

# The Tonic

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## DOM PEDRO'S COUNTRY.

North Carolina's "Common-Sense Governor," the U. S. Ambassador to Brazil, Writes a Most Interesting Letter to His Home Folks.

PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL, April 14.

MY DEAR SIR: \* \* \* As to your request to write something for publication in THE TONIC I can, at most, only give you a letter containing some memoranda of Brazil, and publish such as you choose, or to commit the whole to the "waste basket." For many reasons I am not in a position to write for publication. I appreciate the desire of so many friends, in the State, to hear from me; and the readiness of the press to give them the slightest information of which it may be possessed. I have written nothing for publication, and some things written to friends have been published which I regretted; but knowing the motive that prompted it, and seeing the kindness with which it has been received by the people, I have not found it in my heart to complain. It is a noble declaration I make when I tell you I treasure up, with all the pride of which the human heart is capable, every evidence of interest or approval the people of North Carolina show for me. The kind words and warm sentiments of regard that have come to me in this far off land, from the people of my dear old State, through letters and some papers, have filled me with a joy and a gratitude that no language at my command can express. And, in this connection, I desire to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me THE TONIC. I have read it with interest and pleasure. I get a number of papers from the State—some from one section and some from another. Our mail facilities, from the United States to Rio, are so meagre that these papers are old (from thirty to sixty days) when they get here, but I do not overlook a single thing in them. They all possess a peculiar interest for me. Even the locals of the remotest weekly paper have their interest. I have been into every county in North Carolina. I have spoken in every county in the State. I have friends and acquaintances in every county. I have quite a good memory of localities; and I retain in my mind a good picture of most of the cities, towns and localities of the State; so, that when I read that improvements are being made in this or that town, or section, I have a fairly accurate idea as to where it is, and I heartily rejoice to read it. I mention these facts in explanation of what I have said about the peculiar interest I take in reading everything in all the papers I get from the State.

But while it is of North Carolina that I love to write, it is of Brazil that you wish some information. I must, therefore, beg your pardon for the digression, and proceed to give you the promised memoranda about this great Empire. As teaching by contrast and comparison is one of the simplest and, at the same time, most impressive methods of instruction, I shall pursue that method in what I may write you about this country, leaving you to make such use of the data as you may prefer.

Brazil is about the size of the United States, with Alaska left off. The surveys of Brazil have not been made with the same degree of accuracy as those of the United States. Some authorities put the number of square miles in Brazil at 3,000,000, and others as high as 3,275,000. So, too, there are differences in the estimate of the actual number of square miles in the United States. It is, however, safe to say that Brazil is something larger in area than the United States, with Alaska left off.

While the discovery of North and South America occurred substantially about the same time, the settlement of South America, by Europeans, was commenced several years before that of North America. It is somewhat difficult to fix the exact dates, because of the many unsuccessful efforts, but it is certain that permanent settlements were made in Brazil before they were in the United States.

The growth of the United States has been much more rapid than that of Brazil. I do not undertake to give the causes, but simply to state the fact. In the matter of population, I think on the 1st day of Jan. 1886, the United States, counting all nationalities and races, had a population of nearly sixty millions, and Brazil a population of twelve millions. In the matter of development and accumulation, the contrast is still more striking; but I would not have you believe that Brazil is without its fair share of progress. The differences arise, more from the unexampled rapidity with which our country has grown, than the slow progress made by Brazil. Compared with any other country Brazil will be in the front rank.

The United States was settled chiefly by the English, while Brazil was settled by the Portuguese. Each country has inherited much of the language, customs and peculiarities of its mother country. One of these peculiarities I will mention by way of contrast. In Brazil, the people have a fancy for long names. The

