State Library
Raleigh N.C.

THE ENTERPRISE.

True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

VOL. II. WILLIAMSTON, N. C., THURSDAY APRIL 10, 1901. NO. 29.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Frightful Drop of a Car Loaded With Passengers.

FORTY PERSONS WERE INJURED.

Remarkable Accident in City of Syracuse—Unsound Trestle Continued in Use.

Syracuse, N. Y.,—Special.—While a car on the old East side surburban line of the Syracuse Rapid Transit company was crossing the James street bridge over the Oswego canal in the heart of the city about 5:30 Saturday afternoon, the bridge suddenly gave way, dropping the car and its 60 passengers to the canal bed 30 feet below. Several persons were crossing the bridge at the time and went down with the car, while a horse and loaded lumber wagon piled on top of the heap. About 40 persons were injured. It is not believed that any deaths will result, although there are reports of several of the worst injured being dangerously hurt.

Had the canal been filled with water, the result of the accident would have been terrible. The car struck the tow path end first and then slid off into the mud at the canal bottom, where it stuck. The water would have been deep enough to cover all but a few windows and the front door, and many of the passengers would undobtedly have perished.

When the crash came persons on the street called the fire department. Ladders were quickly lowered and the injured carried up and sent to their homes or to hospitals in carriages and ambulances.

For more than a year there have been criticisms of the condition of the bridge. The bridge was about 80 feet long and 60 feet wide. It was broken sharp off at both embankments, the entire structure going into the canal.

To Open Communication.

Pekin,—By Cable.—The meeting of the generals of the allied troops and Count von Waldersee last week was of great interest and importance. Though it was known before hand what had practically been decided upon, still the meeting showed conclusively the attitude of the different powers. The only dissentients from the plan adopted were Gen. Chaffee, the American commanded and Gen. Wogack, commander of the Russian forces, who both thought that the number of troops was too great. The other generals were unanimous in the opinion that nine points on the railroad should be occupied between Pekin and Shan Hai Hi, with 6,000 men exclusive of the 2,000 in Pekin. This will be a permanent measure, while the reduction of the present forces will be made according to the wishes of the respective governments. The railway between Pao Ting Fu and Pekin will not be guarded, it not being a line of communication with the sea. Gen. Chaffee suggested that it was only necessary to occupy two point between Yang Tsun and Tien Tsin and three between Tien Tsin and Shan Hai Kwan, with a total of 2,000 men, exclusive of those at Pekin. It was not necessary, he said, to have soldiers at Tong Ku, as naval vessels were always there and also because the reliefs were always passing backward and forward. Gen. Wogack thought 1,000 men would be sufficient for occupying Tien Tsin and Shan Hai Kwan. The views of the majority will be presented to the ministers for immediate action as the generals feel that the acceptance by the Chinese of these terms including the total destruction of the forts at Shan Hai Kwan, Pei Tang, Taku, Tong Ku, Pei Tsan and Hang Tsun, will mean complete submission when arrangements ought to be made for the withdrawal of a majority of the forces from China.

Activity in Japan's Army and Navy.

Yokohama.—By Cable.—The Japanese government is maintaining great secrecy regarding its policy, but it is said on good authority that the cabinet meeting held Friday resolved to communicate with Russia in firm terms respecting Manchuria. There is extraordinary activity in naval and military circles.

Murdered Filipino Boy.

Washington, D. C.,—Special.—Private Edward M. Brodie and James F. Coffey, Troop C, Third cavalry, were recently convicted by court martial at Manila of murder and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for life. It appeared from the record, a copy of which has been received at the war department, that the accused murdered by shooting a harmless native boy 10 years of age whom they met on the highway. Maj. Gen. Wheaton, commanding the department of northern Luzon, approved the sentence, which will be executed at Bilibid prison, Manila, Philippine Islands.

The Swiss Were Engaged.

Geneva, Switzerland,—By Cable.—A serious demonstration against the Russian and Italian consulates and the residence of the Italian consul occurred Saturday evening in connection with the extradition of Jaffei, an alleged accomplice of Caetano Gresci, the assassin of King Humbert. The mob tore down and shattered the coat of arms at the Russian consulate but were prevented by the police from doing materil damage elsewhere.

