

NORTH CAROLINA'S
INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

GOV. ROBERT B. GLENN.

Trying to comply with your request to write an article for your paper of some interest to your readers, I know of no subject that should create more interest or be likely to do more good, than a short article showing the material and educational growth of the State during the last few years. If our people will only contrast what our condition was thirty six years ago with what it is today, they will have every reason to be proud of our growth and feel that in many respects we have the greatest State in the Union.

In 1870, just emerging from the Civil War, and in the midst of ruin and reconstruction, we were the poorest State in the Union. The value of all of our property was only 260 million dollars; our population less than 900,000; our debt 40 million; our people disheartened and dispirited.

We have now over 2 million population; men and women, pure, brave, sober and industrious. The actual value of property over a billion. No state debt, for while we have outstanding bonds not due, amounting to 6 million 800 thousand dollars we have stock sufficient to pay these off at maturity and still leave a good surplus for the state.

A few facts in regard to certain industries:

giving us water transportation, which will aid greatly in settling the vexed question of railroad discrimination.

With our great resources, a thorough system of water-ways, with railroads controlled but not crippled by the fixing of reasonable freight and passenger rates, and with the opening up of the Orient and South America by digging the Panama Canal, the South will become the gate-way of the Nation, and no state will prosper more than North Carolina.

We need industrious, law-abiding immigrants, but have no welcome for the idler, godless or criminal classes.

The prospects for the future are very great and every citizen, old or young, should do their part in adding to the wealth and growth, trying to make the State better and richer because they have lived in it.

With best wishes for the success of your paper that has done, and is doing so much, not only for your County, but that Section of the State.

I am, Sincerely yours,
R. B. GLENN.

MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

Randolph Receives \$1,107.72 From the State Board.

The apportionment of the first \$100,000 for the public schools of the State on the basis of the number of children of school age, has been completed. The basis for apportionment is 14 cents per capita.

Some of the counties and the amount each receives follows:

Alamance	\$1,296.56
Anson	1,113.58
Cabarrus	1,191.14
Chatham	1,194.54
Davidson	1,268.70
Davie	650.04
Durham	1,452.10
Forsyth	1,814.70
Guilford	2,495.80
Iredell	1,550.78
Montgomery	686.72
Moore	1,388.44
Randolph	1,407.72
Richmond	809.28
Robeson	2,320.82
Rockingham	1,805.45
Rowan	1,666.16
Scott and	537.76
Stanley	1,030.14
Union	1,526.02
Yadkin	742.02

Cake Walk at Fair View.

Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw, who are spending the winter at Fairview, the palatial hunting grounds of Mr. Brokaw, were here yesterday to meet a party of New York friends who will spend several days at Fairview. During the holidays a big cake walk will be pulled off there. The cake walks are held annually and people from all parts of the country are Mr. Brokaw's guests at this time. This year the occasion will be even greater, as Mr. Brokaw is lately married and is spending his honeymoon there.

State's Finances.

The Legislative committee has completed the examination of the books and vouchers in the offices of the State Treasurer and Auditor, and report all correctly kept. Subjoined is a statement of the State's finances, at the close of business November 30th. It shows receipts for the year for the general fund \$2,950,817.73. Disbursements, \$2,655,282.20. Balance on hand \$295,535.53. Educational fund on hand \$672.49.

Federal License Evidence of Guilt.

A decision handed down by the Supreme Court makes the possession of a government license to retail spirituous liquors prima facie evidence that the holder of such license is engaged in the business. "It seems strange," says the Greensboro Telegram will issue retail license as quickly in a prohibition territory as in a section when the traffic is sanctioned.

The Courier will publish no paper next week. The employees will be given a week off for a much needed and well deserved rest.



ROBERT B. GLENN,
Governor of North Carolina.

TO MEET IN DENVER

Time and Place Fixed at Meeting Last Week.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Held a Meeting in Washington Last Thursday—Will Meet Tuesday, July 7.

The National Democratic Executive Committee met in Washington last week and decided on Denver, Colo., as the place, and July 7, 1908, the date for holding the next national convention of Democrats. The citizens of Denver have raised \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the convention and as this is more than is necessary there was a spirited debate as to the propriety of accepting more than is needed for convention expenses.

Other cities in the race for the convention were Louisville, St. Paul and Chicago.

JEFF DAVIS OPENS FIRE.

Declared He Would Not Wait Till He Was Gray in Service to Take Up Active Work.

Passionate oratory from the new senator from Arkansas, stirred the Senate last Thursday.

Senator Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas, who, when elected, declared that he would attack the trusts immediately after taking his seat, fulfilled his promise.

He began by declaring that it was not his purpose to retain his seat until his hair shall have grown gray before taking up his work actively in the Senate.