name of the present Emperor as published in the books is, "Dom Pedro, Segundo, d'Alcantara, Joao, Carlos, Leopoldo, Francisco, Xavier, de Paulo Leocadio, Michel, Gabriel, Raphael Gonzaga." One of the greatest and best men that attained the Presidency of our great country, during our day and generation, bore the brief and simple name of A. Lincoln. Under Mr. Lincoln, slavery, with its multiplied curses, was destroyed, and the Union with its manifold blessings was preserved. Under the reign of Dom Pedro, the slave trade was destroyed, and the gradual abolition of slavery commenced. While the Emperor has not been as bold and outspoken as Mr. Lincoln was, he has given many evidences of his desire to see the last slave in his Empire set free; and it is said that the present emancipation laws will accomplish that end in the next six years. What we call States, the Brazilians call "Provinces." In many of the Provinces there are but few slaves, and in some of them none. Slavery has the strongest footing in the coffee growing districts, as it did with us in the cotton growing districts. The Northern Provinces grow but little coffee and in them there are no slaves or, if any, but few. Under the present laws the slaves are valued and paid for. There are societies engaged in collecting funds to purchase the freedom of the slaves, in addition to such action by the Government. It is said that the Emperor is a large contributor to these emancipation funds. Many are set free in this way. In Rio it is generally done with public ceremony on some great public day, or "Festa," the Emperor, the Empress or the Princess Imperial distributing the "Liberty Cards." Both countries have been great slave holding countries, and at some time in the history of each, it was general, in the then inhabited sections of each. In one—in ours—it has been abolished, and in the other it soon will be. Any commendation of the process resorted to in one country over that of the other, would be worse than a useless waste of time. We know how it was done in our country and I am not bold or speculative enough to say it could have been done in any other way. The North as well as the South was responsible for slavery, its ships brought the slaves to our shores and its best men helped make the constitution which fixed the status of the institution, and it paid with its blood and treasure its full share of the penalty; for, disguise the facts as we may, slavery lay at the bottom of the causes of our war. As gladly as I would restore to our country its lost heroes, who fell in that bloody conflict, as gladly as I would give back to the hundreds of thousands of desolated hearth stones, from Maine to Texas, from Carolina to California, their loved and lost ones, as gladly as I would tear from our country's history that bloody page, and obliterate from the minds of the people all memory thereof, I would not do one of these things; nay, I would not do them all, if it were in my power; for, if to do them involved the reestablishment of slavery or the dissolution of the Union, the great central figure in the conflict which eventuated in the destruction of slavery, and the preservation of the Union in our country was Abraham Lincoln. And here let me record a little coincidence. We have hanging upon our walls in our little parlor a calendar, made in the United States, called the "Lowell Calendar." For each day a little leaf has to be torn off, and upon each is a motto—sometimes historical, sometimes poetical, but always suggestive of elevated thought and feeling. This letter, as you will see from its date was commenced on the 14th, but I stopped that night at the words "Liberty Cards." This morning—the 15th—I resumed the writing, and just about the time I had written what I have said about the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union, and Mr. Lincoln's position, Mrs. Jarvis, as is her custom, pulled off the little leaf from the calendar and read the motto for the 15th of April. It is in these words: "Never before that startled April morning did such multitudes of men shed tears for the death of one they had never seen. \* \* \* Never was funeral panegyric so eloquent as the silent look of sympathy, which strangers exchanged when they met on that day. Their common manhood had lost a kinsman." The coincidence, as you will readily see, is in the fact that I should have happened to be writing about these things on the anniversary of that April day so full of calamity, because I believe had Mr. Lincoln lived, we would have spared the humiliation, punishment and plunder to which we were subjected. Whatever my opinion may be of him then I can truthfully say now, that my heart responds as warmly to every word and sentiment of this beautiful tribute as does that of any of those who shed tears on that April morning twenty-one years ago.

In Brazil Dom Pedro II has been the central figure in the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and in the preservation of the Empire. On the 2nd day of December, 1885, he was sixty years old. He was proclaimed Emperor at six years of age on the abdication of his father in 1831, but he was not crowned Emperor till 1841—when he was sixteen—the country being governed in the meantime by a Regency. His long and useful reign has given to his country peace and a fair share of prosperity. It is an Empire in name, in form and system of Government; but the citizen has the largest degree of personal liberty. The Emperor sets the example by letting everybody praise him, or abuse him to their hearts' content. He is simple and affable in his manners, and easily approachable. He is a very early riser and discharges the duties of the day with system and regular order. In Petropolis he may be seen any day walking the streets at his usual hours for exercise, with as much simplicity and as little show as an ordinary citizen. In Rio he may be seen going from one school to another, or from one public enclosure to another, to foster and encourage that which he thinks is contributing to the prosperity of his country, and the happiness of his people. In personal appearance he is of blond complexion, about 6 feet two inches high and weighs, I guess, about two hundred and forty pounds. In 1843 he was married to "Donna Theresa Christina Maria," daughter of Francis I, King of the two Sicilies, one of the most universally esteemed and beloved women I have ever seen. His only living child is the Princess Imperial, "Donna Isabella, Christina, Leopoldina, Augustina, Michelle, Gabrielle, Raphaelle, Gonzaga." She was married in 1864 to Count D'ee of the Orleans family of France. Count D'ee had two near relatives on McClellan's staff during our war. The Count was a great admirer of McClellan, and from him I first learned of the General's death. He reads the American newspapers and is well informed as to our country. The Princess will succeed the Emperor to the throne upon his death. She is not without some experience as a ruler, she having discharged the duties of the Emperor during his visit to our country in 1876, and during his tour of Europe. She will be a worthy successor to a worthy Emperor.