THIS YEAR'S COTTON ACREAGE.

A Large Crop Will Put Prices Down Again.

The paramount question in North Carolina now is the fear that the farmers are going to seriously injure themselves by planting so large a crop of cotton that we will have another five cent cotton crop. Mr. S. L. Patterson, State Commissioner of Agriculture says that the prospect of a big cotton crop is troubling him as it is troubling other thoughtful men in the South.

"What is the outlook for an increase in the cotton acreage?" was asked the Commissioner. He said:

"Judging from the heavy movement of fertilizers, it is the evident purpose of the farmers to plant very large crops. It is generally supposed that the increased acreage will be devoted mostly to cotton though there is a tendency among farmers to use a larger amount of fertilizer per acre than heretofore. In either case, whether the acreage or the amount of fertilizer per acre is increased, the result will be an increased yield."

"How do you judge an increased movement of fertilizers?"

"From the reports of fertilizer inspectors who are looking after the legality of the traffic fertilizers, and from the increased sale of fertilizer tags. The sales of last year were unusually heavy, but the sales this season exceed all past records. I cannot say, of course, that all or the main part of the increased purchase of fertilizers will go under cotton. I hope a large portion will go under grain and truck crops, but the general impression seems to be that most of it will be devoted to cotton."

"What will be the effect of a large increase?" he was asked.

"With a favorable season, if the yield is in proportion to the acreage, I greatly fear that the farmers will have cause to regret the making of so large a crop. I fear we shall see five cent cotton again."

"Do you think that this fertilizer movement indicates a large crop this fall is the reason for the present depressed price of cotton?

"Not altogether, but I think it is one of the causes that has operated to depress the price. Undoubtedly, if there was no prospect for a larger crop this season than was raised last year, future cotton would go up with a jump, which would effect present prices.

"After the experience of the past, however, continued the commissioner, I cannot believe that our North Carolina farmers are going to raise cotton at the sacrifice of food products. During the past two years they have become independent than at any time since the war, and this result has been accomplished by the policy adopted. A few years ago, after the panic brought about five cent cotton, the farmer made themselves independent by raising home supplies and producing cotton and tobacco largely as surplus crops. If they continue this wise policy, as I cannot but believe they will; they may not reap the benefits of the high prices of the last two years, but at any rate they will not be swamped by indebtedness."

Is there evidence of a general increase in acreage through the South?"

"The same danger exists in other southern States of too large an increase of cotton, but efforts are being made by leading farmers and farmers organizations in the South to persuade the farmers to keep the acreage within safe bound. The Cotton Growers Association is taking active steps in this direction in all the cotton States. Maj. Graham, the president of the North Carolina branch of this organization, has issued a notice urging the farmers of the cotton counties in this State to assemble at their respective court houses to consider and discuss the present cotton conditions, and for protecting the price as far as possible from adverse manipulations. Maj. Graham aptly says:

"If we wish to sustain the present price for future crops we must prevent a glut on the market and own the crop when produced. An excessive acreage this year will affect to some degree the price of cotton now on hand, and reduce that of the next crop below cost of production. The situation is in our hands, but without organization nothing can be accomplished."

Commissioner Patterson added: "It is not too late to devote a portion of the land intended for cotton to the corn crop, and the farmer who makes a good crop of corn this year will certainly be on the safe side, for the tendency of food crops is upward while that of the cotton crop is decidedly downward."

An Electric Road.

Elkin, Special.—The incorporators of the electric road from Elkin to Sparta are having the route surveyed. This company which secured a charter from the last Legislature, embraces such public spirited citizens as Hugh Chatham, W. C. Fields and R. G. Doughton. It will be a blessing to this section and bring thousands to this portion of the mountains to spend the summer.

Maj. Martin's Shortage.

The Martin embezzlement of public funds continues to grow in amount. The $12,000 of Saturday has gone up to $15,000, and the end of the examination of the books is not yet finished. Nobody, save possibly Maj. Martin, can guess what the total sum will be when the investigation has been completed. Many are predicting that it will reach three or four times the sum now known to have been taken by him. The wonder of it all is that he successfully eluded detection for so long a time. It is reasoned that if he could have stolen $15,000 or more from the penitentiary fund, he could have done the same with the other public institution funds in his hands

OPPOSE DESTRUCTION

The War Department Sends General Chaffee Instructions.

