

The Montgomery Vidette.

VOL. III. TROY, N. C., APRIL 12, 1888. NO. 21

ADVERTISING RATES
OF THE
MONTGOMERY VIDETTE.
TROY, N. C.

Term	For	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	1.50	4.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
Two	3.00	7.00	12.00	20.00	35.00
Three	4.50	10.00	17.00	28.00	45.00
Four	6.00	13.00	22.00	35.00	55.00
Five	7.50	16.00	28.00	42.00	65.00
Six	9.00	19.00	33.00	48.00	75.00
Seven	10.50	22.00	38.00	55.00	85.00
Eight	12.00	25.00	43.00	60.00	95.00
Nine	13.50	28.00	48.00	65.00	105.00
Ten	15.00	31.00	53.00	70.00	115.00

TROY MAIL DIRECTORY.

The mails leave and arrive at this place as follows:

FOR LILLESVILLE.
Leaves daily, Sundays excepted, 7 a. m.
Arrives do do do 6 p. m.

FOR ASHEBORO.
Leaves Tuesdays and Fridays 8 a. m.
Ar. Wednesdays and Saturdays 2 p. m.

FOR FAYETTEVILLE.
Leaves Saturday 12 m.
Arrives Saturday 11:30 a. m.

FOR BOSTON MILLS.
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday 1 p. m.
Arrives do do do 11 a. m.

FOR CANTON.
Leaves Monday and Thursday 1 p. m.
Arrives Wednesday and Friday 11 a. m.

FOR COLUMBIA FACTORY.
Leaves Wednesday and Sat. 1 p. m.
Arrives do do do 12 p. m.

FOR ALBEMARLE.
Leaves Tuesday & Saturdays 7 a. m.
Arrives do do do 4 p. m.
F. M. WARNER, P. M.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Revenue reform has made some perceptible headway during the past week. It looks now as if the Mills tariff bill stood a good chance to pass the House. The movement of the outlook is not, however, so favorable as it might be, in view of the fact that the Democrats in the House are still divided on the subject. Mr. Randall, the one man who stands out as the champion of the tariff, and who would not agree with him but is owing principally to a revolt in the republican ranks, against the high protection policy. This revolt is led by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, who made one of the strongest revenue reform speeches yet heard in the House, Thursday. He went over the whole question in a masterly manner; he favors the retention of the internal revenue taxes, and a general lowering of the tariff. In regard to high wages and high tariff, he said: "It has been the fashion to ascribe the higher wages of this country to the tariff. I consider this a false pretense. England has free trade, while Australia, Germany, Italy and France have protection, and yet wages are higher in England than in either of the other countries. The main cause of the low wages in Europe, is to be found in the density of population, and greater supply of labor." It is thought that the number of republicans who practically agree with Mr. Nelson is large enough to insure the passage of the Mills bill, if they do not allow themselves to be whipped back into the party traces.

The report of the majority of the Ways and Means committee on the Mills tariff bill, which has been remanently made public, tho' it has not been yet presented to the House, is an able document, and should be spread broadcast among the people. It will doubtless make many conversions to revenue reform.

The President went to New York Friday to attend the funeral of ex-Gov. Hor. Dorseheimer.

Today was the eight and last day of the International Council of Women. It has been a great success in every respect.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice Waite, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, was largely attended.

The bill pensioning Mrs. Gen. Logan and Mrs. Gen. Blair have passed the House. They get \$2,000 a year.

The naval board of coast defense organized last year, are to be called upon to investigate the matter of defenses. There is an appropriation of \$2,000,000 available for this work, and Secretary Whitney is anxious that it should be judiciously used.

Gen. Terry has applied to the Secretary of War to be examined for retirement. Bad health is the reason.

It is extremely doubtful whether the present House will ever vote to repeal the limitation clause—limiting the time to July 1, 1880, as the latest date for filing claims under the arrears of pension act of 1879. There were several bills of this nature before the House Committee on pensions. A sub-committee has been appointed to consider them, and report the full committee. Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, estimates that it will require between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 to pay all the claims for arrears of pensions, should the limitation clause be repealed.

The republicans of the Senate are in a badly demoralized condition. They held a caucus Thursday in order to endeavor to bring about party harmony, but it was a very bad failure. The caucus was called to act on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase U. S. bonds, which has passed the House, and is now before the Senate. Senator Sanford and several others announced that they would not be bound by caucus action on this or any other financial measure. The caucus, after appointing a committee of eleven to arrange the order of business, and report the same to another caucus to be held this week, adjourned.