But recurring again to the Brazilian fondness for long names I can assure you it is not confined to the nobility. In our country we consider "Edmund Jones," a name sufficiently long and that brief name some insist on shortening into "Coot Jones." Here "O Senhor Doutor Candido Fernandes da Costa Guimaraes Junior," is not considered a long name.

Brazil, as you will see by reference to the map, lies almost entirely South of the equator. Hence the seasons are just the reverse of what they are in our own country. When this reaches you the farmers in your section will have just completed their planting, while here they will about have completed their harvesting. When you were shivering in the cold in January, we were scorched with heat here. There is, however, ever this material difference. It never gets very cold here. I would say the winter here is about like the months of April, May and October with you, except it is never as cold as you have it in early April and late October. In the extreme Southern part of Brazil it gets much colder than here—our coldest weather here, and there being in July and August. Rio de Janeiro as you will see by looking at the map is just inside the tropic. Hence it marks the southern limit of the sun's annual journey to the south. The last of December he came and stood for a day or so right over us, and poured his rays of heat and light straight down upon us. He is now journeying northward but he halts long before he gets so near to you and turns back in this direction.

I landed in Rio the 7th of July and from then to the middle or last of November, I found the climate very delightful; but, by the first of December the heat began to be oppressive, and the yellow fever threatening, so I left there on the 10th of December and came here to this really pleasant and lovely little mountain city. This is the summer home of the Emperor and many wealthy Brazilians. Nature, art and money combined have made it one of the loveliest places I have ever seen. The climate is very much like that of Boone in July and August except this place, being so near the ocean has a very damp climate and the long rains and heavy fogs make it less pleasant. It is thirty miles from Rio, less from the ocean and about three thousand feet above it. The prevailing wind is from the east and south east, and these, coming long distances over the ocean, are heavily laden with moisture; and when they strike the colder mountain air, their moisture is condensed and deposited in dense fogs and heavy rains. But for this excessive moisture in these eastern winds the heat in Rio and other coast cities would be dreadful. As it is the thermometer rarely gets as high here as it sometimes does in our country. One could stand the heat of the summer here very well, if prepared for it by the invigorating effects of a cold winter. "All warm and no cold makes Jack a dull boy." In Petropolis the nights are cool and in the day the heat is not op-

pressive, if one does not go in the sun. Its great advantage is its security from yellow fever. A few persons have died with it here but in each case it was contracted in Rio and in no case has it been taken by others. Many persons go to Rio in the morning and return in the evening and even that is thought to be safe. It is only those who remain in the city during the night that are thought to be in danger. The fever has been very bad in Rio this season, it being at its worst in the month of March. During that month the deaths from fever in and around Rio must have been from fifty to seventy a day. It is now subsiding and I hope by the first of June it will so disappear that it will be safe to return.

In our country the flowers bud and bloom in spring time, and then die and disappear before the approach of winter. Here they bud and bloom perpetually. There is not a day in the year when they may not be seen growing in the gardens and by the way side. The groves, the shrubbery and the forests too are ever green, but the growth in forests so far as I have seen is small thick and almost impenetrable. The shrubbery in the gardens is rich in every color, hue and shade.

In our country, the people drink coffee at meal times and many drink whiskey and brandy between meals. Here they drink wine at meals and coffee and tea between meals. It is rare one sees a drunken man here. You know how it is in our country.

