

The Montgomery Vidette.

VOL. IV. TROY, N. C., JANUARY 24, 1889. NO. 4

THE WEEKLY VIDEET.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
TROY, N. C.

J. W. MCKENZIE Editor and
Publisher.

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

| INCHES | For 1 month | 3 m. | 6 m. | 12 m. |
|--------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| One | \$ 1.50 | \$ 3.00 | \$ 4.50 | \$ 6.00 |
| Two | 2.50 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 7.50 |
| Three | 3.50 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 |
| Four | 4.50 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 10.50 |
| Five | 5.50 | 9.00 | 10.50 | 12.00 |
| Six | 6.50 | 10.50 | 12.00 | 13.50 |
| Seven | 7.50 | 12.00 | 13.50 | 15.00 |
| Eight | 8.50 | 13.50 | 15.00 | 16.50 |
| Nine | 9.50 | 15.00 | 16.50 | 18.00 |
| Ten | 10.50 | 16.50 | 18.00 | 19.50 |
| Eleven | 11.50 | 18.00 | 19.50 | 21.00 |
| Twelve | 12.50 | 19.50 | 21.00 | 22.50 |

TROY MAIL DIRECTORY.

The mails leave and arrive at this place as follows:

FOR LISLEVILLE.
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 Saturdays 7 p.m.

FOR FLAGG TOWN.
Leaves Tuesday & Saturday at 1 p.m.
Arrives Saturday 11:30, a.m.

FOR BORTICK MILLS.
Leaves Mondays Wednesdays and Friday.
Arrives do do do 12, m.

FOR CARTHAGE.
Leaves Mondays and Thur. 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 6 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. WARNER, P.M.

MAJOR FINGER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has submitted an elaborate report to the Legislature. He gives full information as to the present status of the school work in the State, and then suggests such legislation as he thinks would be useful in pushing forward this great cause. He says that some improvement has been made in our school houses, but a very large proportion of them is unfit for use, uncomfortable and unsafe for the health of the children. He thinks that such houses ought to be condemned and better ones built.

He says we have many good teachers, but a large number are very inferior. Many of them are but school boys themselves, and school girls, without sufficient knowledge in books, and especially without sufficient training in school government to fit them for the responsible position of teaching.

The school terms range from two months in some counties to four months in others. The school facilities are very unequal in different counties. The main cause of inferior school houses, and in different teachers is in the want of money. We spend less money for school purposes, in proportion to our population, than most of our Southern States.

Maj. Finger recommends a thorough system of county Institutes, and that the money now spent in the Summer Normals be expended in these Institutes. He recommends that an annual appropriation by the Legislature be placed to the credit of the school fund, to be distributed pro rata to such districts as will by private subscription supplement their public school fund, his will be on the principle of helping those who help themselves—a principle that has done much for the development of school enterprises.

A more active supervision of the schools by county superintendents is earnestly urged. He suggests that they be allowed such pay as will secure the services of compe-

tent men every where for this work, and that the State Board of Education have power to dismiss from office, and appoint others in their place, all county superintendents who prove to be incompetent or neglectful.

Another important suggestion is that the county superintendent be made treasurer of school fund. It would increase the salary of the Supt. and enable him to give more direct supervision to the schools.

What Next?

The Asheville Citizen refers to the delegation of North Carolina republicans that is to call upon Gen. Harrison at his home for the purpose of urging the appointment of Mr. Richmond Pearson to a place in the cabinet. It has heard by this time of the action of the Sherman wing here endorsing Mahone for the cabinet place and recommending Dockery for the position of minister to England. In this is to be seen the fine Italian hand of W. P. Canaday, Sherman's henchman, with the influence, past, present and prospective, of Sherman boodler, direct or indirect. Mahone seems to have a pretty strong boost all around from his radical brethren at the South. As the Statesville Landmark says, such a man as Mr. Phillips or Charles Price is altogether too respectable to have any chance. But, ye gods and little fishes, think of Dockery as minister at the Court of St. James!—News and Observer.

