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VOL. IV.

WINDSOR, BERTIE COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.

NO. 3.

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**A WARNING TO MAIDENS.**  
"The man I wed," the young girl said,  
"Must be a noble cavalier.  
Fit for romance, with shield and lance,  
A noble heart, devoid of fear."

A year or two, that quickly flew,  
Had changed the maiden's will in part.  
"The man I wed," this time she said,  
"Must be a man of loving heart."  
Her beauty grew. Men sought to woo  
And win the wayward little witch;  
She tossed her head, and proudly said  
"The man I marry must be rich."

Years came and went; on riches bent,  
She scorned the true hearts at her feet,  
Her heart was steeled; she would not yield,  
The dream of wealth was all too sweet.  
So time sped on. Her youth had gone,  
And still her maiden hand was free.  
She hung her head at last and said:  
"I wonder who will marry me?"

**EDUCATION.**  
The men who founded our State government were very great men. The Constitution framed by them was a monument of statesmanship. So wise was it in its general scope, so admirably compacted in all its parts, that it existed unchanged for more than half a century, from 1776 to 1835. Then, and in 1854, it underwent some modification in a few particulars and remained until 1868.

The scheme of education was more comprehensive than that contained in the Constitution of any of the then States. Few of these Constitutions contained any provision for education. In the Constitution of North Carolina was to be found this provision: "All useful learning shall be encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." But the framers of our Constitution knew that a commonwealth depends not alone, or even mainly, upon the manner in which the duties of its higher offices are discharged, but equally upon the manner in which those offices are filled to which any citizen may at any moment be called—as magistrates, sheriffs, etc.; and those which are devolved upon every citizen by the mere fact of citizenship, as jurors, etc. The educational interest of all was to be provided for. It was therefore ordained as part of the same Constitution that "schools shall be established for the convenient instruction of youth with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices."

In obedience to the first injunction, a University was founded. From small beginnings it attained large prosperity: at the beginning of the war the number of its students was nearly 500. A large majority of those who had won renown in the service of the State, whether upon the State or National theatre, had been trained there. Very many of the illustrious men of other States also had been trained there.

Fulfilling the second injunction, a system of common schools was in time, and after many struggles, established, and from 1852 to 1861 our educational progress attracted general attention and admiration. In the ten years preceding the war, in large measure owing to the influence of the public schools, emigration nearly ceased and every species of improvement felt a new and steady impulse. Our colleges were doubled, the number of pupils in each more than doubled, and high schools and academies were quadrupled. Our people were made familiar with their own State, and love and pride followed knowledge of it. The common schools, under God, made the bone and sinew, the soldiers, lieutenants, captains, colonels of that great army which made North Carolina glorious in the late war. A fund of two millions of dollars had been accumulated, and with the income from it, supplemented by taxation, the schools had so prospered that they were kept open even during all the gloomy period of the war, and when General Johnston was negotiating his surrender the State Superintendent was

receiving reports from the county officers of the school system. So much for our schools before Radicals and Carpet baggers cursed the land.

**DEMOCRACY VS INTERNAL REVENUE.**  
The answer of our members of Congress, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, in response to the instructions of the Legislature, and to the utterances of their party in State Conventions assembled, in the matter of internal revenue, has been both persistent and unmistakable. Year after year they have made efforts to have the internal revenue system repealed, but the representatives from the Northern States were not so minded; and despite their persistent advocacy, in season and out of season, of measures calculated to afford our people relief in these matters, the system remains, a lasting memento of the time when the Republicans put the law on the statute book.

In the matter of tobacco they have accomplished much. Only a few years ago the Federal Courts used to be crowded with defendants, dragged from their homes because of some alleged infraction of the tobacco laws, and crowds of witnesses also were compelled to frequent the courts from all over the district.

Men were arrested for blockading tobacco, and infamous spies infested the land, ready to swear away the liberty of men. Witnesses were detained day after day, while cases against alleged "blockaders" were being tried, and the miserable informers were sneaking around, too contemptible to be believed by any honest jury.

But gradually our Representatives in Congress got the law modified and changed that these despicable scenes became less common, and eventually the worst features of the internal revenue system in regard to the tobacco tax were abolished. For this the people of North Carolina have to thank our North Carolina Democratic Congressmen and Senators. By their constant exertions they succeeded in having the law so changed that every man who raised tobacco could sell it like other property. But that is not all: the tax has been greatly reduced, and during the present session of Congress it has been repealed [by the Mills bill] so far as the Democratic House could repeal it, except as to the tax on cigars and cigarettes. The luxury of the rich men is still taxed, but those items do not amount to much, and we may say in general terms that the entire revenue system, in regard to tobacco, has been wiped from the statute book so far as the Democratic House could act.

If our Democratic Representatives had never accomplished anything else they deserve the thanks of our entire people for what they have done. Remember how a few years back our people were harassed and annoyed because of this matter—and see them today free from all causes of irritation and annoyance in regard to it. Such is one of the results of Democratic work. Truly ye shall know a tree by its fruits.

**RADICAL FEDERAL FINANCIER.**

About \$10,000,000 over and above the needs of the government is collected and paid into the treasury at Washington every month.

And why is all this money collected? It is collected because the Republicans laid the taxes way back yonder to enrich the Northern bond holders and other favorites, and persistently refused to reduce them or to repeal them.

And why is it not paid out as heretofore? The way the government got it out formerly was by calling in bonds and paying them dollar for dollar. But the Republicans in 1877 made about \$1,000,000,

of bonds that were then subject to "call" payable at a fixed day in years to come, so that there are no longer any bonds that the government has a right to call in and pay at their face value, and to get them in it has to pay whatever bonus the bondholders choose to ask. They choose to ask for some of them \$1,270 for bond calling only for \$1000, and Mr. Cleveland don't think it right to pay that much if he can help it.