WILL AGREE TO DISMANTLEMENT.

But Will Take No Part in Destruction or in Maintaining Armed Posts on Pekin Road.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Gen. Chaffee has cabled the war department from Pekin that the military commanders representing the foreign powers there are now considering the question of disposing of the Chinese forts and of establishing fortified posts at proper intervals along the route from Pekin to the sea. Gen. Chaffee asked for instructions for his guidance in the conference.

After the subject had been well considered at the White House, as well as at the state and war departments, the instructions were cabled to Gen. Chaffee. The text of these is withheld but it is stated that they are drawn on the lines of the instructions sent to Mr. Conger at the time he accepted the joint agreement under which the negotiations between the ministers at Pekin were to be reservations which Mr. Conger was to make in that case are precisely the subjects which are now before the military commanders at Pekin, namely, the destruction of the Chinese fortifications and the provision of armed international posts along the route from Pekin to the sea, Gen. Chaffee will favor the disarmament of the forts, instead of the destruction, but cannot participate in the establishment of armed posts. He will, however, remain in the conference exerting his best efforts to ameliorate the conditions along the lines indicated.

Meanwhile the war department is pushing its preparations for the complete evacuation of China by American forces, save only the legation guard, and it is now stated that everything will be in readiness to embark Gen. Chaffee's army at Taku for Manila on May 30.

Not a word has been received from Mr. Rockhill at Pekin for the last three days. Consequently there is no official confirmation of the Pekin report that the Chinese government has finally refused Russia's proposition as to Manchuria.

Bursting of That 13-inch Shell.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The navy department has received an official report on the bursting of a shell from one of the Kentucky's guns. The report says the explosion occurred at the instant the shell left the gun, so that the full force of the concussion was not conveyed to the gun. It was sufficient, however, to do some damage to the forward part of the weapon and for two inches around the inner muzzel the rifling is entirely flattened out. This, however, does not cripple the gun in any way and there will be no necessity for repairing it. It was one of the big 13-inch guns of the Kentucky and the shell which exploded weighed something over 1,100 pounds. The shell was one of those furnished by private concerns.

Listing Steel Corporation Stock.

New York, Special.—The stock list committee of the stock exchange has recommended and the governing committee voted to list the new shares of the United States Steel corporation. At present the application for formal listing asks the privilege for only $10,000 of stock, $5,000,000 of the common and $5,000,000 of the preferred.

Death of a Benefactor of His Race.

Philadelphia, Special.—Wm. R. Warner, a widely known manufacturing chemist, died in this city Friday. Mr. Warner was the first man to manufacture sugar coated pills and to introduce licorice tablets. He was distant relative of George Washington, and his art collection included over 100 portraits of Washington.

Strike in Cotton Mills.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—A special to The Observer says that a general strike of all the operatives in the textile mills of the south will be ordered unless the demands of President Gompers for a ten hour day is acceded to by the Riverside mills, at Danville, Va. The general strike will be ordered on May 1.

Newsy Notes.

France has ordered the construction of 20 additional submarine boats.

J. G. A. Leishman, our Minister to Turkey, was received by the Sultan with great ceremony.

Prosecution of 60,000 defaulters under the Vaccination act has begun at Leicester, England.

There have been 315 cases of bubonic plague at Cape Town and 107 deaths, including 22 Europeans.

The condition of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, French Premier, is alarming. Another abscess has formed in his throat.

About 5,000 striking dock laborers presented themselves for work at Marseilles and 4,000 were employed.

The Buckeye Match Company, with $200,000 capital, has been organized at Akron, O., to fight the Trust.

Wm. J. Murtagh, former proprietor of the National Republican and one of the best known citizens in the District of Columbia, died in Washington City from the effects of an apoplectic stroke sustained last Monday.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, who lives at Charlotte, N. C., will probably decline an invitation to attend the Confederate reunion at Memphis, Tenn., because of failing health.

