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—BY—
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, - Editor and Proprietor

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THE WILSON ADVANCE.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S, AND TRUTHS'."

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WILSON ADVANCE.

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LAST MESSAGE.

GOV. JARVIS' MESSAGE AT THE CLOSE OF HIS TERM.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

Under date of January 7th, Gov. Jarvis sent to the General Assembly his last message. It is an able document and deserves a careful reading by every voter.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I hereby congratulate you on the peculiarly favorable circumstances under which you assemble.

The affairs of the State are in a satisfactory condition. Nothing can say can more clearly set this fact than does the report of the State Treasurer. It is a source of gratification to every faithful officer, upon retiring from office, to know that he leaves the treasury nearly a million dollars.

The Governor then makes menthe following excellent recommendations, submitting the reports of the executive officers, viz: Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and reports of the institutions: The Boards of Directors of the three Insane Asylums, Penitentiary, the report of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the report of the Western Insane Asylum, the report of the Board of Health, and the report of the Quarantine Physician. The reports of the General and the State Treasurer are likewise herewith transmitted.

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1884, were $785,641.78; but this includes several items of expenditure properly chargeable to other expenses of the State government or property, because the funds from which those items are defrayed are not raised by general taxation, and therefore ought to be deducted.

These items are as follows:

Expenditures by Agricultural Department	$49,669 00
Interest paid on Renewal Construction Bonds of North Carolina Railroad	125,700 00
Amount paid on construction of Governor's Residence	10,948 00
Amount paid on construction of railroad from Statesville to Taylorsville	12,700 00
There was also the unusual expense incurred in the publication of the Code, which will not be incurred again for years, and therefore should also be deducted	20,619 58
Amounting to ... $218,637.58 which should be deducted from the gross expenditures incurred in the equipment of the State Guards during the State Exposition, and which were paid for out of a special fund arising from the sale of old arms and by appropriation of the General Government, amounting to	3,126 53
Total	$214,094 11

Deducting these from the general expenses as above stated, we have for the usual and ordinary expenses of the State Government proper 570,947 69

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

The Treasurer and the Auditor estimate the expenses of the State Government for the fiscal years ending Nov. 30th, 1885, and Nov. 30th, 1886 about $590,000 per year, or $1,180,000 for the two years. It is not natural that as the State increases in population and wealth, that there should be a corresponding increase in expenses. Acting upon this theory, and upon the idea that there will be an increase in the appropriation, a moderate estimate of the necessary expenses for those two years, will be $625,000 per year or $1,250,000 for the two years, which should be provided for. To meet this the Treasurer had cash on hand, on November 30th, 1884, $126,026.98. The receipts from sources other than taxes on property, amounted in the year ending the last year to $176,495. There is some increase in receipts from this source because it is a tax upon the business of the State, and that is steadily increasing. So it is safe to calculate that receipts from this source will not be less than $175,000.—The tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property will raise $1,000,000. These three amounts taken together make the total receipts for the two years, $1,476,000, which will be ample to meet the expenses of the State government for the two fiscal years ending Nov. 30th, 1885, and Nov. 30th, 1886, and have quite a large balance left over. So it will be seen that every suggestion I shall make in this message in the way of increase in expenses may be met with safety, and still permit the rate of taxation to be kept low—ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property for the year 1885, and twenty five cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property.

I fully concur in the wise recommendation of the Treasurer for a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property to be assessed and collected for the year 1885, and that the counties be given the benefit of this low rate to pay off their debt.

I think it is in the constitution the power of the county to levy taxes is limited to a certain price the amount levied for all purposes unless the legislature authorizes a higher rate. I would suggest that you insert in the revenue bill a general provision that Justices of the Peace and County Commissioners of such counties as may be in debt, may authorize a State levy enough for the purpose to bring the revenue derived and collected up to the constitutional limitation. In many counties, which are embarrassed, will be able to pay their debts without increasing the tax in the aggregate.

THE CODE

Is a plain, intelligent, well arranged compilation of our laws. The publishers and the Commissioner with it, have acted wisely and deserve the thanks of the State.

THE COURTS.

