

EDUCATIONAL.

Duties of School Committeemen.

For the information of the public we publish sections 18 to 23 inclusive of the Public School Laws of North Carolina (Laws of 1901).

Sec. 18. The School Committee as soon as practicable after their election and qualification not to exceed 20 days, shall meet and elect from their number a chairman and secretary, and shall keep a record of their proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose; the name and address of the chairman and secretary shall be reported to the County Superintendent of Schools, whose decisions shall be final, unless reversed by the County Board of Education.

Sec. 19. The school Committee shall be entrusted with the care and custody of all school-houses, school-house sites, grounds, books, apparatus, or other public school property in the township with full power to control the same as they may deem best for the interest of the public schools and the cause of education.

Sec. 20. The School Committee is required to furnish the County Superintendent of Schools a census report of all pupils of school age in their township or district by name, age, sex and race, also name of parent or guardian, and blanks upon which such reports are to be made shall be furnished to the various school committees by the County Superintendent of Schools on the first Monday in August in each year, which report shall be duly verified under oath by the committee and returned to the County Superintendent of Schools on or before the first Monday in September of each year, and any committee failing to comply with the provisions of this section without just cause shall be subject to removal. The School Committee shall be allowed a sum not exceeding two cents per name for all names reported between the ages of six and twenty-one. The School Committee shall also report to the County Superintendent of Schools who shall in turn report to the County Board of Education, the number of public school houses and the value of all public school property for each race separately and furnish to the teacher at the opening of the school a register containing the name and age of each pupil of school age in that district. They shall also report by race and sex the number of all persons between the ages of twelve and twenty-one who can not read and write. School Committee shall meet at convenient times and places for the employment of teachers for the public schools, and no teacher shall be employed by any committee except at a regularly called meeting of such committee, due notice of said meeting having been given at three public places within the committee.

Sec. 21. The School Committee shall keep a book in which shall be recorded an itemized statement of all moneys apportioned to, received and expended by them for each school and a copy of all contracts made by them with teachers. The committee shall have authority to purchase the supplies necessary for conducting the schools and for repairs to an amount not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of twenty-five dollars in any one year for each school.

Sec. 22. The school committee shall have authority to employ and dismiss teachers, but no contract shall be made during any year to extend beyond the term of office of the committee, nor for more money than accrues to the credit of the district for the fiscal year during which the contract is made. No person shall be employed as a teacher who does not produce a certificate from the County Superintendent of Schools or other parties authorized by law to issue the same and dated within the time prescribed by law and continuing to the end of the term. No certificate to teach school shall be issued to any person under 18 years of age. Teachers of second grade shall receive not more than twenty-five dollars per month out of the public fund, and teachers of first grade may receive such compensation as shall be agreed upon. Teachers of the third grade shall receive not more than twenty dollars per month, but no third-grade certificate shall be renewed and no holder of a third-grade certificate shall be employed except as an assistant teacher. No teacher shall receive any compen-

sation for a shorter term than one month unless providentially hindered from completing the term. Twenty school days of not less than six hours nor more than seven hours each day shall be a month. The school term shall be continuous as far as practicable. Certificates issued by any institution as now provided by law shall be void whenever the person holding said certificate shall for three consecutive years fail to teach in some school in the State.

Sec. 23. At the end of every term of a public school, the teacher or principal of the school shall exhibit to the School Committee a statement of the number of pupils, male and female, the average daily attendance, the length of term and the time taught. If the committee is satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with they shall give an order on the Treasurer of the county school fund, payable to said teacher, for the full amount due for services rendered, but monthly statements shall be made by the teacher to the committee, orders on the Treasurer shall be valid when signed by two members of the committee and countersigned by the County Superintendent. When a monthly report of any school where the district does not contain over one hundred and fifty children shows an average daily attendance of less than one-fifth of the school census, the committee shall at once order the school closed and the money due said school shall remain to the credit of that school.

The New Education.

What is the "New Education?" Briefly stated, it is studying things themselves rather than studying about them. For example, it is studying the flower itself instead of studying about the flower.

