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VOL. III. WINDSOR, BERTIE COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

NO. 1.

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**WEDDED.**  
Some quick and bitter words we said,  
And then we parted. How the sun  
Swam through the sullen mist of gray!  
A chill fell on the Summer day,  
Life's best and happiest hours were  
done;  
Friendship was dead.

How proud we went our separate ways,  
And spoke no word and made no  
moan!  
She braided up her flowing hair,  
That I had always called so fair,  
Although she scorned my loving tone.  
My word of praise,

And if I match her scorn with scorn,  
I hated her with all my heart,  
Until—we chanced to meet one day;  
She turned her pretty head away;  
I saw two pretty tear-drops start,  
Lo! love was born.

Some fond, repenting word I said,  
She answered only with a sigh:  
But when I took her hand in mine  
A radiant glory, half divine,  
Flooded the earth and filled the sky—  
Now we are wed.

**PURE AND MANLY.**  
General Robert E. Lee was a thoughtful boy, for his mother had taught him to practice self-denial and self-control, and to be economical in his expending money. His father's death, when the boy was but eleven years of age, made him a "little man." He did the marketing, managed out door affairs, and looked after the comfort of his invalid mother. As school closed for the noon recess he rushed away from the frolicsome boys, and hurried home to arrange for his mother's daily ride. Young as he was he carried her to the carriage, arranged the cushions, and seating himself by her side tried to entertain her, gravely reminding her that the ride would kill to benefit her unless she was cheerful.

"Robert is both a son and a daughter to me," the mother used to say.  
He was the most methodical of managers, and the neatest of housekeepers. Unlike many boys, he did not think it beneath him to attend to details, or to do little things with as much carefinesse as if they were large. While studying conic sections he drew the diagram on a slate. Though he knew the one he was drawing would be rubbed out to make room for another, he drew it with as much accuracy and neatness as if it were to be engraved.

After his return from the Mexican war, his wife, on opening his trunk, found every article of clothing he had taken away with him and a bottle of brandy which had been put in for medicinal use unopened.  
He never drank brandy or whiskey and rarely a glass of wine, and he never used tobacco. To apprehend the meaning of this fact and the powerful illustration of the lad's self control, one must recall the rollicking life and drinking customs of Virginia during General Lee's boyhood and youth.

During a school vacation he was a guest in a country house where the host, a fascinating gentleman of culture, lived a gay, wild life. Young Robert, who had been trained to self control and self denial, was shocked. He made no comment on what he saw, but he refused to join in the revels.

The unspoken rebuke brought to his bedside the night before his departure the penitent host. The youth's abstinence had thamed him, and he, a man of the world, came to confess to his youthful guest sorrow for the wild life he was leading.  
Earnestly he warned him to beware of drinking habits and urged him to persist in his temperate course of life. On leaving him the host promised he would try to reform.  
Yet this methodical, self-controlled, affectionate, serviceable boy was no "goody." He was the son of "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution and inherited his father's martial spirit. He chose the army for his profession and friends and relatives ap-

proved his choice.  
He entered West Point at the age of eighteen, graduated second in his class, and during the four years of cadet life he did not receive a demerit mark for any breach of rules or neglect of duty. He avoided tobacco and intoxicating liquors, never did a deed which his mother could not have approved.  
Lads who think it effeminate to be good, and manly to be bad, are asked to harmonize their notions with the pure, noble boyhood of Gen. Robert E. Lee.—Youth's Companion.

**LINCOLN'S LAST LAUGH.**  
On the night of April 14, 1865, Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by his wife, Miss Harris, and Major Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y., were occupying a box at Ford's theatre, in the City of Washington. The play was "Our American Cousin," with Sothorn in the principal role. Mr. Lincoln was enjoying it greatly. Lee had surrendered on the 9th; on the 18th the war was regarded everywhere as ended, and upon that day Secretary Stanton had telegraphed to General Dix, Governor of New York, requesting him to stop the draft.

Sothorn as Lord Dundreary was at his best. Lincoln was delighted. The lines which care and responsibility had so deeply graven on his brow were now scarcely visible. Before leaving for the theatre he had pronounced it the happiest day of his life. He looked, indeed, as if he fully realized the consummation of the long cherished and fondest aspirations of his heart. He was at length the undisputed chief magistrate of a confederation of States, constituting the freest and most powerful commonwealth of modern times.

At some period of the performance Sothorn appeared on the stage with Miss Meredith, the heroine, on one arm, and a wrap or shawl carelessly thrown over the other. The latter seated herself upon a garden lounge placed on the stage near the box occupied by the President on this occasion. Lord Dundreary retired a few paces distant from the rustic seat, when Miss Meredith, glancing languidly at his lordship, exclaimed:

"My lord, will you kindly throw my shawl over my shoulders? There appears to be a draft here!"  
Sothorn, at once complying with the request, advanced with the mincing step that immortalized him, and with a merry twinkle of the eye and a significant glance directed at Mr. Lincoln, responded to the happy importunate:

"You are mistaken, Miss Mary, the draft has already been stopped by order of the President."  
This sally caused Mr. Lincoln to laugh, and an outburst of merriment resounded from all parts of the house. It was Mr. Lincoln's last laugh.—Ex.

