

# The Montgomery Vidette

VOL. III. TROY, N. C., OCTOBER 18, 1888. NO. 42

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

Length	1st month	3 months	6 months	12 months
One inch	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$12.00
Two	2.50	6.00	10.00	18.00
Three	3.50	8.00	13.00	24.00
Four	4.50	10.00	16.00	30.00
Five	5.50	12.00	19.00	36.00
Six	6.50	14.00	22.00	42.00
Seven	7.50	16.00	25.00	48.00
Eight	8.50	18.00	28.00	54.00
Nine	9.50	20.00	31.00	60.00
Ten	10.50	22.00	34.00	66.00

## TROY MAIL DIRECTORY.

The mails leave and arrive at this place as follows:

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

**FOR ASHBORO.**  
Leaves Tuesdays and Fridays 8 a. m.  
Arrives Wednesdays Saturdays 7 p. m.

**FOR FAYETTEVILLE.**  
Leaves Tuesday & Saturday at 1 p. m.  
Arrives Saturday 11.30, a. m.

**FOR BOASTICK MILLS.**  
Leaves Mondays Wednesdays and Friday.  
Arrives do do do 12. m.

**FOR CARTHAGE.**  
Leaves Mondays and Thurs. 7 a. m.  
Arrives Tuesd. and Fri. 6 p. m.

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

**FOR ALBERMARLE.**  
Leaves Mondays & Thursdays 8 a. m.  
Arrives Tuesday & Friday at 6 p. m.

**FOR QUEEN.**  
Leaves Wednesday & Sat. at 7.05 p. m.  
Arrives Tuesday & Fri. at 7.55 a. m.  
F. M. WALKER, P. M.

## From Troy to Greensboro.

Oct. 8th 1888.

COR. VIDETTE.

Messrs Editors: Having business in Greensboro, I started on the 28th ult., by way of Thomasville, and spent the first night with Mr. Wm. H. Duncan and his amiable lady. On the following morning I set out for Thomasville, and just at twilight I arrived at brother H. Morton's, in the town of Thomasville; and after a good supper, we set out for the protracted meeting, which had been in progress for some days, and a good congregation assembled, nearly all of whom were strangers; but the preaching was good and as we began to see signs of the spirit of christianity we felt more at home, and continued to attend the meetings till we almost wished we could stay for the season. On Sunday, in company with many fair and beautiful faces, we wended our way to the Female College where we were introduced to the professors who were present, and a number of fair maidens and although many of them seemed the very rosebuds of happiness, and were of tender years, we could see in their faces an expression of thought and fixed purpose, which led us to believe that many of them will be able to make their mark in the literary world, of which the little town may well be proud. The College is in a healthy section, as any one can testify who will call at meal time. We took dinner at the College on Sunday and were much gratified to see with what relish the girls partook of their meals. Either the water they drink, the exercise they take, or their natural healthy make up, enables them to devour the good things set before them with a hearty good will. The tables are well furnished and the corps of teachers is as good as the country affords; and, taking all in all, we are satisfied that there is no better place in the South to educate the girls of our fair land. The school is on a paying basis and is still building up. It is said that there is less sickness and fewer deaths in this school than any other female school in the South. The greatest care is taken in looking after the girls' health, and in case of sickness every attention is given which can be desired. We also dropped in Sunday evening at the Orphanage; and heard a lady make a temperance speech, and while we did not take much stock in the speech we were struck with the number of children here, and especially the mental training they exhibited. They answered questions and emphasized so well, and sang so sweetly that we could not but feel that for some of them, at least, it was a fortunate thing to be an orphan; and while

we had no chance to talk with Brother Mills, we could see that he was the right man in the right place. We think if everybody would visit the orphans it would do them good, for no one can do so without feeling something of the responsibility that rests upon the a to help those who have no earthly parents to care for them or train them up in the way they should go.