FURTHER TESTIMONY

Given In the Now Celebrated Rice Will Case.

MURDERER TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF

The Former Valet of the Murdered Millionaire Relates His Story in Court.

New York, Special.—Charles F. Jones, the valet-secretary of Wm. Marsh Rice, the rich Texan, resumed the giving of testimony in the proceedings against Albert T. Patrick, who is charged with causing Rice's death in order to obtain possession of his property by means of a will, deeds and checks, which it is alleged, were forged.

Jones began the day by relating that on Monday, the day following Rice's death, four men, who represented themselves to be lawyers, called at the flat and asked questions concerning the circumstances surrounding the death. Jones told Patrick he thought these men were detectives. On Tuesday afternoon he was taken to police headquarters, where he was questioned. He found Patrick also at police headquarters. Patrick told Jones he had destroyed the will witnessed in Patrick's office and a number of bogus letters written on the will matter. On this occasion, Jones testified Patrick asked when Rice had last been given mercury. "I told him on Thursday," Jones said. "Patrick then told me there would not be any traces of that left in the system at the time of the autopsy and that the embalming fluid would kill all traces of the oxalic acid, which was a vegetable poison."

The so-called "Patrick will" was then brought up. Jones said he had told Patrick that the provisions for Rice's relatives in the will which was destroyed the day following Rice's death were too small and that it would be impossible to get it probated. Patrick, Jones said, then had the so-called "Patrick will" drawn. Jones said before he was locked up he made a statement which was entirely fictitious and of which he could not recall even the most salient features.

Jones then told how Mr. House had been appointed lawyer of both Patrick and himself. From here Jones passed to his attempt to commit suicide. "On the day before the attempt was made," said Jones, "Patrick and I had a talk in the reception room at the Tombs. Patrick wanted me to shoulder the responsibility for the time. I told him I would not confess unless I could tell a straight story. I said I would rather kill myself on account of the disgrace of the thing. Patrick said this might be the best thing for us both and said he would kill himself, too. He said he had a small knife in his cell. The knife would do for one and he would try to get some carbolic acid from Mr. Potts. He gave me the knife. I put it in my shoe and took it to my cell. Later, Potts called. Patrick told me Potts would not get him the poison. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after I had gotten the knife I sat in my cell writing some letters and preparing for the end. Just then I was called to the district attorney's office. While there I made a confession. I was brought back to my cell in the evening and at about 4 o'clock in the morning I tried to cut my throat." Jones then told of being taken to Bellevue and there making a new confession. The new confession is the one on which his present testimony is based.

Jones explained what he meant when he said that Patrick did not wish to live until Monday, as on that day a draft would be payable. The witness said that a week or so before the death of Rice certain oil wells in Texas in which he was interested were destroyed by fire. Rice resolved to rebuild them and bound himself to provide nearly $200,000 for the rebuilding. On the strength of this the oil well people drew for $25,000, the draft being payable on Monday, September 24, Jones testified again today that Patrick wished to avoid the payment of this money. "I said," the witness continued, "on Saturday that the old man would probably drop off. Patrick said we could not rely on that but had to get him out of the way the next day."

Heavy Snow Storm at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—Pittsburg was Wednesday the centre of a snowstorm that began early in the morning, continuing with great force until after doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage, it rendered practically useless for a time every electric wire in the city, suspended all street car travel and in the early hours isolated the city from the outside world. Heavy rain fell before the storm came and all reports from up the river points to rising streams which may bring about a flood here and below.

China Declines to Sign.

Pekin, By Cable.—The Chinese government has formerly notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention. "It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the empire's history and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all."

TAKES THE OATH.

Aguinaldo Swears Allegiance to United States.

PROPOSES TO BE A GOOD CITIZEN.

Chief of the Filipino Insurgents Subscribes to General McArthur's Oath—May Help Make Peace.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The War Department today received information from General MacArthur that Aguinaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States under the terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur by direction of the President. The news came to the Department in the following cablegram:

"Since arrival at Manila, Aguinaldo has been at Malacanan, investigating conditions in the archipelago. He has relied almost entirely upon the instructive advice of Chief Justice Arellano. As a result, today he subscribed and swore to the declaration on page 11 of my annual report.