The crowded condition of our dockets, with aged suits and the long delays in obtaining a trial, are so generally known, and in some counties have become such intolerable evils, that the necessity for some action on your part is imperative. I therefore renew my recommendations, made to the Legislature in 1881 and 1883. An increase in the number of Judges of the State is so imperatively demanded, that I do not think it can be longer delayed with a proper regard for the best interests of the State. * * * The delays in the trials of criminals, which now prevail in the State, is putting the lawabiding spirit of our people to a severe test; and I regret to know that a few communities have not been able to stand the test. Public commendation of lynch law cannot be too severe, nor the punishment engaged in it too swift, but it is not quite the thing for those to sit in judgment upon them who refuse to aid in establishing sufficient tribunals for the trial of these and other criminals. In my opinion, the legislator who refuses to provide sufficient courts to right the wrongs and adjust the claims of communities and citizens speedily and promptly, assumes a great responsibility. The number of Superior Court Judges was reduced ten years ago from twelve to nine. During that ten years there has been a wonderful increase in the population and business interests of the State. North Carolina is a very different State to what it was ten years ago. If nine were sufficient then, twelve would be insufficient now, and I recommend you make the number not less than twelve.

SALARIES.

Believing the time has come when the State can afford to do justice to her public servants, I recommend a revision of the salaries paid to the public officers. The present compensation is in most cases not only inadequate, but it is unequal. It seems to me the salaries ought to be graded as follow: * * * I respectfully suggest that the Governor should receive $5,000, the Chief Justice $4,000, the Associate Justices $3,500, and the Superior Court Judges, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Attorney General $3,000 each. * * * Good service, and not cheap service, is what we ought to aim at, and if we get good public service I believe the people are willing to pay just compensation for it.

I urge that you give this matter your immediate attention before the beginning of the term of the new State officers, as much can pass after their qualification could affect them. I trust, as I can have no possible personal interest in the matter, I may be allowed especially to urge an increase in the judicial salary.

I am the only occupant of this office that has been affected by the decrease made in the salary by the act of 1879, and I hope I will continue to be the only one. I know so well how inadequate the salary is, that I hope no one else will ever have to be subjected to its inconvenience.

EDUCATION.

The University should be made in fact and truth the head of our common school system; and this institution should be sufficiently equipped to furnish teachers and specialists whenever demanded. The University of to-day is a very different institution from the University before the war. Then, classical literature and mathematical studies formed the features of its course of instruction, and the sons of the rich men were its chief patrons. Now the age and the necessities of the times require its work to be more practical; and while the sons of the rich shall always find a welcome and a course of instruction of high grade, the sons of the poor must find its doors open to them and a practical course of instruction suited to their wants. If they want to be teachers, they must find a course of instruction arranged to fit them for that great work. If they desire special instruction on scientific, mechanical, agricultural or practical subjects to fit them for labor in these departments of human life, which are now assuming their just importance in the State, they must have it. The trustees have gone as far, and done as much, in this direction as was possible with the limited means at their command. The spirit and energy of the Board are equal to the work, but they are without the necessary means, and I urge you to supply that means. You alone can do it.

The Board of Trustees are profoundly impressed with the necessity of establishing additional professorships in order to make the University what it should be if it is expected to fill the full measure of its usefulness. They cannot establish such professorships, because they have not the necessary funds. The Board is also obliged to turn away numbers of meritorious poor young men who are earnestly seeking an education, or send them out in the world burdened with debt contracted for their tuition, for which they have given their notes to the Board.

Either alternative should be avoided. The doors of the University ought not to be closed to any intelligent, meritorious young man because he is not able to pay his tuition. The denominational colleges are not able to admit him free, and if the State will not do it in her University, where can he go? I feel much more deeply on this subject than might be considered proper to write in a paper of this character, and yet I cannot dismiss it without begging that the doors of the University be opened to the poor young men of the State. I want to see them so opened, and hence I urge an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars in addition to the amount now allowed. With this appropriation, the University can do a good work in and for the State. * * * In view of all facts, it cannot be considered unreasonable to ask you to pass a special act appropriating ten thousand dollars with which to pay off the indebtedness of the University, and to aid in the purchase of books for the library, and also to authorize the Penitentiary authorities to cancel their debt.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

There has been some criticism upon the management of the Department. Its work, however, speaks for itself, and while mistakes may have been made, as a whole it has been of great benefit to the State. While I do not ask for the Board any exemptions from criticisms or investigations, I trust no proposition will find favor with your honorable body that looks to any radical change in the law of its organization, or that would in any way limit the sphere of its usefulness.