In our country most men chew tobacco; and the habit is so universal that men feel at liberty to chew and spit where they please. In churches the soil the floors and in parlors they fill the spittoons, yet a gentleman will not dare light a cigar in the presence of a lady without her permission. Here it is rare to find a man that chews; and no one would dare take a chew in the presence of a lady. But here nearly everybody smokes; and the smokers do not hesitate to smoke to their hearts' content in the first class cars on the railroads or at the hotel tables, no matter how many ladies may be present. Which country has the advantage in this particular, I leave you to say. I am inclined to think if the Americans would modify their chewing habits and the Brazilians their smoking habits both would be the better for it. According to my limited information and observation no one country has a monopoly of the virtues or the vices.

I will however, mention one thing in which Brazil has the decided advantage of the United States, and with that I think I will close this rambling letter. That is in the matter of trade and commerce with each other. In 1885 Brazil sold to the United States over \$50,000,000 worth of her products chiefly coffee and rubber. The United States sold to Brazil less than \$8,000,000 worth of her products. These figures are substantially correct. If there is any change in this condition of our trade it must be made by our law makers at home and not by our ministers abroad.

Yes, I will mention one other difference between the two countries, and "then," as our friend Gen. Leach used to say, "I am done." Brazil has an empty treasury and the United States a full treasury. But in this particular Brazil will compare favorably with any other country with whose condition I am at all familiar. In every other country in the world the Legislative bodies and Treasury Departments are troubled with empty Treasuries and much of their time is taken up in trying to devise new ways and means to raise more money. In our country—and in our country alone—the Legislative Body and Treasury Department are perplexed and worried with a full Treasury and much of the time of the Legislature is taken up in trying to devise ways and means to empty it. The best way to spend the surplus is not to collect it.

I began with North Carolina and you must allow me to end with North Carolina. This is election year in the dear old State. It will be the first canvass in the State, since the war, in which I have not taken part. I do not presume I will be needed, or missed, but I shall watch the course of events with no less interest than if I were actively engaged. The prosperity, progress and steady advancement of the State depends very largely upon the progressive spirit and forward action of the Legislators chosen by the people. I trust each county will select its best men, and that there will be no backward movement; but that each member chosen putting himself in line with our patriotic, progressive Governor will take for his work "North Carolina, the education of her children and the development of her resources."

TROS. J. JARVIS.

Little things will tell, especially little brothers.

The Kentucky Legislature has rejected a high license bill.

## BLAIR BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

We publish herewith the full text of the Blair Educational bill as it passed the Senate, and is now in the House awaiting action:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That for eight fiscal years next after the passage of this act there shall be annually appropriated from the money in the treasury the following sums, to wit: The first year the sum of seven million dollars, the second year the sum of ten million dollars, the third year the sum of fifteen million dollars, the fourth year the sum of thirteen million dollars, the fifth year the sum of eleven million dollars, the sixth year the sum of nine million dollars, the seventh year the sum of seven million dollars, the eighth year the sum of five million dollars, which several sums shall be expended to secure the benefits of common school education to all the children of the school age mentioned hereafter living in the United States. Provided, that no money shall be paid to a State, or any officer thereof, until the Legislature of the State shall, by bill or resolution, accept the provisions of this act; and such acceptance shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. And if any State, by its Legislature, shall decline or relinquish its share or proportion under this act, or any portion thereof, the sum so relinquished shall go to increase the amount for distribution among the other States and the Territories as herein provided. And any State or Territory which shall accept the provisions of this act, at the first session of its Legislature after its passage, shall, upon complying with the other provisions of this act, be entitled at once to its pro rata share of all previous annual appropriations.

Sec. 2. That such money shall annually be divided among and paid out in the several States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia, in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each who, being of the age of ten years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States; such computation shall be made according to the census of 1880 until the illiterate returns to the census of 1890 shall be received, and then upon the basis of that census. And in each State and Territory, and in the District of Columbia, in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children, the money received in such State or Territory, and in the District of Columbia, shall be apportioned and paid out for the support of such white and colored schools, respectively, in the proportion that the white and colored children between the ages of ten years and twenty-one years both inclusive, in such State or Territory and in the District of Columbia, bear to each other, as shown by the said census. The foregoing provision shall not affect the application of the proper proportion of said money to the support of all common schools wherein white and colored children are taught together.