The Republicans of the west, since the above action was taken by the Sherman faction, swooped down in their might, and in the interest of their Master Blaine spit upon the whole proceeding and repudiated little Billy Mahone.

Commissioner of Agriculture Robinson says in his report to the Assembly: "The year just closing has been one of vicissitudes to the farmers of the State. The spring was unfavorable to most farm work; the weather during the summer months in most sections was likewise not what would have been desired. The result is the corn crop will be unusually short; cotton will be below the average, and the tobacco crop also will be shorter than for several years past. With these facts before us, in addition to the well-known and acknowledged one that a large majority of the taxes come directly out of the pockets of the farmers, it would seem opportune to give as much legislation as circumstances will allow tending to the relief of the tillers of the soil; that is, looking directly to fostering, as far as practicable, all agricultural interests."

Vance Talks Sense.

While the Senate tariff bill was under consideration on the 15th inst.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out of the free list "ottar of roses" and to substitute "salt."

Mr. Vance made an argument in favor of free salt. Could Senators, he asked, as men of conscience keep on the free list articles of luxury and sweet scented things, nine-tenths of which even intelligent people never heard of, and keep on the dutiable list at a rate of 80 per cent such an article of dire and every day necessity as salt? What was ottar of roses? The reply might be that of an old democrat, when asked what a Federalist was, said: "A Federalist! Well, a Federalist is—something agin nature." (Laughter.)

Mr. Mitchell asked Mr. Vance how much salt cost annually to every man, woman and child in the United States.

Mr. Vance said that it had been figured out some time ago by a republican Senator at 3 cents and

that his reply then had been that if that sum was big enough to steal it was big enough to save.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that 3 cents a head applied to the cost of the salt including the duty.

Mr. Vance—Then why waste the time of the Senate and abuse the patience of the whole American people by insisting on a thing so little in itself but so enormous in iniquity?

Mr. Mitchell—It is the Senator from North Carolina who is wasting the time of the Senate about a matter that is so absolutely, infinitely small.

Mr. Vance—The destruction of the poor, said the wise man, is there poverty. I am tired, I am disheartened, I am discouraged at the peculiar way which legislation is conducted. The duty of Congress and of all legislative authorities should be to aid the weak, to help those who are struggling. Instead of doing that, legislation here is directly in the interest of the rich.

Mr. Plumb came into the discussion and twitted Mr. Vance for his silence and non-action in the matter of taxes on mica, sumac, peanuts, rice and other North Carolina products. The Senator, he said, had lifted up his voice early and often against the tax of 80 cents per hundred pounds on salt, but had made no move to relieve the people of the United States from the tax of 112 per cent on rice. He did not censure him for that. The Senator was pursuing the line of interest of his own people. There was one North Carolina interest which the Senator did desire to have put on the free list, and that was moonshine whisky. The Senator was for free whisky but not for free rice, free mica, free peanuts or free sumac.

Mr. Vance replied to Mr. Plumb and said that he partly admitted the accusation. If he did not represent the interests of his constitution he would not be fit to occupy a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Blair asked him whether he would vote to reduce the duty on lumber, another North Carolina product.

Mr. Vance—I will. "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

Mr. Blair—How much will you vote to reduce it?

Mr. Vance—I will vote to make it so free that there shall be no duty on the planks that shelter the poor men from the storm.

It is not possible to increase the absurdity of a bill that taxes the laths of the poor man's house and puts lavender on the free list to perfume him on Sundays. The oil applies to a scent. But the amendment applies to the sense of the people, who have regard to the absurdities of taxation.

The Washington correspondent of the Durham Plant says: "The snobs here are somewhat elated over the report that Mrs. Levi P. Morton's coachman used to drive the Prince of Wales. He was brought to Canada by the Marquis of Lorne and he is to set the style for the swell coachman of this city next spring! When the average Washington parvenue starts out to play the fool, he can beat the world at it."

During the consideration of the tariff bill in the Senate a few days ago, Mr. Vance moved to insert a provision that bibles printed in any language should be admitted free of duty. The proposition was rejected.