I now repeat a recommendation made two years ago, to-wit: That you authorize the purchase of the lot just back of the Agricultural Building, if it can be obtained at a reasonable price. There should be erected on that lot a permanent Exhibition Building, in which the material now belonging to the Board, and which have attracted so much attention at Boston, at Raleigh, and at New Orleans, should be placed. This collection should be added to from time to time, and should be made to include all agricultural products and approved agricultural implements. In this way the State can soon have a collection in which our own people would feel a great pride, and which they would visit with interest; and to the capitalist seeking places and objects for investment, it would be invaluable.

CONVICT LABOR.

In my first inaugural address delivered six years ago, I advised the employment of this labor in the drainage and development of the swamp lands of the east. Enough has been accomplished with this labor in White Oak and Dover Swamps in the last two years to demonstrate the practicability of such enterprises. A good road with canals has been opened through each of these swamps, and the health of the convicts employed in this work has been better than that of those confined elsewhere. In fact, a case of sickness among them was a rare thing. The work upon these two roads having been completed, that squad has been removed to Angola Bay, in the county of Pender, and work began on a road through that large body of State land.

While I earnestly advise the continuance of this labor in these swamps, I insist that any act authorizing the direction of this work by local boards shall be repealed. * * * Experience has taught me that the best interests of the State will be subserved by leaving the farming out of convicts entirely to the Board of Directors, and I urge you to pass a general law on the subject giving the Board the sole authority to farm them out. * * * The institution is now managed by a board of five directors. I advise that the number be increased to nine, and that one-third of them go out of office every two years, thus giving a six years' term.

RAILROADS.

Section 1956 of the Code requires all railroad companies to make annual reports to the Governor, giving the detailed information required in the several subdivisions of said section. [Few have complied with this requirement.]

Section 1966 fixes the penalty for a failure to make these. * * * I suggest that you either direct the Attorney General to sue for the penalty or repeal the law. * * * I still think that good would accrue to the people and to the companies if we had an officer charged with the duty of investigating all complaints and reporting to the General Assembly. If we had such an officer there would be less cause for complaint, neither corporation nor citizen would be liable to do things which could not be justified, if it was known that investigation and publication are sure to follow. I do not advise you to go as far as some other States have gone, and give this officer the power to fix rates and schedules.

THE PORT OF WILMINGTON.

* * * This was such a hospital near Smithville, [for contagious and epidemic diseases] but it was destroyed by fire in 1882, and the Legislature of 1883 having failed to make an appropriation for the purpose, it was not rebuilt. I suggest an appropriation of three thousand dollars for this purpose to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

NEW SUPREME COURT ROOMS AND NEW STATE LIBRARY.

I again renew my recommendation that you provide for the construction of a new Supreme Court room; and a new State Library, by an addition to the west end of the Agricultural Building.

ASYLUMS.

The asylums are all well managed, and are an honor to the philanthropy of the State. The insane asylums are, however, insufficient to meet the demands upon them, and I recommend you to make the needed appropriation for the immediate completion of the north wing of the Western Asylum.—When this is done, about two hundred more of the insane of the State can be accommodated. Even with the completion of the Western Asylum the accommodations will still be insufficient, and a number of these unfortunate people will be unprovided for, unless other arrangements are made.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The Trustees of this admirably managed institution ask for a special and an additional appropriation to enable them to make some needed alterations and repairs in the heating apparatus and in the interior equipment of the building. * * The management of this institution has been so wise and economical, and its work for its unfortunate pupils has been so judicious and beneficial, that I do not hesitate to concur in the request of the Trustees, and to recommend the appropriation.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR

There has been some discussion recently about the illogical and seemingly inconsistent provisions of the constitution as to the beginning of the term of office and the inauguration of the Governor and other State officers.

In 1868 when the constitution was written, it was logical and harmonious on this question. It provided in Art. II. Section 2, that the legislature should meet on the third Monday of November. It also provided in Art III. Section 3, that the returns for the election of a Governor and other State officers should be made to the Speaker of of the House of Representatives, and by him opened in the presence of the two Houses. It further provided in Art. III. Section one, the term of the Governor and other State officers should begin on the first day of January next after their election. This was the condition of things up to January 1st, 1877, when a change in some of these provisions went into effect.