The speech was filled with sensational declarations and was given with that vigor for which the Arkansas Senator is famed in his own State. Quaint phrasings, pointed denunciations and evidences of intense emotion characterized his remarks. He was given a careful hearing by Senators and the galleries were well filled throughout the time he held the floor. Beginning shortly before 1 o'clock, he spoke for little more than an hour.

WAS 84 YEARS OLD.

Peniel Hendricks Died Sunday—Lived Three Miles From Asheboro.

Peniel Hendricks, an aged citizen living three miles east of Asheboro, died Sunday, December 15, 1907.

Mr. Hendricks was 84 years old. Though he had been in declining health for several months, not until three weeks ago did his illness become critical and the family realized that he was near death's door.

He is survived by three children, Messrs. J. M. and G. W. Hendricks, who live on Asheboro, R. F. D. 1, and Mrs. N. J. Boukemeyer, of Randleman, R. F. D. No. 2.

The funeral was conducted Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, followed by the interment at Miles' Chapel.

COUNTY TEACHERS

Association Met In Asheboro Last Week.

ADDRESS BY PROF. SWIFT OF GREENSBORO.

There Was Good Attendance from All Over the County—Resolutions Passed Expressing Appreciation of Entertainment Provided.

The Randolph County Teachers' Association met in Asheboro Friday and Saturday. The attendance was large, but many were kept away because of inclement weather.

All enjoyed the program, which was carried out in the order published in last week's Courier.

When asked what was the most interesting number on the program many declared that observation work in the Asheboro Graded School, the most instructive. It was on Friday afternoon that the teachers visited the school and spent two hours visiting the different grades where they observed the work of teaching in progress in the primary and high school departments.

Another interesting feature of the meeting was an address Friday night at the auditorium by Prof. Wiley H. Swift, Superintendent of the Greensboro City Schools. His address showed deep study of his subject, and was of value to the people generally as well as those engaged in the work in the school room.

He impressed upon the teachers the dignity and responsibility in training the minds of the children for life's work, and things that make for the young men and young women success in what they undertake.

He urged upon them the importance of teaching industry—not spasmodic, but daily toil in some honest vocation of life. And, also the dignity and honor of all honest labor, no matter in what walk of life. The success of the nation depends upon our young men and the success of our young men depends upon their ability to work.

An interesting feature of Saturday's session was an address by Miss Edith Royster, of Raleigh, on the work of the Woman's Association for the Betterment of Public Schools.

Before the teachers adjourned they passed the following resolutions.

Resolved that we, the teachers of the County Association in session assembled in Asheboro December 13th and 14th, express our appreciation to the superintendent and teachers of the Asheboro Graded School in the excellent way in which they have co-operated with us in holding this meeting, and also to the people of Asheboro for their kindness and hospitality in opening their homes for the entertainment of the teachers and visitors.

Moreover, we wish to express our thanks to our friends from other parts of the State for coming among us in the interest of education in the County.

TILLMAN MAKES
SPEECH ON THE PANIC.

Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman, of South Carolina, made here today what is said to have been his best speech in the Senate. He spoke for nearly two hours on his resolution, offered several days ago.

"I came not to give light but to seek it," was among the first things he said. "I am not a member of the finance committee, nor have I much knowledge of great financial affairs. The most financiering that I ever did was to try to meet my obligations," declared the South Carolinian as he looked about the Republican side of the chamber for Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance. "Three months ago there were signs of a brewing storm, but the masses of the people were prosperous and in the South the great railroad men said that they could not furnish cars for the business. The Republicans told us of how happy everybody was and how plentiful money had become and what a grand country they had made us. Suddenly there came a collapse on Wall street and a feeling of distrust swept over the land. I was away down in Texas when the first clouds came. But now, they say, we are over it. If we are not in the midst of a panic, we are in a chill produced by the fear of one."

"Everywhere they said all would be well if confidence could be restored. Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou ran to New York and emptied the money of the Treasury—the money collected for taxes—into the lap of Wall Street Morgan, you all well know, called on the President and presently the Treasury felt the necessity of issuing bonds. Two classes were to be issued and they called for bids. There has been considerable delay in saying who got these bonds."

"What I wish to ascertain is whether the Secretary of the Treasury had any authority by law to issue the bonds. I want some of the wise financiers or lawyers of the Senate to answer this question for me. There is a feeling abroad in the land that if the letter of the law was not disobeyed the spirit was. Therefore I ask, Did Cortelyou comply with the law?"

"The Republicans have abused the Democrats for issuing bonds in the time of peace to put gold in the Treasury but here they have issued bonds when the Treasury is full of gold."

"I have letters from everywhere asking about this panic and these bonds, and some correspondents charge unfairness and others worse. I am a farmer and want to know if it has been done in the proper way."