Sec. 3. That the district of Alaska shall be considered a Territory within the meaning of this act; but no acceptance of the provisions of this act, report of the Governor of the district, or expenditure by the district for school purposes shall be required; and the money apportioned to said district shall be expended annually, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the manner provided for the expenditure of other appropriations for educational purposes in said district; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be apportioned to said district the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain, in such manner as shall be deemed by him best, the number of illiterates therein.

Sec. 4. That no State or Territory shall receive any money under this act until the governor thereof shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a statement, certified by him, showing the common school system in force in such State or Territory; the amount of money expended therein during the last preceding school year in the support of common schools, not including expenditures for the rent, repairs or erection of school houses; whether any discrimination is made in the raising or distributing of the common school revenues or in the common school facilities afforded between the white and colored children therein, and, so far as is practicable, the sources from which such revenues were derived; the manner in which the same were appointed to the use of the common schools; the number of white and colored children in each county or parish and city between the ages of ten and twenty-one years both inclusive, as given by the census of eighteen hundred and eighty, and the number of children, white and colored, of such school age attending school; the number of schools in operation in each county or parish and city, white and colored; the school term for each class; the number of teachers employed, white and colored, male and female, and the average compensation paid such teachers; the average attendance in each class; and the length of the

school term. No money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory that shall not have provided by law a system of free common schools for all of its children of school age, without distinction of race or color either in the raising or distributing of school revenues or in the school facilities afforded; Provided that separate schools for white and colored children shall not be considered a violation of this condition. The Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the State and Territories which he finds to be entitled to share the benefits of this act, and also the amount due to each.

Sec. 5. That the amount so apportioned to each State and Territory shall be drawn from the Treasury by warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the monthly estimates and requisites of the Secretary of the Interior as the same may be needed, and shall be paid over to such officers as shall be authorized by the law of the respective States and Territories to receive the same. And that the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the proper administration of this law, through the Commissioner of Education; and they are authorized and directed, under the approval of the President to make all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with its provisions, to carry this law into effect.

Sec. 6. That the instructions in the common schools wherein these moneys shall be expended, shall include the art of reading, writing, and speaking the English language, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, and such other branches of useful knowledge as may be taught under local laws; and copies of all school books authorized by the school boards or other authorities of the respective States and Territories, and used in the schools of the same, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 7. That the money appropriated and apportioned under the provisions of this act to the use of any Territory shall be applied to the use of common and industrial schools therein, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Sec. 8. That the design of this act not being to establish an independent system of schools, but rather to aid for the time being in the development and maintenance of the school system established by local government, and which must eventually be wholly maintained by the States and Territories wherein they exist, it is hereby provided that no greater part of the money appropriated under the act shall be paid out to any State or Territory in any one year than the sum expended out of its own revenues or out of moneys raised under its authority in the preceding year for the maintenance of common schools, not including the sums expended in the erection of school buildings.

Sec. 9. That a part of the money apportioned to each State or Territory, not exceeding one-tenth thereof, may in the discretion of its legislature, yearly be applied to the education of teachers for the common schools therein, which sum may be expended in maintaining institutes or temporary training schools, or in extending opportunities for normal or other instruction to competent and suitable persons, of any color, who are without necessary means to qualify themselves for teaching, and who shall agree in writing to devote themselves exclusively for at least one year after leaving such training school, to teach in the common schools. For such compensation as may be paid other teachers therein.

Sec. 10. That the moneys distributed under the provisions of this act shall be used only for common schools, not sectarian in character in the school districts of the several States, and only for common or industrial schools in Territories. In such a way as to provide, as near as may be, for the equalization of school privileges to all the children of the school age prescribed by the law of the State or Territory wherein the expenditure shall be made, thereby giving to each child, without distinction of race or color, an equal opportunity for education. The term "school district" shall include all cities, towns, parishes, and other territorial subdivisions for school purposes, and all corporations clothed by law with the power of maintaining common schools.

Sec. 11. That no second or subsequent allotment shall be made under this act to a State or Territory unless the Governor of such State or Territory shall first file with the Secretary of the Interior, a statement, certified by him, giving a detailed account of the payments or disbursements made of the school fund apportioned to his State or Territory and received by the State or Territorial treasurer or officer under this act, and of the balance in the hands of such treasurer or officer withheld, unclaimed, or for any cause unpaid or unexpended, and also the amount expended in such section nine of this act, and also a statement of the number of school districts in such State or Territory, and whether any portion of such State or Territory has not been divided.

(Continued on fourth page.)