ef-  
forts have been made by the protected  
and other capital interests to defeat the  
results of the great popular victory. But  
now truth and justice prevail; the re-  
form tariff bill of a great Southern lead-  
er (W. L. Wilson) passes the House  
amid shouts of victory, and by a major-  
ity so large (64) as to insure general as-  
sent alike in the Senate and in the  
country. And strange to say, so mark-  
ed were its provisions in its blows  
at concentrated wealth, that it received  
even the Populist vote, and was carried  
against the influence of New York,  
Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago!

Meantime the South has made enor-  
mous advances in her diversified farm  
industries and all manufacturing and  
farming interests; and from far-off, un-  
crowded Texas even comes the word  
that her available lands are rapidly ris-  
ing in value. This means restored  
credit and increased power. Money,  
too, is easy, and it only lacks fidelity to  
principle, practical economy and gen-  
erous enterprise to bring hope and con-  
fidence to all. And better still, there  
is at last a broad and liberal spirit of  
political, sectional and sectarian pa-  
triotism pervading all parts of the coun-  
try and all classes of people. The Wil-  
son bill and the income tax had votes  
from even New England.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail."

Southern Farmer's Outlook.

"Obliter Dicta" in Charlotte Observer.

If we look a little ahead of actual  
present conditions it begins to appear  
that the Southern farmer's day is near  
at hand. A reduction in the tariff, es-  
pecially on articles he has to buy, is im-  
minent. The burden of paying the tax-  
expenses of the government is about to  
be transferred in part from his shoulder  
to that of those who are better able  
to bear it than he is at present, through  
the working of the income tax, and  
when he gets able he will again come  
in for his share. Already the depres-  
sion of the manufacturing and commer-  
cial interests, through causes which lie  
so deep that neither he nor they could  
discover them until their effects appear-  
ed, have brought prices down to a point  
from which they will not recover for  
years. Who can look into the future  
to-day with any more confidence than  
the Southern farmer?

The man who would have done so  
and so if he had been there, never gets  
there.

To be all the time feeling for feeling  
is a poor way to promote religious life.  
The man who repents on a sick bed  
from which he recovers, generally back-  
slides before he pays his doctor's bill.

Some men are more afraid of criti-  
cism than a woman is of a shotgun.

FOR FARMERS.  
MASTER THE SITUATION.

How to Make Double Money on Pea-  
nuts.

Judge Walter Clark in "The Bulletin."

Edward Atkinson, the well known  
economist, has recently written an ad-  
mirable article, pointing out the uses  
of the peanut, especially as a producer  
of oil. He it was who, years ago, point-  
ed out the value of cotton seed for its  
oil and its manurial and feed qualities,  
as cotton seed meal, and the value of  
the hulls. Prior to this, on many  
farms cotton seed was disposed of as  
waste. Now Mr. Atkinson predicts the  
future usefulness of the peanut as an  
oil producer and in other ways.

But before we go into its production  
extensively attention should be called  
to the syndicate which controls the  
sale of the nuts, making its members  
millionaires and the producers paupers.  
The number of peanut buyers is small.  
These have formed a trust or syndicate.  
By this combination it is decreed that  
the "farmer's stock" is not salable, and  
all peanuts before becoming market-  
able must go through what they are  
pleased to dignify with the name of  
peanut "factory." By another of their  
rules no factory will take the nuts on  
toll, but they must be sold to the own-  
er of the factory. This delivers the  
farmer alive into their hands.

The peanuts are sold on the market  
at a price fixed by the syndicate, which  
is at present about two cents per pound.  
They are run through the "factory" at  
total cost of one-fifth of a cent per  
pound, and are then sold to the retail  
merchant by wholesale at four or sev-  
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ity. The profits being pooled are pre-  
sumably divided. No wonder the far-  
mers find no profit in making peanuts  
and that the factory owners are becom-  
ing millionaires. Farmers generally  
raise small crops of peanuts, and each  
not feeling largely interested, as a class  
they are ignorant of the gross imposi-  
tion practiced upon them in this, as in  
some other matters. Imposed upon by  
the word "factory," they are led to  
think that there is some costly and  
mysterious process in preparing the  
peanuts for market. There is nothing  
of the kind. The peanuts are poured  
into a revolving cylinder which polishes  
them and blows out the pods and dirt.  
As they come out they fall upon a  
broad, endless belt which carries them  
along to be bagged. Negroes stand on  
each side of this moving belt and with  
paddles deftly sort the peanuts.  
They are then bagged and sold for  
more than double the price paid the  
farmer. The process of thus preparing  
them costs not more than one-fifth of a  
cent.