The Convention of 1875 changed one of these provisions without making the necessary change in the others, so as to preserve the logical harmony of the sections. It changed the time of the meeting of the legislature to the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, but failed to make a change in the time of the inauguration. The counting of the votes is a necessary part of the election of a Governor, and as the body appointed by the constitution to count the votes does not meet till after the first day of January, the inauguration cannot, of course, take place on that day. All of these are constitutional provisions, and cannot be changed except by a vote of the people. There ought not to be any change in the manner of counting the vote. Nothing but the legislature should do that. The place to make the change is in the beginning of the term and the day of the inauguration, and I suggest that you submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution on this subject, for it can be done in no other way. I suggest that you fix the last Wednesday in February as the day for the qualification of the State officers, not only to avoid the incongruities of the present law, but also because it is in many respects better to retain the old officers during the sitting of the General Asembly, in order that they may give them, from time to time, the information required for intelligent legislation.

The newly elected officers would necessarily require time to familiarize themselves with the records and the duties of their position.—There is, however, no practical difficulty in the matter as it now is, for the old officers hold till their successors are qualified.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

I cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that the colored people of this State, with rare exceptions, have been orderly, law-abiding citizens during my term of office. I have been received by them always with the greatest deference and respect, and I have had the cordial support of the better element of them in the administration of the law. I can see marked signs of improvement among them in many ways commendable in them and beneficial to the State. The relations existing between them and the white people are so kind and harmonious, that we hardly realize the fact that one-third of our population is of one race and two-thirds of another distinct race, and that a quarter of a century has not yet passed since the one-third was held in slavery by the other two-thirds. The present happy condition of things in this State, in my opinion, teaches the important lesson in American politics that the race problem can best be solved by those who have to meet, day after day, its different phases; and that any interference by Congress or by those who are not affected by them, is unwise and pernicious. In the adjustment of this many-sided problem, kindness and help from the stronger to the weaker race will be beneficial to both.

CONCLUSION.

This is the last message it will ever be my privilege to communicate to the Legislature of my State, and I trust it will not be considered inappropriate for me to express to the people of North Carolina through you, their representatives, the deep obligations I am under to them. By their will I have for six consecutive years filled the highest office within their gift. In all things I have tried to administer this great trust solely in their best interest. That I have made many mistakes I have no doubt, but these have been so completely overlooked by the people in their generosity, that I feel justified in the hope that the administration now about to close stands approved. I have at all times had the warm, cordial support of an able, wise Secretary of State, an efficient, laborious Auditor, a faithful honest Treasurer, a zealous, devoted Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an accomplished, painstaking Attorney General, and their subordinates But for their wise counsel and generous aid, my mistakes would have been more serious and more frequent. The Directors and officers of the various charitable and penal institutions have faithfully discharged their duties, and rendered me efficient aid. The members and officers of the Board of Agriculture have shown me the road to a successful administration of the new and complex duties of their department.

No Governor has ever been surrounded by more faithful friends or more competent officials. To them, one and all, I am under obligations, and to them I return my thanks.—And now, as I bid farewell to this great office, and lay down its high honors and all its grave responsibilities, I pray that the Divine Guidance may direct those who may be called upon from time to time to take them up, and that heaven's choicest blessings may rest upon the State, and all her people, now and forever.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

THOMAS M. HOLT, SPEAKER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIMES

COL. THOMAS M. HOLT.

Speaker Of The House of Representatives.

Thomas Michael Holt was born July 15, 1831, in that part of Orange county which was erected into the new county of Alamance. He received his primary education at the Caldwell Institute, then located at Hillsborough. He went to Chapel Hill in June, 1849. Among his associates at the University were Judge Settle, Governor Vance, Hon. A. M. Waddell, Judge W. A. Moore, Prof. W. C. Kerr, Col. Thomas C. Fuller, and Hon. Kemp P. Battle. Leaving the University before graduating he went to Philadelphia, and remained in business till October, 1851. His father, Edwin M. Holt, bought out the interest of his partner in the cotton manufacturing firm of Holt & Carrigan, and took his son in with him to assist in the management of the business, which was successfully conducted by father and son until 1860. In that year Colonel Holt bought his present cotton factory on Haw River, which has grown constantly since under his management.