In arithmetic it has the measures at hand—the gill, the pint, the quart, the gallon, the peck, the bushel—and the child learns what these are by actual work with them. It teaches the cost of plastering a room or putting down a carpet by having the child measure the walls or the floor and calculate the cost per foot or yard. In geography it takes the child out of doors and shows him a ravine, a stream, or gully showing erosion of soil or the action of the frost, so that he may understand these things by seeing them intelligently. In history it starts the child at home. It takes him perhaps to some battle field or Indian mound or old court house where famous men have spoken, and in this way shows him that history is not an abstract matter apart from life, but something that is being made every day and something in which he must take a part. In reading it not only teaches him to read quickly, but having given him the power to read, it gives him the best literature—literature filled with ennobling sentiments.

The New Education seeks to secure all-round development, having regard for the physical and moral as well as the intellectual well-being of the child.—Selected.

TOLSTOY'S THOUGHTS ON DEATH.

Why the Famous Russian Loves to Be Ill.

"I am feeling better," said Tolstoy to a recent interviewer at Moscow, "and to tell you the truth I am rather sorry for it, as I love to be ill."

"Sickness and suffering destroy what is mortal in man solely to prepare him for something better." And lowering his voice, he continued: "Don't let Sophia Andrejevna (the Countess) hear us. Between you and me, I wouldn't like to get well again. If I do I promise you to write down the thoughts of life and death—that have crystallized in my brain during the past weeks while I lay here prostrate, undisturbed, happy. Their upshot is that death is but an incident, an episode in our present existence, while life itself never terminates.

"Hence death has nothing terrible; it portends only an intermezzo in eternal life. As the slave looks for the liberator so I look for death—look for it any moment, would welcome it under all circumstances. And when it does come a shout of joy shall arise from my breast like that escaping the mouth of a new born babe entering upon the phase of life which you and I are now enduring."—Westminster Gazette.

Education is the work of a life, and libraries are the school books of grown up men.—Ex.

HOME CAPITAL DOING IT.

Raleigh Times.

We have heard so much of the development of the South by Northern capital that it is time a word of protest was entered, lest the people mistake the forces that are working for the upbuilding of the South. We appreciate the Northern capital that is coming to us, and we want more of it, we welcome and solicit it. But something must be said about what the people of the South are themselves doing for the development of their section. For many years North Carolina sat in the midst of her agricultural poverty and industrial lethargy, and plead for "Northern capital" to come down and develop the State. But her pleadings fell on deaf ears and the money from the rich and populous North came not. Then there arose a race of men who decided that if our industries were to be developed and our resources utilized, it must be by ourselves. These men took up the task that looked so unpromising and united the few dollars they had to harness streams and build factories. Out of these small beginnings have come the great industries that now make North Carolina the leading manufacturing State of the South. Out of a single little factory at Haw River has been developed the thirty-three big mills of Alamance. In Charlotte, in Gastonia, in Durham and other towns the profits from the smaller mills have built larger ones, and the example of these centres has been followed by other towns until now North Carolina has in operation 265 factories that use cotton in some form, spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing the cloth for market; making yarns, sheetings, denims, cottonades, weaving carpets, knitting hosiery and underwear—until the State now consumes every bale of cotton it produces. When a thorough investigation was made four years ago it was found that 95 per cent. of the entire industry was owned by North Carolinians. Nearly every member of the Southern Spinners' Association owns and manages his own mill.

From the same small beginnings came the tobacco industry, which has assumed vast proportions. The largest cigarette factory and largest smoking tobacco factory in the world are in Durham, the largest plug factory in Winston. The head of the immense tobacco combinations is a North Carolinian whose father beat out his first smoking tobacco with a flail on a barn floor, and who has by his genius risen to the head of the world's tobacco industry. Many of the ingenious machines that pack, case, label tobacco and turn it into various forms, and the bag-making machines are North Carolina inventions.

Truck farming and the growing of fruits and berries has within the last ten years made some barren regions to bloom and blossom into prosperity. Five-sixths of this immense truck garden is owned and farmed by natives who worked out the problems of culture for themselves.

Furniture manufacturing has become of such importance that North Carolina leads the South and is rapidly becoming one of the two or three leading furniture making States. High Point is beginning to rival Grand Rapids. At High Point there are 27 furniture factories, comparatively small, but in the aggregate producing a vast quantity of furniture, trunks, coffins and almost everything else made from wood. All these came from a single local factory. North Carolina now has more than a hundred furniture factories, and 95 per cent. of them are owned and operated by our own people.