It was also thought that the process  
was not only mysterious and required  
skill—which we see is not so—but  
that the machinery was expensive.  
But it is said by those who know, that  
the machinery of one of these so-called  
"factories" will not cost more than  
\$500 to \$700, and that the whole plant  
including machinery, building, engi-  
ne—everything—should not cost over  
\$2,000 to \$2,500. It was also urged  
that there was a patent on the machi-  
nery. A party who was bold enough  
to defy this claim and establish his  
own factory demonstrated by a suit in  
court that there was no patent, and  
thereupon it is said the syndicate took  
him in and he is now one of our op-  
pressors and fast becoming a million-  
aire.

As a last resort, to discourage put-  
ting up factories it is given out that  
large capital is required to establish a  
brand and put it on the market. On  
the contrary, the writer has recently  
had correspondence with numerous  
dealers from San Francisco to Boston,  
and from New Orleans to Montreal,  
and readily had offers varying from  
four and one-half to seven cents for  
nuts, without any question as to brand.  
The only requirement was that they  
should be sound and "factory" stock.  
The syndicate have educated the pub-  
lic to require the latter, as it places the  
trade in their hands.

If the farmers generally knew of the  
above facts, they could readily eman-

Exchange.

Chauncey Depew against whom no  
one could think of charging a Puritan  
spirit, speaks as follows on the temper-  
ance question:

"Twenty-five years ago I knew every  
man woman and child in Peekskill.  
And it has been a study with me to  
mark boys who started in every grade  
of life with myself, to see what has  
become of them. I was up last fall,  
and began to count them over, and it  
was an instructive exhibit. Some of  
them became clerks, merchants, manu-  
facturers, lawyers and doctors. It is  
remarkable that every one that drank  
is dead not one living of my age.  
Barring a few who were taken by sick-  
ness every one who proved a wreck and  
wrecked his family, did it from rum  
and no other cause. Of those who were  
church-going people, who were steady,  
who were frugal and thrifty every single  
one of them, without any exception,  
owns the house in which he lives, and  
has something laid by, the interest of  
which, with his house would carry him  
through many a rainy day. When a  
man becomes debased in gambling, rum  
or drink he does not care; all his finer  
feelings are crowded out. The women  
at home are the ones who suffer—suffer  
in their tenderest emotions—suffer in  
their affections for those whom they  
love better than life."

It will be a great blessing if boys will  
not only read this, but will determine  
that, with God's help, they will never  
drink the first glass.

Terrapin Farms.

Argonaut.

There are but two terrapin farms in  
the United States—one in Alabama  
and the other in Maryland. This seems  
strange when the immense profits  
realized by these farms is taken into  
consideration. From the Alabama  
farm from ten thousand to twelve thou-  
sand dozen are annually sold at prices  
ranging from six to ten dollars per  
dozen.

We wonder why some of our enter-  
prising people do not try raising the  
diamond back terrapin somewhere  
along our Eastern shores. When we  
take our proximity to the great markets  
along with all our other advantages,  
coupled with the fact that the demand  
for terrapin never gets slack it would  
seem to us that the parties embarking  
in this business at any of the many  
advantageous points along our coast  
would have a sure cinch on fortune if  
he only gave the business proper atten-  
tion.

There are plenty of avenues open for  
making big money in this State in  
business enterprises, which have never  
yet been even thought of.

FOR FARMERS.  
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Judge Walter Clark in "The Bulletin."

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as cotton seed meal, and the value of  
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waste. Now Mr. Atkinson predicts the  
future usefulness of the peanut as an  
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But before we go into its production  
extensively attention should be called  
to the syndicate which controls the  
sale of the nuts, making its members  
millionaires and the producers paupers.  
The number of peanut buyers is small.  
These have formed a trust or syndicate.  
By this combination it is decreed that  
the "farmer's stock" is not salable, and  
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MASTER THE SITUATION.

How to Make Double Money on Pea-  
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Judge Walter Clark in "The Bulletin."

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But before we go into its production  
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The number of peanut buyers is small.  
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