

The Montgomery Vidette.

VOL. III.

TROY, N. C., JUNE 14, 1888.

NO. 24

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

TECHES.	For 1 month.	3 m's.	6 m's.	12 m's.
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Four...	5.00	7.50	12.00	15.00
Five...	6.25	10.00	14.50	22.00
Six...	7.50	12.50	17.00	25.00
Seven...	8.75	15.00	20.00	30.00
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Ten...	12.50	22.50	29.00	45.00

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FOR FLAGG TOWN.

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FOR COLUMBIA FACTORY.

Leaves Wednesdays and Sat. 1 p.m.
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FOR ALBERMARLE.

Leaves Tuesdays & Saturdays 7 a.m.
Arrives do do 4 p.m.

F. M. WARNER, P. M.

A Pretty Word Picture.

It was twelve years last Friday night since we and the little woman up yonder on the hill plighted our troth. Those dozen years have brought with them burdens and blessings, and the latter outweigh the former. Four lovely children cluster about the roof-tree and kneel night and morning around the family altar, and life is brighter and happier because of their presence. Love beams brightly in every eye, and sweet-winged peace sits day by day on the door-step. Time has wrought her changes, and the bride of eighteen has become the matron of thirty-one but growing fonder and dearer every moment. Husband and father has not been all that he might have been, but wife and mother and children could find no one to take his place in their hearts. No turkey graced the board of the anniversary, no dainty feast was spread. Nothing save a table for six and plain, home fare, and bright eyes, chubby faces, dimpled cheeks and hands, kisses and love words, together with sincere trust in God for all time! What grander bill of fare could be furnished for any wedding anniversary? God bless all husbands and wives and children and homes! This is our anniversary all-the-year-round prayer.—Farm and Fireside.

From the eastern part of an Indiana county comes a tale of heroic self-denial. A Methodist minister called upon a merchant in one of the villages, and, with tears in his eyes, apologized for his inability to pay a small debt. His creditor elicited the following: The preacher was sick three months last fall and reduced to the necessity of the strictest economy to get through the winter and pay his bills. He actually wintered his horse and cow on \$2.50 each, and the food for himself and wife did not exceed 25 cents per week. This is probably the closest house keeping ever attempted by a white man. The poor fellow, however, is very feeble, but has almost all his debts paid.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent. The President and Mrs. Cleveland celebrated the second anniversary of their marriage on Saturday at Oak View, their suburban residence, by having a few of their friends take tea with them.

About sixty prominent members of both Houses of Congress are in attendance upon the National Convention at St. Louis. Many would have been there had they not been unwilling to leave the pending tariff discussion in the lower House. Three days of the past week were devoted to the consideration of the tariff bill by sections, under the five minute rule, but owing to the Republican obstruction there was very little progress made. Lumber was the

main stumbling block. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, made an interesting point by reading from the Record of 1863 showing that Blaine was at that time a fierce advocate for free lumber. But the result of this was that most of the evening was spent in discussing Blaine's tariff record.

The last thing done by the House on Saturday afternoon was to discuss the Agricultural Appropriation bill. It got into a little row over the question of increased salaries for clerks and officials of that Department, and there was the usual fuss about the appropriation for seeds, but as usual the political seeds-men came out victorious.

Gen. Sheridan may be better off he may be dead before this reaches you. His rallies and his relapses follow each other too frequently to make any record of his condition. The bill reviving the rank of "General of the Army" has been passed, signed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and Gen. Sheridan promoted thereto. He was much gratified by the promotion, and dictated himself, a letter of thanks to the President.

The Republicans of the Senate judiciary committee are still delaying in making a report to the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Fuller to be Chief Justice.

Secretary Whitney has pulled up Paymaster-General Fulton of the Navy, with a quick, sharp jerk. The Post-master-General recently awarded a contract for furnishing 150,000 pounds of tobacco for the use of the navy to a Richmond firm in spite of the fact that his bid was the highest instead of the lowest. An investigation is now in progress to ascertain the cause of this seeming favoritism. Secretary Whitney says he will go to the bottom of the affair.

Bely Lockwood has officially accepted the nomination for President tendered her by the equal rights party. This will be her second Presidential campaign.

If a person has any doubt as to which political party is in favor of the big corporations and monopolies of the country, just let that person keep a close watch upon the actions of the committees of the Senate and House—the Senate Committees representing the Republican party, and the House committees, the Democratic party. For instance, the House recently passed a bill requiring the Pacific railroads to construct and operate telegraph lines over their roads; when the Senate committee on commerce got hold of the bill, they reported it to the Senate with an amendment striking out the word "construct," which virtually destroys the effect that the bill was intended to have, in compelling these roads to construct telegraph lines that would be run in opposition to those of the Western Union Telegraph company. With the word "construct" left out of the bill, the railroads will simply make some arrangement with the Western Union company, that will continue the present monopoly. Here is another instance of the Senate favoring big corporations. Public opinion compelled the Senate to pass a bill forfeiting all the unearned grants of land to railroads. In order to make it as easy as possible on the corporations, the bill only forfeited the lands, through which the roads had to be built. When this bill reached the House committee on Public Lands, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a substitute providing that all lands shall be forfeited that have not been earned in strict accordance with the original grant. These two bills give a good general idea of the policy of the two parties in dealing with wealthy corporations. The Democrats believe in controlling them, the Republicans believe in being controlled by them.

Mr. Cleveland has been invited to the opening of the Cincinnati exposition on July 4. He will go if possible.

A Great Victory.