The same is true of almost all our industries. They have been developed with small capital by natives of the State. Our Captains of Industry are "native and to the manor born." Our industries are now firmly established, we have brought them to success. They are no longer an experiment, and investment in them is safe and profitable. We have had little money from outside in the past, and our industries are even now suffering for lack of capital. We will give our Northern brethren the warmest welcome and invite them to co-operate with us in our industrial development.

But the fact is abundantly demonstrated that the South has itself worked out its own industrial salvation. It comes not as a mendicant, begging for aid, but as a successful business man who offers safe and profitable investment in enterprise that are beyond experiment.

It's Sunshine and Music.

A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the day;
It tips the peak of life with light,
And drives the clouds away.
The soul grows glad that hears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folks along.

A laugh is just like music;
It lingers in the heart;
And where its melody is heard
Theills of life depart;
And happy thoughts come crowding
Its joyful notes to greet—
A laugh is just like music
For making living sweet!

—St. Louis Republic.

The Dead Poet.

Writing of his friend Theophilus H. Hill, of Raleigh, Dr. Kingsbury, in the Wilmington Messenger pays the following brief but merited tribute to the dead poet: This writer only a few weeks ago had sent him by Mr. Hill a poem that may have been his last, and its subject and sentiment not only manifested an abiding trust and unclouded hope as to the better life beyond, but the poem reads now in view of his death as if he may have had a vision of a speedy close of life and the coming glory that awaited him. His last stanzas were these:

"For I know that His mercy endureth,
Else I had never waited for me;
His life my salvation endureth,
And thine, for He waiteth for thee."

"As of old, ever new the sweet story
Of Christ—the Redeemer of men;
When grace is transfused to glory
May we sing it together again."

We knew Mr. Hill since about 1858. In that year or the year later we read his first volume of verse, and wrote of it at some length, perhaps as much as two columns in a newspaper. He was not a prolific versifier, but he produced some poems of true melody and grace, and with original inspiration of their own. Later, about 1863, we recall that we wrote a second criticism of his productions up to that time. We think Mr. Hill was a genuine poet, not of a commanding or very original type, but he sang sweetly, sometimes pathetically, and there is to be found in his best work something of genuine lyrical excellence, and a careful art as well as the sincere utterance of one who was blessed with a God-given inspiration and poetical refinement. He had the poet's touch and the "swallow's song." If he was not a poet then we fear North Carolina is poor indeed, without one poet to strike the lyre. We mean that he has no superior among our native singers with their "wood-notes wild." Indeed, upon a recasting of judgment we incline to the opinion that Theophilus Hill was the best of North Carolina poets. We are not essaying to write a criticism for that was done long ago. We add merely that like all poets he had moods. Sometimes he was even gay, something rollicking in his humor. But the more prevailing quality of his verse leans to pathos with much of a religious tone. There may be found, we dare say, a phase of melancholy in his writings. He certainly produced some memorable poems. He had smoothness, felicity, natural grace and form, and was careful in phrasing, knowing the artistic use of words.

We were personal friends for more than forty years, and we sincerely regret his departure, and yet may not dare to lament that he has put on fresh, enlarged life in the beautiful home prepared for him by the dear Lord and Saviour. Said He: "I go to prepare a place for you that where I am there ye may be also." The children of God never die. May his memory be long cherished by the sons and daughters of his native North Carolina!

My crown is in my heart, not on my head;
Not decked with diamonds and Indian stones,
Not to be seen, my crown is called content,
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.

—Shakespeare.

The only way to be loved, is to be, and to appear, lovely; to possess and display kindness, benevolence, tenderness; to be free from selfishness, and to be alive to the welfare of others.—Jay.

As he that lives longest lives but a little while, every man may be certain that he has no time to waste. The duties of life are commensurate to its duration, and every day brings its task, which if neglected is doubled on the morrow.—Dr. Johnson.

Barney Morris, who died from the heat the 2d, at the alleged age of 109 years and 23 days, was the oldest inhabitant of Brooklyn. He was born in County Cavan, Ire., and when 30 years old came to this country to join several brothers. He had been employed in Prospect Park for several years.

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