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SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

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B. B. B.

Almost everybody wants a "Spring Tonic." Here is a simple testimonial, which shows how B. B. B. is regarded. It will knock your malaria out and restore your appetite:

Splendid for a Spring Tonic.

ARRINGTON, Ga., June 30, 1888.

I suffered with malarial blood poison more or less all the time, and the only medicine that did me any good is B. B. B. It is undoubtedly the best blood medicine made, and for this malarial condition should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and is good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier.

Gives Better Satisfaction.

CADIZ, Ky., July 6, 1887.

Please send me one box Blood Balm Catarrh Snuff by return mail, as one of my customers is taking B. B. B. for catarrh and wants a box of the snuff. B. B. B. gives better satisfaction than any I ever sold. I have sold 10 dozen in the past 10 weeks, and it gives good satisfaction. If I don't remit all right for snuff write me. Yours,
W. H. BAXXON.

It Removed the Pimples.

ROCK MOUNTAIN, Tenn., March 29, 1887.

A lady friend of mine has for several years been troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck, for which she used various cosmetics in order to remove them and beautify and improve her complexion; but these local applications were only temporary and left her skin in a worse condition.

I recommend an internal preparation—known as Botanic Blood Balm—which I have been using and selling about two years; she used three bottles and nearly all pimples have disappeared, her skin is soft and smooth, and her general health much improved. She expresses herself much gratified, and can recommend it to all who are thus affected.

Mrs. S. M. WILSON.

A BOOK OF WONDERS, FREE.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Biliousness, Scourges and Scrophulous Swellings, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our new Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before foreknown. Address: Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. 4013.

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Mar. 15, '88.

KERRCHAIGE, L. H. CLEMENT

CRAIG & CLEMENT,

Attorneys at Law

SALISBURY, N. C.

Feb. 3rd, 1881

Which Shall It Be.

MRS. E. W. PALMER.

A tidy little home for Betsy and me With just enough room for one, two, three! Or a tumble down but with a broken gate. And a sea-eyed woman toiling early and late:

For mine and me?

A five-cent glass of beer for me Or a five-cent loaf for all of us three? Beer or baby—wine or wife. Which do I hold more precious than life?

Which shall it be For mine and me?

Potatoes and salt with a crust of bread For the best little woman the Lord ever made.

While the ram-seller's wife feeds 'em turkey and wine.

Bought with my money—if I so incline! This shall it be For mine and me.

Tatters and rags for my little one. My fair, comely baby, my own darling son.

While the ram-seller's children go warm and well clad.

On my earnings, wrestled from my bonny lad; This shall it be For mine and me!

Well I've think me a whole-eyed fool. Blindly to serve as the ram-seller's tool? Ah! How can I hesitate which to choose, When it's all to gain—or all to lose;

For mine and me. For mine and me.

Brief Sketches

OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

By C. W. WOOLEY, Sr.

The county of Montgomery was formed in the year 1779 from what was then known as Anson county. It was named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who was slain at the siege of Quebec, Canada, in the 38th year of his age, in December, 1775. A monument was erected to his memory, in front of St. Paul's church, on Broadway, in the city of New York, by authority of Congress, and in 1818 his remains were removed from Canada and deposited with the highest honors under this monument.

Montgomery originally embraced the territory of what is now known as Stanley, and so remained as one county up to the year 1841.

The first Court House built in Montgomery was at Tindalsville, on the west bank of the Pee Dee river opposite the junction of the Uwharrie river, near what is now called Lowder's ferry.

On account of the destruction of the county records very little is known as to how long the courts were held at Tindalsville, or the names of the attorneys who practiced there, or the names of the officers of the court, or the exact date of the removal of the court house from Tindalsville, to the east side of the Pee Dee, to a place known as Blakely, where the courts of Montgomery were held for a time. A newspaper was published there for a time, called the Blakely Gazette, and the Rev. Robt. Nall, D. D., in his youth, assisted in printing the paper. This was the first paper ever published in the county. This town sprang up upon the excitement arising from the proposition at that time to make the Pee Dee navigable to this point, and a large amount of money was subscribed and paid by the leading citizens of Montgomery, Richmond and Anson, but finally the scheme was abandoned, resulting in great loss to those who paid their subscriptions. About this time two other towns sprang up in the southern part of the county; one on the west bank of the river, at Allenton Ferry, and named Allenton, where several stores were erected and two physicians located; and a good deal of business transacted, as the citizens of the vicinity were well to do, some of whom were wealthy. The other was located one and three-fourths miles east of the river, at the place called Edinboro, now the residence of C. R. Watkins, Esq., where the town was laid out with streets, and several stores built, and considerable business transacted; the people having great hope and expectation for the success of the navigation scheme; but for some cause the enterprise was abandoned, and the whole scheme collapsed, which was a sad disappointment to all the citizens generally. At this time the Pee Dee abounded with fish, and shad was caught in great abundance in traps and seines, and in such quantities that they sold for fifty cents each; and the owners of fish frequently led them to their hogs for want of sale for them at that price.