Public Printer Benedict is now strictly enforcing the eight hour law in every department of the Government Printing Office. The force is divided into two sections, one beginning work at 8 A. M., and continuing until 5 P. M., with an hour for dinner, the other beginning at 5 P. M., and working until 1 A. M.

John Sherman is tired already, and it is said will shortly make public a letter, announcing his resignation from the Presidential canvass. The shadow of a doom hangs over our war.

It is not believed that a Chief Justice will be appointed for some time. It is possible not until after the summer recess of the Supreme Court. It is still thought that those who should know, if any one other than Mr. Cleveland does, that Speaker Carlisle or Postmaster General Dickinson will get the appointment. But of course that does not prevent the names of other gentlemen being mentioned. Whoever it will be, the appointment is sure to reflect honor on Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party.

The Public Schools.

Article 7 section 7 of our Constitution is as follows:

"No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied, or collected by any officers of the same, except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein."

If, therefore, any county, city, town or other municipal corporation desires to increase its school funds by taxation, beyond the Constitutional limitation, it must ask for and secure from the General Assembly a special act submitting the question to the voters. A majority of the qualified voters will decide it.

By such special legislation, public schools are on a permanent basis, their terms extending to eight or nine months per annum, in Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Winston, Reidsville, Salisbury, Charlotte, and Asheville.

In Fayetteville and New Bern similar excellent schools are conducted by the use of the general public school funds supplemented by private funds; and in Wilmington the public schools are supported entirely by the general public school funds. All of these schools have gradually grown in efficiency until they command the respect and patronage of the people, and are illustrations of not only the possible efficiency and safety of public schools, but also of the cheerfulness of education for all the children when communities take hold of it in good earnest and supplement their public school funds either by taxing themselves or by private subscriptions. These schools will bear the light of investigation, and it is to be hoped that as their light is shed abroad other similar schools will be established.

It is not for me to say to what

extent the people are able and ought to tax themselves for schools. I may, however, with propriety say that, as a system of public schools is fixed in our Constitution and as whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, it is the part of wisdom to add to the funds already set apart by the Constitution and the statutes a sufficient amount of money, as fast as the people are able to bear it to make the schools what they ought to be in town and country. Good schools will command the respect and support of the people; inferior ones will not and ought not. The remedy, however, for inferior schools rests with the people.

I say in town and country, because as a rule the country child has in some respects much the advantage of one living in the city even in an educational point of view, although the country school term be shorter. Education is not merely, or perhaps principally, book learning—not merely a knowledge of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, &c., &c., which the boy or girl may carry into everyday work; but education is development of brain power—a development of all the faculties of the mind along with physical power and a knowledge of facts. Our young people must be taught to think, reason and observe for themselves, and any process that secures this result will educate them.

There is much discussion now about manual and industrial training in the public schools, and the leading argument in its favor is that in the exercise, mental and physical, of doing work with the hands the young people are not only developed physically but are taught to reason, think and observe for themselves, and in a practical way to apply what they learn from books. The very process their hands must be subjected to develop all their powers. Now this process the boy on the farm is put through in the work that farm life requires. The farmer who requires his boys not only to do the ordinary work in the field, but also furnishes them with a blacksmith shop and a wood shop, and encourages them to make repairs of farm machinery, sharpen plows, make hoe-handles, axo-handles, and anything they may desire to make, is giving them a very valuable education. He is making them reason, think and observe. A boy cannot drive a nail, scribe a board and saw it to the scribe, make a toy wagon or do any work without being mentally developed as well as physically. Many men who have comparatively little book-learning have large brain power and make valuable citizens and marked success in life work.

What I have said about farm life for boys has equally strong application to girls. There are so many things to be done in field and house that the hands and brains of the girls also may be kept busy, and with equal advantage to their mental and physical development.

Of course I do not mean to discourage book-learning, but I do mean to say to the children in the rural districts that even though they may not have so long school terms as do the children in the city, yet they have educational advantages that city children do not have. It is a good thing to learn in school what the books teach, but is equally a good thing to learn to work. A very large proportion of the growth of our cities and manufacturing interests is due to the perseverance, strength of character, and strength of intellect of men who were born and trained in the country.

Let the country schools as well as the city schools be gradually worked up to longer terms and to more efficiency, but let not manual labor by the young people be underrated as an educational factor, or as a preparation for practical success in earning a living.