**SOME STORIES OF HEINE.**  
At Munich he was much talked of in court, and one of the princesses royal wishing to converse with such a notability, sent to ask him to come and take coffee. "Present my homage and thanks," said Heine to the Huisier, "but explain that it is my habit to take coffee where I dine." An equally striking story of his resolute independence occurs in connection with his four months' visit to England, whether he went in 1827, and where, thanks to his uncle's crowns, he enjoyed himself well. His uncle, the millionaire of Hamburg, after providing the necessary expenses of the voyage, gave him a letter of credit on Rothschild for £400, explaining that it was only a form and to give more weight to the introduction. What, then, was his anger, a few days after, to receive advice that the money had been drawn out! On Heine's presenting himself on his return to thank him, "Ah!" cried the furious banker "empty headed

do nothing, will you never be good for anything except to throw money out of the window?" Heine listened quietly with mocking air, and said, "My dear uncle, did you really expect not to have to pay for the honor of bearing my name?" In his "English Fragments" occurs the noted description and contrast of English, French and German freedom: "The Englishman loves it like his lawful wife, the Frenchman like a bride, the German like his grandmother."

**TARIFF PHILOSOPHY.**  
What is the tariff? A tax put upon imported articles in order that such goods shall be manufactured in America. The object of so doing? The protection of those who have invested or will invest their money in manufacturing. The result? Protection to the manufacturer and an additional charge to every man, woman and child who purchases their articles. But it is claimed that the tariff increases the wages of the American mechanic. Is this true? It might do so if there was a tariff upon the importation of workers from abroad; but as such is not the case, it does not. There are more than enough foreigners landed on our shores to supply the increased demand for workers caused by the opening of new factories. On what basis does the present tariff rest? A war basis. Has the war ceased? Gen. Grant, who knew all about it, said so, and rejoiced in the fact.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

**FORMATION OF MOUNTAINS.**  
M. Faye, the well known French astronomer, has drawn attention at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Science, to the apparent geological law that the cooling of the terrestrial crust goes on more rapidly under the sea than with a land surface. Hence, he argues that the crust must thicken under ocean at a more rapid rate, and so give rise to a swelling up and distort on of the thinner portion of the crust—in other words, to the formation of mountain chains.

**TAXES MUST COME, OR HOMESTEADS MUST GO!**  
The Constitution does not protect the homestead from the sheriff's hammer. Taxes must come, or homesteads must go. And they came very near going once.

The Radical Legislature of 1868-'69 issued special tax bonds to the amount of \$23,680,000. That was a pretty big sum, almost too big for us poor people of North Carolina to understand without stating what it was. It was very nearly one-third of all the real property in North Carolina. The taxes collected for that one Legislature's waste nearly bankrupted the people, and did bankrupt the Radical party. It has never had another Legislature.

Since then men's lives, liberties and property have been safe; peace, quiet, plenty and prosperity have once more gladdened their hearts, and they have felt the State government rather through the blessings it bestows than through the injuries it did inflict.  
Look to the Legislature! Dishonesty, incompetency, extravagance and wasteful expenditure of the people's money will result now as in 1878, and now as then render high taxes inevitable.  
And taxes must come, or homesteads must go!

**CONVICT LABOR.**  
Radical talkers and Radical writers moan about the wickedness of putting penitentiary convict labor in competition with honest labor, and about Democrats "taking away the chance of the mechanic to earn an honest penny by doing all contract work with convict labor," and it ought not to be. But who is responsi-

ble for it?  
How came there to be a penitentiary in North Carolina? Turn to Article XI, Canby Constitution of 1868, and read—"Section 8. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's Prison or Penitentiary."  
The Legislature of 1868-'69 obeyed orders, for a marvel, and provided for building a penitentiary. Once filled, and kept filled, the question was what to do with the convicts. We cannot think with patience of convict labor being made to compete with honest labor in any measure; and by employing it on railroad work the Democratic party has avoided that competition as far as possible. But why does it ever, in the smallest particular, compete with the labor of honest men? Turn once more to Article XI, Canby Constitution of 1868, and read—"Section 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation."  
That is the reason and the Radicals are responsible for it.

**FREEDOM OR TYRANNY—WHICH**  
We cannot afford to destroy or weaken Democratic party. It has rescued the State from Radical misrule; it has broken the alliance that existed so long between power and crime; it has checked the system of public plunder which was drawing our people to bankruptcy and ruin, and it has finally restored the control of the Government to the intelligence and virtue of the State. Its defeat is Radical rule, and Radical rule is oppression, plunder, bankruptcy. Its success gives assurance of constitutional government, enforcement of law, and maintenance of right. Surely the cause is worthy of our supreme efforts.  
The improvements that we see every day around us, in men, manners and material affairs, had their rise and have made their progress under Democratic rule.  
Will it be wise, then—will it be prudent—for us to change that rule? Let conservative, thinking men throughout the State consider this question well.

**HARRISON'S RECORD.**  
While in the United States Senate General Harrison voted against reducing the tariff on agricultural implements and tools of mechanics. See Congressional Record, volume XIV, page 1,784, 47th Congress.  
He also voted against reducing the tariff rate on cotton bagging. See Congressional Record, volume XIV, page 2,592.  
He also voted against the repeal of the tobacco tax. See Congressional Record, volume XIV, page 2,797.  
He also voted against reducing the tax on tobacco from 12 to 8 cents a pound. See Congressional Record, volume XIV, page 2,376.  
He also voted against reducing the tax on brandy and whiskey from 90 to 50 cents. See Congressional Record, volume XIV, page 2,798.  
On Friday, the 16th of February, 1883, Senator Brown, of Georgia, offered the following amendment to the bill then before the Senate: "And all laws now in force assessing a tax or providing for the collection of a tax, known as internal revenue laws, on whiskey and brandy are hereby repealed." On this amendment the yeas and nays were called, and Senator Harrison voted in the negative. See Congressional Record, volume XIV, page 1,787, 47th Congress, 2nd session.  
How does this record of the Radical candidate for President of the United States strike the eye of the average North Carolina farmer?

F. D. WINSTON. W. L. WILLIAMS  
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