Not far from Edinboro there was a terrible tragedy enacted. Two brothers, Sias Billingsly and Wilson H. Billingsly, had a dispute about a frivolous matter, and both became angry and Wilson H. Billingsly struck his brother Sias with a hickory stick on the side of his head, and killed him instantly. The unfortunate slayer of his brother fled to the West and never returned. Another heart-rending tragedy happened at Butler's Mills, on the Little river, now called the burnt factory, on April 21, 1825. Angus McAulay, a brother of Anley McAulay, dec'd, went after Dr. John A. Wooley, a practicing physician, to visit his mother's family, and in crossing the river at the ferry, a short distance from the mill and mill dam, the river being swollen, some of the hands in the flat became frightened and just as they were landing jumped out of the flat, when the others also jumped out, and left Dr. Wooley and Mr. McAulay alone in the flat which was soon borne out into the current of the river, and just before reaching the dam Mr. Mc-

who was a friend of Alexander Troy. Wheeler's History states that Troy was named for John B. Troy of Randolph, who practiced law at Montgomery Superior Court, which is quite an error in both respects, for John B. Troy, of Randolph, never did practice law in Montgomery county. In fact I never saw him in the county, and I was clerk of the court from 1841 to 1849.

The Court House and jail were built or completed in 1846 by the contractor, Peter Munroe, and the records were removed to Troy in August, 1846, where the first Superior Court was held, on the last Monday of August of that year. The Hon. Thomas Settle, judge presiding, and Hon. Robert Strange, as solicitor, and A. H. Sanders, sheriff. The bar was considered a very able one at that time, consisting of Hon. J. D. Toomer, Hon. Robert Strange, Jonathan Worth, T. S. Ashe, G. C. Mendenhall, J. L. Gaines, A. R. Kelly and others.

There were two hotels kept in Troy at this time, one by Wm. Lassiter and the other by Capt. Duncan McRae. McRae's Hotel was said to be the best hotel kept on the circuit. The oldest sheriff of Montgomery, now remembered, was Henry Deberry, the father of Hon. Edmund Deberry and he was also a member of the Legislature for one or more sessions. There were other sheriffs, whose names are not now recollected, down to Abram Forest, Samuel Pemberton, John M. Allen, Eben Hearne, John L. Christian, A. H. Sanders, and others of more recent date.

Hon. John Culpepper, a native of Montgomery county, represented the district containing Montgomery, in the Congress of the United States for two or more terms. He was also a member of the Baptist denomination.

Hon. Edmund Deberry also represented the district, embracing Montgomery, in Congress for 16 years, embracing two extra sessions, making 18 sessions he served in Congress.

His first term commenced in the year 1829, and he served continuously until 1836, when he was defeated by Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, of Cumberland, by 23 votes; which was the only time he was ever defeated before the people. Two years afterwards they were again candidates and Bethune was defeated by 24 votes; and they were again candidates for the third time when Bethune was defeated by upwards of 600 votes.

Previous to his election to Congress, Mr. Deberry served many years in the Senate of North Carolina, having been elected when quite a young man, but never was elected to the House of Commons, having never been a candidate for that branch of the Legislature.

A large portion of the first inhabitants of Montgomery came from Virginia and Maryland; the eastern portion of the county being mostly of Scotch-Irish descent, and nearly all farmers and mechanics, who depended mainly on agricultural pursuits for their maintenance and support, and they were a conservative, industrious and thrifty people.

The precious metals are found widely spread over the soil of Montgomery, and at many places are found to be very profitable.

The people have had their evil day of extravagant hopes and feverish excitement upon the subject of gold mines; and now, with a vast amount of this metal still in the soil, they indulge in no wild expectations. In almost all the mountainous parts of the county this precious ore may be found in greater or less quantities, but the great mass of the people neglect its presence, while busily engage in more profitable pursuits.