S. M. FISHER,
Supt. Public Instruction.

Thomasville Gazette: Rev. R. T. Vann, the Baptist Bishop of Wake Forest will preach the commencement sermon and deliver the annual address for Thomasville Female College this year—the sermon will be preached on the last Sunday in May, and the address delivered the Tuesday afterwards.

Advice That Should be Heeded.

The Shelby Aurora gives its readers the following wholesome advice which they would do well to heed:

The campaign will soon begin and the candidate will soon begin hand-shaking and kissing the babies. Now let the average citizen keep cool, cultivate his farm as usual and grant freedom of opinion to his neighbors. If your neighbor does not vote the same ticket that you do, do not suppose he is a "heathen and call him hard names. Don't go shouting around this summer and autumn for your friend A. and yell for A. upon every gathering and in your meanderings neglect your cotton and corn. First make your crop and have something to eat at home, before you work and yell for any candidate, even your friend A., who will soon forget your labors in his behalf; but your neighbors will not forget what a fool you were during the campaign. Attend the primary meeting, take an interest in politics and be certain to vote the democratic ticket, but don't make a fool of yourself by your intemperate zeal and abuse.

A Historic Spot.

The new federal building to be erected in Wilmington, N. C., will be on the lot on which the people of the town held a grand barbecue, followed by a great torchlight parade, in 1815, the celebration of the ratification of the treaty of Ghent and General Jackson's victory at New Orleans. It was the greatest event in the history of the town, and the oldest inhabitants told the story of it with a glow of pride.—Charlotte Chronicle.

A Republican applied the term "free trade" to the Democratic party.

A Democrat asked Mr. Republican why it was that the Republican could not and would not tell the truth about the Democratic party.

The Republican, as usual, only repeated his charge, when the Democrat asked him for one item of evidence, in or out of Congress—just a single item. It came not.

The Democrat then said, no Democratic platform, no Democratic President, no Democratic Congress ever proposed "free trade." The Democratic party do demand a just and equitable tariff system, not one of monopoly to rob the people!—N. C. Herald.

Senator Stanford, of California is a candidate for the republican Presidential nomination.

Speaker Carlisle has a list of seventy Congressmen who desire to debate the Mills Tariff bill.

Floating Item: The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly now numbers 3,500 members. Every township in the State is said to be represented in it.

The Congressional Convention for this district for the election of delegates to the National convention has been called to meet at Raleigh May 30th.

The Richmond sister of whom the Religious Herald speaks is about right. She says: "I am tired of so much talk about the woman question. We have had our way in the past and intend to have it in the future."

There was a meeting of the executive committee of Davidson College held in this city last night. It is gratifying to learn that the affairs of this grand old institution are in a prosperous condition.—Charlotte Observer.

The Wilmington Star says: Gov. Jarvis has written a letter to a gentleman in this city in which he says that he is not a candidate for Governor, and does not desire the nomination or the office; but that if put upon him without his action he would feel bound to accept it.

Hon. Wm. Dorseheimer, editor of the New York Star, died at Savannah, Ga., Monday night, of a sudden attack of pneumonia, aged 57 years. He had been in Congress and was elected Lieutenant Governor of New York in 1874 on the ticket with Gov. Tilden.

PHILADELPHIA SINGER.

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The PROGRESSIVE FARMER enters its third volume with the following program:

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2. To give the farmer a voice in the selection of his representatives in the State and National Legislatures, and to see that they are men who will do for him.

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L. L. POLK,
Editor.

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PAKER'S HAIR BALM.

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NOTICE!

By virtue of the power contained in a Mortgage Deed executed by W. W. Morris and wife Sarah Morris, to E. J. Byrd, the 30th day of August, 1888, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Montgomery county, in Book F page 41, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Troy, on Friday, April 13th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M.

4 1/2 Acres of Land,

lying and being in a wharrie township, said county, on the waters of Clark's and Rocky creeks, adjoining the lands of Calvin Morris, Mrs. Cook, E. J. Byrd and others. For a full description and boundaries of which reference is made to records in Register's office above mentioned, in Book F page 41. Said sale is made to satisfy said mortgage debt. This 5th day of March, 1888.

E. J. BYRD, Mortgagee.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

Why do school girls like northeast winds? It brings chaps to their lips. Should it bring colds to their heads, let them take Taylor's Cherry Cure Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

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