He was a member of the court under the old county court system, and acted as chairman of the Alamance County Finance Committee. He was elected a county commissioner of his native county in 1872, holding the place four years. In 1876 he was chosen to the State Senate as a Democrat, serving one term of two years. He took an active part in compromising the State's debt, and especially that part of it which was a lien on the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, going on North to see the bond holders in person for this purpose. He was chosen to represent his native county in the House of Representatives in the last Legislature.

While in the Legislature Colonel Holt occupied many prominent positions on the different committees, being a member of several and chairman of two. He was a prominent candidate for Speaker before the Democratic caucus of the last Legislature, and came with two votes of receiving the nomination.—Raleigh "Chronicle."

Tough Old People.

The population of Connecticut by the census of 1880 was 622,700, and may be roughly computed at the present time at 650,000. In this number Mr. Frederick H. Nash has detected more than six thousand above eighty years old, and publishes a list of them arranged by townships. Of the six thousand there are six hundred and fifty-one more than ninety, and one hundred and twenty more than one hundred years old. Brief sketches of most of the living centenarians are given, and of some who have recently died, and we are impressed by the very slow effects of rum and tobacco upon their vitality.

For example. Mrs. Nancy Coley of Easton, is set down at as one hundred and five years old. At birth she was so small that she was put into a teapot and the lid was shut on her. She was married twice first in 1799, and again in 1865. At the age of fifteen Aunt Nancy acquired the habit of taking snuff, and has continued it for ninety years.

Mrs. Elsie Chittenden, of Guilford, is another example. She was one hundred years old last April, and, like Mrs. Coley, has been married twice. For more than sixty years she has been a snuff taker. She has no physical disease, has never taken medicine. Mrs. Chittenden, however, has been a total abstainer from spirituous liquors, and "to this," says the biographer, "many attribute her longevity."

Mrs. Bridget Farley, of Stratford, however (who beats Mrs. Chittenden by three years, makes her own bed daily, is subject to no physical disabilities except rheumatism, and thanks God for "the privilege of living so long to repent fully of her sins"), takes spirituous liquors with moderation every time she gets a chance, and has done so since a tender age.

William Hamilton, who died last July at the age of one hundred and two, was an honest man, attended strictly to his own business, was respected by all who knew him, and had been an inveterate smoker for eighty years.

But North Carolina is ahead in old folks as in all other things. The Asheville "Eslavigator" has a four column biographical interview with the oldest man in the world. He lives in Cherokee county, is 187 years old, sees with his second set of eyes, eats heartily with his four sets of teeth, and says he is good for 20 years more of this life. Temperance has done the business for our old man—whose name is Thomas Williams—temperance, that is to say three drinks a day for 150 years. Says the report in the "Eslavigator:

"And to what cause, principally, Mr. Williams, do you attribute your great immunity from the common fate of mankind, for such a lengthened period?" I asked.

"Temperance, sir; temperance in all things. I have always eaten moderately, slept moderately, and never worked too hard. I have taken three drinks of spirits every day for 150 years, never exceeding that number but once, when in 1746, on the occasion of my son's wedding, I became intoxicated—the only time in my life."

Mr. Blaine Answered.

The New York "Herald" makes a strong and unanswerable point against Blaine's infamous Augusta speech by showing that multitudes of negroes who were persuaded to emigrate to the Northwest are returning to the South. They chiefly seek Texas, partly by inclination and partly through necessity; and this shows that they prefer the white Democrats to the Northwest Republicans. This one fact over sets all Mr. Blaine's malignant rhetoric, for the answer is a practical one, and is given by the negroes themselves.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. Whoever stimulates the roots, cleanses it per day and adds elegance to or from $2 its effects are enduring have been it proves itself to be a Carolina this it is not cheapest article for the

They Never Drink Again.

St. John and his followers will be gratified to learn that King Theebaw, of Burmah, has become an earnest temperance reformer. Not only has the king given up drink, but he insists upon forcing everybody else to adopt a total abstinence schedule. His methods, perhaps, would not be sanctioned by the Womens' Christian Temperance union, but they are certainly very effective. Theebaw's mode of reforming a drunkard is to sentence him to be hammered to death. This vigorous punishment has been tested upon a number of old soakers, and in every instance the victims quit drinking. In fact, they quit everything, and the recorder's court knows them no more. The St. John people will readily appreciate the advantages of old Theebaw's system.

Evidences of Prosperity.