John Sherman's election bill is intended to bring about the election of radical Congressmen from the South. It will fail necessarily.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

In order to stop Representative Weaver from filibustering, Speaker Carlisle has agreed to recognize him to-day for the purpose of making a motion to suspend the rules and pass the Oklahoma bill. The motion it is expected will be met by filibustering on the part of the opponents of the bill. Mr. Carlisle's action in making a bargain with Mr. Weaver has been hardly criticised, but what else could he do? Mr. Weaver had shown what he could do by blocking the House for four entire days, and expressed his willingness to keep it up indefinitely. There was only one other way of stopping him; that was to refuse to recognize him when he made a motion, and that was a precedent which Mr. Carlisle considered entirely too dangerous to make now of all other times.

The National Wool Growers Association which was in session here last week, don't want the earth, although it must be confessed that they seemed to be willing to accept a large part thereof. Not satisfied with the protection given them by the Senate tariff bill, which is much greater than they need, they prepared a wool schedule of their own, and appointed a committee to present it to the Senate finance committee, with the modest request that it be incorporated in the tariff bill in place of the present schedule. They will be left. The Senate will consider the wool schedule this week, but it won't be the one fixed up by the wool growers. The election is now over.

I understand that Representative Anderson, of Kansas, proposes to lead the filibustering against the Oklahoma bill.

Senator Morgan is still after Canada with a sharp stick. He proposes to offer the following amendment to the Senate tariff bill this week: "All laws and parts of laws which exempt from the payment of duties any articles of commerce upon which duties are imposed in this act, when in transit through the United States, to or from the Dominion of Canada, are hereby declared to be inoperative." There is little probability that the republicans will support this amendment, as it would practically be a portion of the legislation asked for in Mr. Cleveland's celebrated retaliation message.

Senator Plumb struck the New England brethren in a sore spot when he stated, in a short but vigorous speech on the duty on fresh fish packed in ice, that New England was for either protection or free trade just as one or the other favored her own interests. The Senator certainly had a good right to complain of the fresh fish schedule as it was; it admitted fresh fish in their ordinary condition free, giving New England the benefit of low prices; a duty was placed on fresh fish packed for long distance transportation, thus making the people of the interior pay large prices for them. The result of Mr. Plumb's remarks was the adoption of an amendment making the duty on fresh fish of all kinds on half cent per pound.

Secretary Whitney keenly feels the want of enough war ships to look out for American interests just now. They are badly needed in Hayti, Samoa, and Central America.

The sudden spasm of enthusiasm on the part of Representative Weaver in favor of the Oklahoma bill, is thought to arise from his desire to be elected delegate to represent that territory in the House. Weaver is a chronic aspirant for office, and having been left out in the cold by his Iowa constituents, he probably wants to catch on somewhere else.

Ex-Senator Mahone sent a delegation of Virginia republicans to Indianapolis last week, to urge his claims upon Harrison for a place in the cabinet. He is a schemer from way back, but the impression here is that Harrison knows him too well to take him into the Cabinet.

Go to bed at nine o'clock. Sleep as long as you can. Eat less than your appetite craves. Get up from the table feeling sprightly instead of stuffed. All this will help you along in life amazingly and give you lots of things to be thankful for.

Odd, but True.

It's odd; but have you ever noticed it? The man who has the most to say about "unions taxes," "hard times," "the town is dead," etc., always stands on the street corners with his hands deep in his pockets, making a jingling noise that one would almost swear that he is very wealthy. Well, throw him down and go through his pockets and you will find that the noise is made by a brass key, a pants button and a broken barlow knife. This class of men never build up a town.

North Carolina has nearly 600,000 persons of school age, and spent nearly \$700,000 for their education last year—a little more than a dollar per head. Massachusetts spent \$7,000,000 last year for the education of her children—twenty dollars per head! What a contrast!—Pittsboro Home.

A just completed census of Atlanta gives the city a population of 74,676. It is becoming a metropolis, sure enough.

Annual Exhibit OF THE COUNTY'S FINANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1888.