On Tuesday we boarded the train for Greensboro to attend the Federal Court. While there we visited the electric light works, and when we saw the electricity produced by the friction of different kinds of metals, which were run by a beautiful fifty horse-power engine, which we are not able to describe, and saw that a man in the light-house could turn on the electricity and light up the whole town in a moment, and shut off the lights as quick. We were constrained to say like the old woman that found the ground slide: "Great is the invention of man."

We were told in Greensboro, that A. R. Morris said that if he is not elected this time he was going to Greensboro to live. If our money is all he is staying with us for, he can go now; for we want a sober man for Register next time, and one that will stay with us and share our burdens as well as our profits. After we got home an old Republican asked why the Democratic court put so many white Rads. in jail and no "niggers", to which we answered, that we supposed it was because the white Rads. were so much meaner than the black ones. The Rads. continue to circulate falsehoods on the leading Democrats, but the good people know what it is done for and won't repeat for them. THOMAS DEATON.

## What Shall The Harvest Be.

We must be upon our bed as we make it. If we don't choose to take the trouble to go to the polls and vote for white government it will be idle to complain about what Dockery and his negro horde may do when they get into power. The fault will be our own, for we shall most assuredly reap what we sow. It is idle to deny that Dockery rule is not negro rule.

Dockery belongs to a party that consists of five negroes to one white man and of course the negroes control it. Dockery openly avows that he votes for negroes against the best white men for the most important places. He is a slave to his party and his party is composed of over 105,000 negroes and about 20,000 "whites." It is negro, then; it is black to the very core.

Let every white man who does not desire to live under negro rule make up his mind to go to the polls and vote the Democratic ticket straight. Dockery, with over 105,000 negro voters at his back, is trying to make his way to the capitol at Raleigh. These negroes are massed in solid columns and will unquestionably go to the polls and vote the Radical ticket. If Dockery is elected there will be negro rule in North Carolina.

Shall it be permitted? The white people can prevent it if they will. There are some 200,000 white voters in the State and they have the power to say what sort of government there shall be. If they want negro government they can have it; if they prefer white government they can easily get that by going to the polls and voting for Fowle.—News and Observer.

## An Alliance Office.

From the Charlotte Chronicle. The establishment here of the Alliance cotton office, has been attended with good results and many favorable impressions have been heard of the work of the office. The Gastonia Gazette says: "The Farmers' Alliance has opened a cotton office in Charlotte, where members of the Alliance will take their cotton and have it weighed, graded and sold for them."

## Mormon Churches Dissolved.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Oct. 9.—The Supreme Court of Utah to-day entered final judgement and decree in the suit of the United States against the Mormon Churches to dissolve the Church corporation and have its property declared escheated to the Government. The suit was brought in the Supreme Court of this Territory under the Act of Congress of February 10, 1887. In that suit a receiver was appointed for the Church corporation, who succeeded in collecting over \$1,000,000 worth of property, real and personal.

The decree entered to-day is a complete triumph for the Government. It declares the corporation of the Church dissolved, asserting that the voluntary religious sect now in existence has no right to corporate property, except the Temple Block and buildings which are set aside to it. It denies the intervention of a large number of individuals claiming the property; orders the real estate of the corporation to be held by the receiver until the information for the forfeiture for the same as brought by the Government can be brought to a conclusion.

It also declares that all of the personal property of the late corporation has become escheated to the government. This point was the one most bitterly fought, as the property of the Church was claimed on behalf of the incorporated Mormons as successors in the interest to the late corporation. Upon the evidence the Court decided that neither the present Church nor the individuals claiming had any legal claims at all if the property had been held upon trusts, the objects of which were principally to uphold polygamy and these trusts were the only ones existing to which said property could be devoted.

It furthermore decided that the present Church still upholds, teaches and maintains polygamy, and that any dedication of property to it would be for the purpose to uphold polygamy and would be unlawful. After exhaustive evidence the Court declares the property to belong to the Government by the operations of law.