Josephus Howard, in the Philadelphia Press says, "I understand that the New York "Herald" paid its proprietor $50,000 less than $1,000,000 profit last year.—The New York "Sun" declared to its stockholders monthly dividends of five per cent. last year. The New York "Times," it is understood, paid to Brother Jones and his confreres $150,000 last year. All the great corporations of New York city paid their proprietors well." Well, the editor of the ADVANCE lacked a few dollars of receiving $50,000.

How They Differ.

When a small boy appears in new clothes he is afraid to meet his companions for fear of being ridiculed, but when a girl steps out in new garments she makes it a point to go where her acquaintances may see and envy her.

Would You Laugh or Cry.

Her cheeks are flushed, her eyes are wet,
She heaves a gentle sigh,
Her hair is mussed, she scarce knows yet
What's best—to laugh or cry.
What makes her blush and tremble so
With mingled joy and fright?
The first time in his life her beau
Has kissed her sweet goodnight.

Barber W. Richardson has been appointed master at Washington. Nice clothing at Barnes & Co's.

BILL ARP'S TALK.

REMARKS ON THE TRAINING A BOY GETS IN COLLEGE.

MR. CABLE'S ERRORS.

It is right, I know, for a man to be conservative and tolerant and respectfully considerate of other people's opinions, but how can a man be so and take the papers? When he reads the nonsense of men claiming to be educators he gets disgusted with fools, and when he reads the venomous lies and slanders of politicians he is equally disgusted with knaves, and so between the two their utterance in the public press keeps him vexed about half the time.

Nevertheless, it is the duty of a good citizen to keep up with the age in which he lives, for he can do something, and it is his duty to read and be prepared for coming events and raise his voice on the right side. It has been a great drawback on the South that her people did not read enough and were too contented with their ignorance; but they are waking up now, and you can hardly find a family, in this region that does not take some paper. I mix with our common people a great deal and I know families who take a paper for the children to read, although the parents cannot. This is all right and it is encouraging. After a poor farmer boy has learned to read and write and cipher, he can get a right good education from the papers, and he can get it cheaper than any other way. I would rather my boy would depend on three or four good papers, that would not cost more than ten dollars a year, than on fifty dollars worth of Latin and Greek and Algebra and Geometry. They will be of more benefit to him in the practical business of life. Of course, if he is to be a professional man, he must study the sciences and go to college, but it is a hazard—a great hazard—to send a boy to college, and the reason is plain. Four years at school and four more at college takes eight of the best years of a boys life, say from 12 to 20, the very years that his physical system needs physical exercise and physical training; the very years when his habits of life and for life are fixed; the very years when he should mix labor with study and let his brain and his muscle all work along together and sustain each other. College habits are habits of physical indolence. A college boy has no education to work anything but his brain when he comes away, and looks around for business. His physical nature abhors work—he can't stand it. His habits are fixed and habits are binding as fetters, and he sees no agreeable opening except the law or medicine or politics, and so the land is full of quacks and pettifoggers and small politicians who afflict the people and do no good for themselves. These small lawyers sit around town and watch for strife among nabors like a buzzard watches for a carcass. They nurse and encourage all sorts of petty litigation. The doctors gallop off to see a sick patient and keep him sick until it takes his little crop to pay the bill. The politicians get up a rumpus in the newspapers and slander one another until the people don't know who to vote for, and they don't care. And so it goes, and it would have been better, far better, for the whole batch to have stayed upon the farm and married clever country girls and gone to raising children and chickens in an honest and honorable way. Now if, I say if, the college boys would go to farming I would rejoice to see the boys go to college, for the higher the education the more refined the happiness that knowledge gives and the better farmers they would make, but they will not. And for like reasons I have never favored the higher education of the negro. His race is physically ordained for labor, muscular labor, and he likes it. A college life is his utter ruin as a man and a citizen, and he comes out a genteel African vagabond. I received a letter from one of them in Atlanta the other day that was full of profane abuse and blasphemy for the views expressed in one of my letters and he demanded the name of the Boston traitor, as he called him, who said he pitied us when he saw the ignorant horde that had been entrusted with the ballot.