Mr. Tillman read the President's letter to Cortelyou, upholding the issuance of the bonds, and then commented on an alleged interview with Dahlman, the cowboy mayor, of Omaha, who called on the President last week and reported what he said which was to the effect that he, Dahlman, could tell the boys in Nebraska that if he, Roosevelt, had exposed the rottenness of Wall Street by bringing on the panic he was glad to accept the responsibility. The Senator declared that he did not believe Mr. Roosevelt had said it. He could not imagine that the President could rejoice over the trouble that had come to farmers, manufacturers laborers and others on account of the panic.

"But," he continued, "we do want to know who struck Billy Patterson, who hurt the business of the country. The South and West were more prosperous than ever before."

RAKES WALL STREET MEN.

Senator Tillman was not quite at himself until he began to picture men on Wall street running here and there selling greenback money at a premium.

"Why, if a Southern man had money in a New York bank he could not get it out, but when he insisted on having cash to meet the demands at home he was told that it could be brought in the market by paying a premium of \$3 a hundred," said the speaker.

"Money is the blood of trade. The buccanniers of Wall street would whisper to Washington and ask for deposits for their banks there. The captains of industry were blowing air bubbles. Who helped them?"

Mr. Tillman told of the conditions throughout the South several weeks ago when national banks issued cer-

tificates, clearing house certificates, or "shin plasters," as he called them. Some man in Asheville had sent him one and he exhibited it and declared that it should be printed in the Congressional Record.

NO PUT-UP WITH "SHIN PLASTERS."

"Yes, they have local currency down South," he said. "It will not float far from home. We want dollars that will float in South Carolina, in Washington, in Maine, everywhere in this great country of ours. Greenback is good enough for me. I have become accustomed to it. The people won't put up with the 'shin-plasters' long. If a man's blood goes wrong it will not be a great while before he is taken to the bonnyard. So it is with a country when its money becomes bad. We don't like your 'shin-plasters.' We want real money for our cotton. There never was a time, until this panic, that cotton would not bring gold. Now we cannot get greenbacks for it."

Mr. Tillman told the story of watered stocks, declaring, among other things, that stocks issued did not go to improve rents but to fatten the pockets of the Wall street captains.

"I will ask, Was the issue lawful? Was the method lawful?" said he. "Why does not Mr. Roosevelt, when he turns on the light that hurts, turn on the handcuffs, find the guilty and punish them. Have we not the laws? Then enforce them.—H. E. Bryant in Charlotte Observer of Dec. 17."

FORGER BOUND OVER.

McMillan, Who Embezzled Money from Asheboro Colored People, Behind the Bars.

L. S. McMillan, the negro insurance agent, arrested at Wadesboro, charged with embezzlement and forgery, was brought to Asheboro Thursday evening, and was given a hearing before Magistrate J. S. Ridge.

McMillan pleaded guilty as charged in the indictments. Mr. Ridge required a bond of \$500 in each of the five cases, aggregating \$3000. As yet the bond has not been arranged and the defendant is in jail.

McMillan stands a little more than four feet high, and claims Tennessee as his home. He is a tailor by trade. He pleads guilty with no defense and says he has no accomplice in his scheme.

McMillan succeeded in interesting several of Asheboro's colored people in his scheme but none of them stuck except G. T. Waddell. The latter paid McMillan money to perfect the organization of the proposed company, but later became uneasy and consulted Solicitor W. C. Hammer in an effort to recover his funds. As soon as the Solicitor was shown the receipts sent by McMillan, signed by Insurance Commissioner James R. Young, he pronounced them forgeries and warrants were issued for the arrest. At first the prisoner declared that the receipts were signed by a lady clerk in the commissioner's office, but later made a complete confession.

MUSIC RECITAL.

Pleasant Evening Spent With Miss Blair's Music Class.

Friday night the music class of Miss Florence Blair gave a recital in the Auditorium which was attended by a number of the visiting teachers as well as the people of Asheboro. All were delighted with the program, which showed careful training of excellent musical talent.

The work of the pupils was alike a credit to both themselves and their instructor. The program was as follows:
Chorus: "Playtime Land," by the class.
Little Pinaudy, by the class.
The Little Carnival, Miss Mary Spencer and Edith Hendricks.
Playing Tag, Miss Bertha Cox.
En Route, Miss Cora Hedding and Bern Scott.
Gnome Belle, Miss Harriet Hammer.
Little Pinaudy, by the class.
Graceland Country, Miss Ina Austin.
Snow Belle, Misses Blanche and Bertie Cox.
Among the Corn, Miss Lillie Parrish.
Le Carillon, Misses Ina Austin and Enolia Presnell.
Trio: "Goshawter, Miss Blanche Anderson.
Recitation: "A Foolish Little Maiden, Miss Harriet Hammer.
Favours, Misses Blanche Anderson and Lynette Swain.
Naughty Rhapsody, by the class.