The defendants have taken the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will be hotly contested.

## State Democratic Platform.

The recent State Convention of the Democratic party adopted the following platform.

We again congratulate the people of North Carolina on the continued enjoyment of peace, good government and general prosperity under Democratic administration of the affairs of the State which has now been unbroken for so many years; upon the just and impartial enforcement of the law; upon the increasing efficiency of our common school system, and the progress made in popular education; upon the improvement and enterprise manifested in all parts of the State. We again challenge a comparison between this State of things and the outrages, crimes and scandals which attended Republican ascendancy in our borders. We pledge ourselves to exert in the future as in the past our best efforts to promote the best interests of the people of all sections of the State. Affirming our adherence to Democratic principles as heretofore enunciated in the platforms of the party, it is hereby.

Resolved, That no government has the right to burden its people with taxes beyond the amount required to pay its necessary expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt; and that wherever the revenues, however derived, exceed this amount, they should be reduced, so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury.

Resolved, That while the details of the methods by which the constitutional revenue tariff shall be gradually reached are subjects which the representatives of the people at the national capital

must be trusted to adjust, we think the customs duties should be levied for the production of public revenue, and the discriminations in their adjustment should be such as will place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessities of life, distribute as equally as possible the unavoidable burdens of taxation, and confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, favor, and will never cease to demand, the unconditional abolition of the whole internal revenue system, as a war tax, not to be justified in times of peace; as a grievous burden to our people and a source of annoyance in its practical operations. We call the attention of the people of the State to the hypocritical pretension of the Republican party in their platforms that they are in favor of the repeal of this onerous system of taxation, enacted by their party, while the Republicans in Congress are taxing their energies to obstruct all legislation inaugurated by the representatives of the Democratic party to relieve the people of all or a part of this odious system.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party, in furtherance of popular education, is a sufficient guaranty that we favor the education of the people, and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the people by excessive taxation.

Resolved, That, to meet an existing evil, we will accept, for educational purposes, from the Federal government, our pro rata share of the surplus in its treasury; provided, that it be disbursed through State agents and the bill for the distribution be free from objectional features.

Resolved, That the United States being one government and ours a national party, we denounce the efforts of the Republicans to force sectional issues in Congress and elsewhere, and to promote dissension and ill-will between the people of the different sections of our common country.

Resolved, That it is due to the people of eastern counties, who have so cheerfully borne their share of our common burdens, that the present or some equally effective system of county government shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is opposed to any further extension of the "No-fence" law, unless such extension shall have first been authorized by a majority of the qualified voters within the territory to be affected thereby.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has ever been the party of the workingman, and has never fostered monopolies, nor have "trusts" or "combinations" or "pools" ever grown up under laws enacted by it. The contest in this country being between aggregated capital, seeking to crush out all competition, and the individual laborer, the Democratic party is, as it has ever been, against the monopolist and in favor of a just distribution of capital, and demands the enactment of laws that will bear equally upon all.

Resolved, That as all taxation bears most heavily upon the laborer, it is the duty of every legislator, as a direct benefit to the workingman, to keep the expenses of our public institutions at the lowest limit consistent with wise and efficient management. The Democratic party opposes any competition between free and convict labor, but it insists that convicts shall not remain idle at the expense of honest labor.

Resolved, That ours being an agricultural State, it is our duty as well as our pleasure to promote any and all legislation that is best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture; and that in so doing we will most effectually advance the interests of mechanics, manufacturers and laborers.

Resolved, That the Democracy of North Carolina, cordially approve the administration of Hon. Alfred M. Seales as honest, patriotic and conservative.

ARE MARRIED PEOPLE HAPPY? Do you think married people are happy, Uncle Jake? "Dat ar' pends altogether how dey enjoy demselves; if dey hab chilluns and keep Dr. Bigger's Buckleberry Cordial, dey are certain to be, for hit will cure de bowel troubles and de chillun teething."

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