Colonel Dockery says "Very well; let the government pay the bondholders this 270 dollars bonus on every bond. This is wise and beneficent. The President says "No. Out down the taxes."

Colonel Dockery and his party says "No—pay the bonus to the bondholders."  
The President says in reply "I cannot make the laws. I have to obey the laws. Congress has laid the taxes; I have to collect them. Congress has said that bonds may be bought at a premium. But I will not pay this bonus to the bondholders except when it is absolutely necessary to keep money from getting tight and bringing on a panic."

Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party insist that the true remedy is to stop collecting so much money from the people merely to pay one fourth of it to bondholders without any consideration accruing to the people. They insist that if pursued, this policy will destroy the prosperity of the people. And that makes up the issue between the Democrat and the Republican. Which is right?

**EDUCATION.**

What is the record of the Radical party in the matter of popular education in North Carolina, and how does it compare with that of the Democratic party? Let the record answer for itself.  
Eleven years ago, when the Democratic party took charge of the public schools, they were poor beyond comparison. The school houses were in a state of decay and ruin. The incompetency of the teachers was proverbial. There were no Graded Schools; no County Teachers' Institutes; no County Superintendents.

Practical, earnest, capable, common sense superintendents, Governors thoroughly in earnest in the cause of educating the people—not only as the State's duty to the people, but as the most efficient agency of State development—and a sensible and faithful Board of Education have changed all that. Much, doubtless, remains to be done, for nothing is at once invented and perfected. Our State is not an exception to the rule. Time must elapse before the benefits are fully felt, for the process of education is a work of years with each generation. Yet it must be seen that a system has been established which, if duly fostered and wisely administered, as at present, will bring home before many years have elapsed, the blessings of education to every man in the bounds of the State.

This subject of popular education is perhaps the most important involved in the political struggle now agitating the State, and we shall refer to it again and again before the campaign closes. On a subject so momentous mistakes must be carefully avoided. That it would be a fatal mistake to permit the control of the State government to pass once more into the hands of the Republican party a simple recital of facts taken from the public records, open to the examination of every citizen, will make very plain indeed. So much for the present. The "simple recital of facts" will be made hereafter. Let every man interested in the cause of education examine the record for himself and make up his own mind.

All the life saving stations on the Atlantic Coast of Long Island are to be connected with each other by telephone, and those isolated from the main land are to be connected by telephone or telegraph with the nearest village.

**THE EVILS OF DRINK.**

Bob Ingersol, the noted inebriate, declared that alcohol was the Devil's best friend and God's worst enemy; and we are wonderfully struck with the truth of the statement. The very idea of it being so great an enemy to God, and to humanity, is reason enough to induce the greatest drunkard to avoid its damning effects. If, from the dark abyss of hell, the voices of those who have been cursed by alcohol could be heard by the living, through earth's remotest bounds, it would but make us wish that the last vestige of it were annihilated forever.

The Scriptures say, "The drunkard shall come to poverty," and the truthfulness of this saying has been verified beyond doubt. It impoverishes the purse; it crazes the mind; it blunts the understanding, and ruins the intellect; it impoverishes land and homes; it robs the wife and children; yes, it keeps the light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ out of the soul, and at last consigns both soul and body to everlasting punishment. Millions both on earth and in hell could testify to the truthfulness of these deplorable and heart rending facts, caused by the evils of intemperance.

The drunkard's life is a hard one, but an easy road down to hell; for God has said, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." The drunkard is a self murderer, and God says, "No murderer hath eternal life." Take it all in all, it is one of the most complete and surest ways of ruining both soul and body. Let me say, kind reader, that the truly wise will avoid it, and none but fools will fall victims to its curse. It is indeed one of the most destructive weapons that Satan uses to drag poor souls down to hell. But the saddest picture in life, is the one in which a man, after leading his loving, trusting bride to the matrimonial altar, and there pledging, before God and man, that he will be a faithful husband unto her so long as they both shall live, and yet, alas! allows this deadly enemy, intemperance, to cause him to break that solemn pledge; and he is seen going into the presence of her whom he has promised to love and protect, with face flushed with satanic fire, and maddened with hatred and revenge; and home, which should be the sweetest spot on earth, is sad to say, robbed of all its peace. And the golden sunshine of love and joy which Heaven sent upon the happy inmates, who once bid fair to a peaceful voyage over the sea of life, is all taken away by the arch fiend intemperance.

Oh, man! knowest thou not that for all these things God will surely bring thee into judgment? You ask me, "Is it too late to reform?" No, God promises saving grace to the worst of sinners who will turn from their wicked ways. You ask me, "Is it too soon to avoid the fatal effects of strong drink?" No, for let us hear the Lord, who says, "Touch not, taste not, handle not, any unclean thing."—Geo. W. Outlaw in Potocasi Patron.

Extended observations at Paris and at Munich indicate that the sanitary condition of a locality depends on the amount of water contained in the ground. The years in which there has been a large quantity of ground water present have invariably been the healthiest, while those in which there has been a smaller quantity have invariably been the unhealthiest.

A novel means of destroying caterpillars and other animated pests of trees and shrubbery is the juice of the leaves and stems of tomato plants. Boil the leaves and stems of the tomato until the juice has been extracted and pour this upon the afflicted shrubs and trees.

On the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Glen Onoko, Penn., there is a switch connection consisting of a gas pipe which extends 1255 feet from the point where it is operated.

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