Well, that darkey has been to college and is now an educated vagabond. The trouble with Mr. George W. Cable is that he does not consider the negro as a race but lets his large philanthrophy consider them individually. He finds a case where a negro became an expert from having the advantage of a high degree of culture, and he makes him a type of the the race, and puts a demand upon us for a like civilization to all. It reminds me of the educated hog that, a few years ago, was exhibited over the south, and could play cards, and tell the time of day upon a watch, but I don't think it follows that we should, therefore, educate all the hogs in the country. The exceptions always prove the rule. No negroes have made any progress in art or science, or politics, or the pulpit except those who had Caucassion blood in their veins. The cross does well for a time, but it is nature's last effort, for nature abhors it, and from the unnatural union comes a feeble posterity or none, after the first generation. Some of the noblest colored people I ever knew were of this kind. Fred Douglass and Senator Bruce and all the colored men of note are among them. The barbers of the south are of them, and almost without exception they are a law-abiding, intelligent and well-mannered class of citizens. I have great respect for them, for they attend well to their business, and are entitled to more respect than some of their customers. Mr. Cable seems to think that justice to the negro requires we should mix with them on equal terms in our churches and schools and cars and hotels and theaters, and this shows his utter ignorance of the race as a race, for they will tell him almost uniformly that they do not want to mix. They want equal privileges, but they do not like to mix. The race instinct is against it. Your recent editoral on this subject was most admirable and most true, and this reminds me to say that no philosopher or philanthropist understands the negro like those who were born and bred with them, and the negro knows it. He has to-day more respect for the old masters than he has for his so called northern friends. When he feels fully assured that democracy does not mean slavery or oppression, but rather an enlarged freedom and protection he will no longer rely upon northern politics or northern promises, and will quietly affiliate with his own people. We are getting along very well together now, and I think some of our abstractionists are attaching too much importance to the race problem. It is premature. It may become a serious problem for our children and my faith is they will be prepared for it. It is said they are increasing more rapidly than the whites. I have never believed it and I put no trust in the census that reports it. The birth rate may be as great, but the death rate is at least three to one. Our city records prove it annually. They do not marry like they used to, nor do they take as good care of their children. But suppose they are increasing more rapidly. It does not follow that they ever will or ever can control the country or its government. A few men control it, now. Not the many—money and property control it, and always will. Money controls us all, whether we know it or not. Money is the lever of Archimedes and the negro will never have it because he does not want it. It is not his nature to accumulate. He lives and toils for his present good. A few do acquire property, but only a few, and that proves the rule by the exception. He cannot accummulate if he would, because he has no fitness for the art and the tricks of trade by which most of our race get rich. The negro rarely cheats or deceives anyone in a trade. He is frank and open and does not know how to plot a fraud or conceal it. In all this I advise him, for he is unlike the white man. Solomon says "a lie sticketh close on the joints between the buyer and the seller," but he meant it for the Jew, and it is true of the Gentile, but not of the negro. The negro will steal, for that is an instinct of his race and he cannot help it, but he will not steal much. His inclination that way is limited, but when a white man steals the more he gets the better satisfied he is.

Well races are races, and we must study them. This study will teach us that the African, the black negro, was by nature and nature's God created and fitted for labor rather than for college or the theater or the fine arts. But let the experiment of high education go on. Let us try it for another twenty years, and perhaps the problem will be solved. In the meantime let Mr. Cable possess his soul in patience, and I hope the New York Tribune will learn in due time why it was that one million of the nation's wards failed to vote for Blaine in the last election. The editor of that pacific journal has put that conundrum at us very frequently of late and seems impatient for an answer. Well, we give it up. Why don't he ask the wards? As the Scriptures say, "He is of age, ask him." I told John Thomas, the other day, that one of his Yankee friends up north wanted to know why he dident vote for Blaine, and he stopped short and looked surprised, and said: "Well, boss, what's he got to do wid it?" And then I asked another darkey, and he said, "Goshamity! boss, I didn't know he was a runnin."

BILL ARP.

Lieutenant Governor Boykin.

THE "CHRONICLE'S" ESTIMATE OF SAMPSON'S YOUNG SENATOR.

Mr. E. T. Boykin, State Senator from Sampson county, has been elected President *pro-tem* of the Senate. This is but an earnest, the ADVANCE believes, of future honors in store for Mr. Boykin. The "Chronicle" says, Senator E. T. Boykin, of Sampson, a veteran while yet in his youth, was educated at Trinity College, where he gave promise by his industry and quickness, of the success he has attained. He is the foremost young member of the Clinton bar—a man whose influence has steadily grown and whose grasp on his profession and his community constantly becomes stronger. He narrowly missed (for so young a man) the Democratic nomination for Congress from his District two years ago; and the long District, which extends from Moore to Pender, has no more promising man in it. He is a man of uncommon energy and perseverance, and in consequence one of the most difficult men to conquer (if anybody ever wishes to defeat him) that you could attack in a month of Sundays.