The timber of this county is varied and very abundant, and its water power is simply magnificent and inviting. Scientific men should be invited to explore and traverse our county, and they would tell what kind of soil it contains, for what best suited, and what minerals may be found. As you may well suppose, great discoveries will be made, and we may confidently look for developments which will attract universal attention, sooner or later, and we believe there are grand possibilities for the good old county of Montgomery in the near future. The people of Montgomery have become fully awakened to the importance of education, and more especially among her own people. Fine schools are springing up all over the State with surprising rapidity and very soon our State will be the center of southern literature. It has flung wide open its portals of light to all classes and conditions, and all are invited to come and receive its advantages, cheap but important to every class. There is now no necessity for ignorance, as it is to be hoped that the common school will rapidly improve, and furnish the means of a good practical education to every son and daughter of Montgomery county. They constitute the greatest civil institutions of the State—everybody is interested in them, poor and rich; and hence they are called "common" schools, because they furnish advantages to all. And as these schools are the foundation of all other schools, let every young man and woman, boy and girl, learn to respect and cherish them, and let us specially remember that all education is intended chiefly to learn the human mind to submit its faculties to the direction of its Maker, and to labor for good under his guidance and direction.

On the 31st of March, 1843, the Court House at Lawrenceville, was burnt with all the records of the county, save one book, accidentally left in an attorney's room at McKee's Hotel. This was a terrible calamity to the county; all the pending suits had to be revived, and witnesses had to re-prove their tickets, amidst great confusion and costs. At this time there was considerable agitation and excitement as to the location for a new county site near the center of the county. The commissioners first selected White Oak Springs, near B. DeBerry's, then had a reconsideration of the matter and left it to a vote of the people of the county; a majority voting in favor of the location at West's old field, where Troy now stands.

The Commissioners were Col. J. L. Gaines, Wm. Coggins, Zebulon Russell, Martin Rush and T. L. Cotton.

The new county site was named Troy, in memory of the old popular State solicitor, who attended Montgomery Superior Court for many years—Alexander Troy. I know this to be a fact, for I was present at the meeting of the commissioners when the name was adopted, which was on the motion of Col. Gaines,

Reaction on the Blair Bill.

The Blair bill has for some years constituted more or less of a feature in the political discussion of this and other Southern States since it was first introduced in Congress. The Republicans banded on it, and found no difficulty in convincing their colored co-partisans that if it was adopted every one of them would be educated in a few years to fit them for college professors, lawyers, doctors, &c., when there would be no more hard manual labor, but that the last mother's son and daughter of them, with the accomplishments which they would then acquire could live like high-toned gentry, and be the bottom rail never more. This was about the idea the majority of them had of it, about the same idea they had at the close of the war when the freedmen's schools were opened, when thousands of them of all sizes, ages, sexes and conditions rushed for the primers and spellers with an apparent determination to acquire an education right then and there. There was no trouble, we say in securing the unanimous support of these people for a measure which cost them nothing and the results of which were painted in such attractive colors for their benefit.

Candor compels us to say that there was a disposition among some white people in the State to favor the measure because of the representations that were made as to the good effects that would follow it, while there were others who, though not influenced by these representations, were disposed to accept if they did not advocate the bill, on the ground that while there was a surplus in the treasury which would be squandered in some way it was just as well to squander a part of it in this way as any other; that thus the South would get back at least a portion of the money which she had paid to the Federal Government in internal revenue and other taxes. They simply took a dollar and cent view of it and wanted to get back some of the money which had been squeezed out of our people.

But that was in the past. Now as the bill has been discussed and its features better understood, there has been a reaction in this and other Southern States. As in North Carolina, so in other southern States, there was at one time considerable sentiment in favor of it. Last winter a resolution was introduced in the Georgia Legislature endorsing it and instructing the Georgia delegation in Congress to support it when it came before the respective Houses. Consideration of this resolution was postponed until the meeting of the Legislature this summer. It was brought up last Wednesday in the Senate when it was killed by a vote of 19 to 10, nearly two to one. Five years ago the Legislature of Arkansas refused to elect a U. S. Senator until he pledged himself to vote for that bill, but last year it passed a resolution condemning all legislation by Congress of that character. These are but illustrations of the change of sentiment which has taken place in the Southern States on this measure, as it has been more thoroughly discussed and its bearings better comprehended.

In North Carolina the number of Democrats of intelligence who would advocate this bill or be willing to accept it if it passed Congress has been greatly reduced; and the better it and the motives of its originator and Senatorial champion are understood, the stronger the opposition to it becomes. This does not arise from any lack of interest in the cause of popular education, for there are few States where more interest is being manifested on the subject than in our own, and few States where more progress has been made in late years than in North Carolina; but they believe Mr. Blair's scheme is fraught with danger, unauthorized by law, which defines the power of Congress in the expenditures of the public money, an evil precedent from which mischief would come; a Dead Sea apple, fair without but ashes within. Believing this way about it, after mature reflection, they are opposed to it, not with a factious opposition because it is a Republican measure, but from a sense of respect for the fundamental law of the Republic, from a sense of duty and of patriotism.

A correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier is growing over the dog question, and it must be confessed that his statistics are enough to make one snappish. He says that according to the report of the auditor Lyons county has 1827 dogs, valued at \$9,121, or \$5 each; 1829 sheep, a difference of two in favor of the sheep, valued at \$2,004, a little over \$1.09 each, making one dog worth about four and a half sheep; 4230 hogs, valued at \$7,770, a little over \$1.81 each, one dog valued at nearly as much as three hogs, and this in a county where there is no valuable game and lots of the best grazing land for sheep that is going to waste for want of the sheep to consume it. We are not familiar with the revenue laws of our sister State, but it seems that they tax dogs, and if this be so the friends of wool and cotton in that State are in far better luck than are the same class in North Carolina, where every carnivorous cut-throat canine roams at large with no sheriff or tax collector to make him afraid—W. Star.

The Contagion of Consumption.

The New York health department is distributing a report on consumption as a contagious disease which deserves wide reading. The following are the rules to be observed for the prevention of the spread of this dread disease:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) is directly communicated from one person to another. The germ of the disease exists in the expectoration of persons afflicted with it. The following extract from the report of the pathologist of the health department explains the means by which the disease may be transmitted. Tuberculosis is commonly produced in the lungs (which are the organs most frequently affected) by breathing air in which living germs are suspended, as dust. The material which is coughed up, sometimes in large quantities, by persons suffering from consumption contains these germs often in enormous numbers. This material when expectorated frequently lodges in places where it dries, as on the streets, floors, carpets, handkerchiefs, etc. After drying in one way or another, it is very apt to become pulverized and float in the air as dust. By observing the following rule the danger of catching the disease will be reduced to a minimum:

1. Do not permit persons suspected to have consumption to spit on the floor or on clothes unless the latter be immediately burned. The spittle of persons suspected to have consumption should be caught in earthen or glass dishes containing the following solution: Corrosive sublimate 1 part, water 1000 parts.

2. Do not sleep in a room occupied by a person suspected of having consumption. The living rooms of a consumptive patient should have as little furniture as practicable. Hangings should be especially avoided. The use of carpets, rugs, etc., ought always be avoided.

3. Do not fail to wash thoroughly the eating utensils of a person suspected of having consumption as soon after eating as possible, using boiling water for the purpose.

4. Do not mingle the unwashed clothing of consumptive patients with similar clothing of other persons.

5. Do not fail to catch the bowl discharges of consumptive patients with diarrhoea in a vessel containing corrosive sublimate 1 part, water 1000 parts.

6. Do not fail to consult the family physician regarding the social relations of persons suffering from suspected consumption.

7. Do not permit mothers suspected of having consumption to nurse their offspring.

8. Household pets (animals or birds) are quite susceptible to tuberculosis; therefore do not expose them to persons afflicted with consumption; also, do not keep, but destroy at once, all household pets suspected of having consumption, otherwise they may give it to human beings.

9. Do not fail to thoroughly cleanse the floors, walls, and ceilings of the living and sleeping rooms of persons suffering from consumption at least once in two weeks.

Chicken Manure.

A careful analysis of pure hen manure gives these three most important plant food elements:

Phosphoric acid, 3.43 per cent.
Potash, 2.05 "
Nitrogen and organic matter, 3.35 "

As is well known the manure of birds is valuable from the fact that it contains the urates and other highly nitrogenous substances which in other animals pass away in the urine. If the urine of animals could be secured in combination with the solid excrement, the value of the product would be greatly increased.

Hen manure is far superior to ordinary barn yard manure, as will be seen by the following table, giving the number of pounds of the three most valuable elements in a ton of well rotted barn manure:

Barn manure. Hen manure.
Phosphoric acid, 5 48.00
Potash, 12 41.00
Nitrogen, 10 67.00

Thus 400 pounds of pure hen manure would contain very nearly as much potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen as are contained in a ton of barn yard manure. We believe that hen manure, properly saved, will prove cheaper, when used upon quick growing crops, than any fertilizer that the farmer can save or buy. With melons and garden vegetables we have obtained the best results. Its effects upon corn and cotton are well known.—N. C. Farmer.

A Washington letter explains the appointment of Col. Shaffer by saying: It seems that "Safe cure" Warner is a personal friend of Col. Shaffer. He was a large contributor to the campaign fund, and is consequently an influential man with the powers that be. He backed Col. Shaffer, and John Bridges-maker succumbed in spite of Lodge-Harris' strenuous denunciation. How the North Carolina Republicans like being snowed under en masse by a patent medicine man—remains to be seen. It is a queer commentary on the influence of Southern Republicans.

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