Washington Post. The greatest triumph ever achieved by Democracy has come so quietly that few appreciate its magnificence. It is one of the victories of peace no less renowned than those of war. It is a triumph of truth over error, the second

saving of the Union of our Fathers. It justifies the past of the Democracy, and gilds with the light of hope the future of the Republic.

A Republican Supreme Court has proclaimed that the fundamental tenet of the Jefferson Democratic creed is the doctrine of the constitution—has proclaimed that as to the chief point of difference between the Democracy and the Republican party and its predecessors, the Whig and Federalist parties, the Democracy is and always has been right. True, the court does not use this language, for it has no case brought by one party against the other, but in the Virginia and Kansas decisions this idea is set up as a beacon and landmark, a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.

The alleged right of secession a question now settled for all times by the arbitration of war, was never included in the Democratic theory of the State rights. Jackson and Calhoun were as far apart as Summer and Toombs. The Democracy has always claimed that each State is a sovereignty, but sovereign only in the exercise of those powers not delegated to the Federal authority. It has insisted that State sovereignty co-exists, the State being supreme in the reserved and the United States supreme in the delegated powers. This was a fundamental tenet of the party because it lay at the base of the governmental structure. For the maintenance of this great doctrine, the destruction of which would have been the destruction of the constitution, the Democratic party fought through evil and good report, through many years of darkness and doubt, but victory came at last, came at the hands of the Supreme Court from Federal judges appointed by Republican Presidents and confirmed by Republican Senates.

Thus the Republican party, though the highest judicial tribunal, brands the Republican centralization creed as a heresy and puts its approving seal on the one great article of faith to which every true Democrat has always subscribed. It is a famous victory.

We are surprised to notice that a few Republican papers are sneering at the President because it was said he deemed it important to nominate no other than a State rights man for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Would it have been advisable to introduce discord into that tribunal? Now that all the Republican justices have settled down in the Democratic faith, would it be fitting to take the risk of putting an unsound Democrat at their head? The Republican party should accept the crushing defeat inflicted on it by Republican interpreters of the constitution. These men have been constrained by their learning and their judicial integrity to pronounce for the Democratic side on the only issue that has been at the front continuously for a hundred years.

In Memoriam.

Rockingham Rocket. Died, in the town of Rockingham on Tuesday, the 15th inst., "The Broad Axe," a child of Faith; born in the tender arms of Hope, and scantly fed on the cold charities of a not indulgent public. Its age, as the crow flies, was too short, eventful months; its life, measured by the eternal fitness of things, would have been two thousand blissful, happy years. It was a puny infant, demanding most constant care, and now that it is gone beyond the reach of debts and duns and adverse criticisms, we'll whisper in the ear of Death, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear." When it had absorbed our last lonesome nickel

and faded into "pi" and battered cents, we fondly imagine that its spirit peacefully hovers over the marshal's last battle-ground, while our little boat lies a stranded wreck on the inhospitable shores of bankrupt journalism. "The Broad Axe" was conceived and born in a week, and died a victim to the credit system. In place of tears it was baptized in liquor. Its first cry was for a drink, and since the unlucky day that claims its birth, like Oliver Twist it has ever called for "more." Now it is no more; neither indeed can be. But when the silvery moon climbs up Heav'n's back stairs and bangs her horn on the bulwarks of the universe we'll take a horn in memory of the days when we were editors in the land. And when our sorrow is embalmed in our usual bug-poison we will crawl to the grass-grown grave of the defunct "Broad Axe" and say, "Yes, there you lie, as we once lied in you. Sleep long, sleep well, for hanged if we are able to wake you.

EPITAPH.

"Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the North
wind's breath;"
The "Broad Axe" had no gall,
But paid his mortgage to the world
by death.

Good Intentions.

Fred Russell was exceedingly busy. He had only lived in the city three years, and was already known as a "rising young man." The only trouble seemed to be, he told himself, that he had no time for anything except his daily business.

He could not even write to his mother. For the last year, indeed, he had sent her only an occasional, hurried note.

One night, after he had finished his work unusually early, he sat by the fire thinking about her, and it was "borne in upon him," as she herself would have said, to write her a long letter.

Just now there seemed to be an unoccupied hour for it, and he went to work with zeal. He described his mode of life at great length, enquired, with careful interest, about all the home affairs, and even tried to tell her at the end that he really loved her dearly, though he had seemed to neglect her of late.

"There," said he, when he had finished: "I don't believe I've been as soft on anybody since I was a boy; and here I register a vow that I'll write every week—as good letters, too as I know how to concoct!"

When he came home from work the next night, he found a telegram awaiting him.

"Mother is sick. Come at once." He hurried down to the quiet country village, and by the time he reached the desolate home, the message should have been changed to read, "Mother is dead."

Just as those words were uttered by his sobbing sister, he chanced to glance at the table, where lay his letter—unopened.

She would never read it. The dear eyes were not now to be brightened, nor the faithful heart cheered by seeing, in those loving words, the record of his good intentions. It was too late.

Industry and Talent.

Industry accomplishes much more than talent, for a man who is industrious can and will succeed. He labors steadily and never ceases his efforts until success comes. An industrious person is loved and honored by all. One that is talented and indolent is thought of as one who idles away his time, and does not improve his opportunity. Take an industrious man, and if he has not any talent, by industry he can cultivate one. On the other hand take a talented man and if he is not industrious what will he accomplish? A talented person will never succeed unless he is industrious. He may hide his talents and they will avail him nothing; hence he will be of no use to himself, nor will he accomplish any good in the world. Of course talent is a great help, but what could it accomplish alone! G. S. B.

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