Dark-skinned, slender, with large eyes and quick motions, he would be handsome if his carriage of himself did not have a slight hint of the loose jointed. But he is loose-jointed only in body. He is a fluent speaker, too, and expresses himself with clearness and force as well as readiness.

Mr. Boykin is a man whose friends all predict for him a conspicuous political future.

NEWS OF A WEEK.

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PENCILLINGS—GLEANINGS.

Gov Cleveland has resigned the office of Governor of New York.

The rent of pews in Beecher's church has declined in ten years from $68,967 to $12,033.

About fifteen colored military companies will join in the Cleveland inauguration procession.

—It is said that P. T. Barnum has made a will in which he leaves $25,000 in cash to a newspaper man. He's a truly good man.

—One Pete Garron, a North Carolinian, has been sending cans of water to Northern druggists. He called it oil of pennyroyal.

The beautiful new art gallery at St. Mary's school, Raleigh, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning at 12-30 o'clock. The loss is about $12,500.

In Georgia all the clerical legislative work is done by women. Gov. McDaniel says it has been done 50 per cent better than when it was done by men.

—The New York "Times" is authority for the statement that 40,000,000 pounds of oleomargerine (sham butter) were sold in that State in one year.

Ayer's Sarsparilla is the most potent blood purifier and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

Bishop Potter, of New York, recently administered to Rev. Mr. Huntington the vows of celibacy, poverty and obedience admitting him to the Order of the Holy Cross. This has raised a commotion among the low church Episcopalians.

—From a single grain of wheat planted in 1801, says the Grass Valley, Cal., "Record," grew twenty-two stalks, each bearing a full head. These yielded 860 grains, 760 of which were planted the next year, producing one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding seventeen bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years.

Miss Sarah A. Hill, claiming to be a wife of Senator Sharon, of California, has gained her suit for a divorce. She is declared to be his legal wife. The decision of the court makes a division of common property. The latter is estimated to be worth $10,000,000. The verdict is a great surprise to the public. It is belived that Mr. Sharon will appeal.

Not The Least.

An exchange very truly says: The tide of visitors now flowing into New Orleans from all parts of our country will flow back, carrying broader views and kindlier feelings everywhere. And this will be not the least of the benefits resulting from the World's Exposition just opened.

Don't Loaf.

Young men, don't loaf, even in a parlor with nice ladies; or in an office, delaying busy men. You have your task to do, and getting behind in youth will keep you all your life behind. Practical ability is often as much shown in finding something to do as in doing it after it is found.—"Western Christian Advocte."

Mr. Moody Explains.

It was published that Mr. Moody, the Evangelist, had cast a slur on the character of Lee and Jackson, and his labors in Richmond, Va., where he now is, promised in consequence to be less popular and fruitful than common. He said on Sunday: "I regret the report for the sake of any who may be offended or hindered thereby. It is hardly necessary for me to say that it is wholly false. I never used the illustration nor said anything against the moral character of either General Lee or General Jackson. I could not have done so, for I have always held the men in high honor as Christians and gentlemen."

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

The opening number for January, 1885, of this favorite magazine is a remarkably brilliant holiday one; most of the contents are timely and appropriate, and are editing, instructive and entertaining. "The Angel Chimes" A Christmas Story,' 'The Dominion of Canada," "A Missionary's Letter to the Youngsters at Home," "Glances at Bible History—No. 1, From the Creation to the Dispersion," and "Religious Art in the Greek Church," are finely illustrated and replete with interest. "Representative Religious Journalists" is a new feature the Rev. Dr. Errett, of the "Christian Standard," is the first sketch, with portrait. In the "Home Pulpit" is a sermon by Dr. Talmage, the editor, w[illegible] has also a characteristic [illegible] "The Drink D[illegible]" portraits are [illegible] Rev. Sam[illegible] American [illegible] Dr P[illegible] of Maryland [illegible] of Ame[illegible] is 25 cents [illegible] ly, postpa[illegible] publishe[illegible] Place [illegible]