Amount and nature of claims allowed by the Board Commissioners of Montgomery County from December the 5th, 1887 to Dec. 31st, 1888:

| Amount paid to outside parties | Amount |
|--|----------------|
| for regular pa p's | \$180.05 |
| for Attorney fees | 975.46 |
| for listing property | 40.40 |
| for jail fees | 142.00 |
| to Dr. A. C. Boyles for examining lunatic | 92.90 |
| to F. E. Asbury for examining pauper, to Finance Committee | 10.00 |
| for Registering Voters | 3.50 |
| to A. R. Morris, Register of Deeds, for making out Tax Books, Stationary, clerking for Board Commissioners making out Annual Exhibit &c. | 63.10 |
| to I. E. Saunders, Sheriff, Court cost &c. | 2.63 |
| for repairing bridge | 420.07 |
| to W. R. Harris C. C. Court cost, making out Dockets-Stationary &c. | 104.00 |
| to W. A. McKimmon for work on Court House | 4.32 |
| to W. A. McKimmon for work on wells and jail | 132.08 |
| to Sundry Persons for conveying prisoners to jail. | 1500.00 |
| to Mrs. M. E. Peacham for repairing stock law fence | 58.50 |
| to J. C. Eury for conveying lunatic to Asylum | 43.25 |
| to Board of Commissioners per diem mileage | 49.99 |
| to J. W. McKenzie for printing | 31.95 |
| for half fees | 119.00 |
| | 33.00 |
| | 1161.19 |
| Total Allowance. | 5179.29 |

For further information see itemized statement of Annual Exhibit posted at the Court House.

COUNTY FUND.

| General Fund as per Abstract of 1888 | Abstract of 1888 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Tax on Musical Entertainments | 4888.61 |
| Public Ferries | 3.00 |
| Photographers | 10.00 |
| Merchants | 5.00 |
| Marriage License | 98.17 |
| | 43.25 |
| | \$5048.01 |

DISBURSEMENTS.
Amounts paid out for county orders, jury tickets &c. from Nov. 8th 1887 to Dec. 31 1888 as per settlement of said date 4725.89
Amount insolvents, overcharges &c. 329.99
\$5055.88

Balance due Treasurer Dec. 31 1888 \$27.37

COUNTY DEBT.

Approximate amount of judgment debt as docketed in the office of the Superior Court, amount of principal interest and cost remaining unpaid on the several judgments against the county to Dec. 1st 1888 \$12000.00
Money orders in books unpaid 1229.49

Total \$14,229.49
I hereby certify that the above is to the best of my knowledge a true statement from Public Records on file in my office. A. R. MORRIS, Clerk Ex officio Board of Commissioners, Troy, N. C., Dec. 6th 1888.

W. H. Riesner, Salisbury, N. C.

Manufacturing Jeweler and Engraver.
Dealer in Watches, Diamonds, silver-ware, Jewelry and Clocks.
Also the largest line of Spectacles, Eye-glasses &c. in the State. I make a specialty of fitting Spectacles and guarantee a perfect fit.
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Dry Goods, Notions,
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL
GROCERS,
And Dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDIES,
TOBACCO and CIGARS.

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Consisting of
Coffee, Sugar,
Flour, Bacon,
Molasses, Tobacco,
Snuff, Soap,
Lard, Nails,
Hoop-Iron,
Cheese,
Crackers &c.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a mortgage Deed executed by Z. T. Wright and wife, and duly recorded in the Register of Deeds' office for Montgomery county, in book "H" page 224, I will sell, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1889, at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door, the tract of land conveyed in said mortgage, which lies in the town of Troy, adjoining the lands of W. C. Douglas and others. It being the house and lot upon which Z. T. Wright now lives. Sold to satisfy note secured by said mortgage. This 6th day of Dec. 1888.
A. B. FORQUHAR, Mortgagee.
Brown & Blair, Attys.

PATENTS

Copyrights and Trade Marks obtained and patent business transacted for MORRIS PATENT OFFICE. We have a large stock of all kinds of patents, and we transact patent business in low time and at LESS COST than those transacted from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee is not due till patent is secured.
A work "How to Obtain Patents," with full and complete information, sent free of charge, on receipt of one cent.
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.