MacARRTHUR."

The oath referred to is as follows: "I, ——, hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all so called revolutionary governments in the Philippine Islands and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America therein. I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to that government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of the said islands and will not, either directly or indirectly, hold correspondence with or give intelligence to an enemy of the United States, nor will I abet, harbor or protect such enemy; that I impose upon myself these voluntary obligations without any mental reservations, or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

General MacArthur's dispatch contained much more than was given to the public. The portion withheld related to the future disposition of Aguinaldo and made suggestions as to what the late chief of the insurrection might accomplish. No official statement could be obtained as to what finally would be done with the prisoner, but it was emphatically stated that he would be held for the present, but would be granted all possible immunity consistent with existing conditions.

General MacArthur has hopes that a great deal may be accomplished through Aguinaldo. During the time he has been a prisoner he has been made quite a favorable impression upon General MacArthur. It has been suggested that under the terms of the notice of amnesty, the prisoner should be set at liberty at once but there is a provision in the amnesty proclamation which says that those who have violated the laws of war are excepted from its terms. Whether or not General MacArthur has satisfied himself that Aguinaldo has not violated the laws of war cannot be stated, as the prisoner would be permitted to take the oath pending an investigation of his past conduct. Aguinaldo, having been the head of the insurrection, undoubtedly can be held until further investigation is made or until circumstances which surround the situation in the Philippines make it advisable to release him outright or therwise dispose of him. These conditions and the general situation and Aguinaldo's relation to them were the subject of General MacArthur's dispatch and are being considered by the authorities who will have the final disposition of the matter.

The news of Aguinaldo's action was received with evident satisfaction by the War Department and the opinion was expressed that good results would follow among those who have been still holding out against the United States. 'A'guinaldo's taking the oath of allegiance," said one member of the cabinet today, "emphasizes the importance of his capture. It makes more clear that the insurrection has about reached its end and foreshadows the early complete general acceptance of United States sovereignty and authority. Only a comparatively small number of Filipinos are still in arms and the effect of Aguinaldo's action on them is abvious. From now on we will press forward organizing the best government we can suited to the needs of the Philippines. Aguinaldo's submission will have a considerable bearing in his favor in the determination of the matter of what to do with him. That will not be decided for some time and General MacArthur and the Philippine commission meantime will deliberate carefully over the question before reaching any conclusion. Should the capture and submission of the Filipino chieftain mark the beginning of the end in the Philippines, as is expected, the effect upon the American naval representation in Asiatc waters will be a very considerable reduction of our naval force in the East. There are at present about 57 of our naval vessels on the Asiatic station. A good many of them now will be sent home to form nuclei for new squadrons. It is possible that the European station with headquarters in the Mediterranean will be revived, and also that the re-creation of the old South Pacific station will follow."

Harrison Elected Mayor of Chicago.

Chicago, Special.—Carter H. Harrison has been re-elected mayor of Chicago for the second term and will next week commence his third term as the chief executive of the city. His total plurality over Judge Elbridge Hanecy, the Republican nominee, will be in the Republican nominee is 28,257 votes. The total vote of the city, is Harrison 156,852; Hanecy 128,695; Harrison's plurality 28,257.

RURAL FREE LIBRARIES.

Supt. of Public Instruction Prepares Rules.

One of the most important movements that has been inaugurated in an educational way in North Carolina in many a day is that for rural public school libraries now developing in a very gratifying way in accordance with an act of the General Assembly under the opertion of which the State contributes $10 each to as many as ten districts in a county, provided each district raises an additional $10, and secures a donation of $10 from the county commissioners.

A large number of schools in the county districts of more than a dozen counties have already notified the Superintendent of Public Instruction that they have complied with the requirements of the law and want the $10 from the State.

The act under which the libraries are being established provides that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare the rules and regulations subject to which the libraries shall be conducted.

General Toon, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, has lost no time in preparing these rules and in fact has wielded a very effective influence in the rapid organization of the various libraries. General Toon issued the following letter together with general library rules to the county superintendents of public instruction, towit:

Dear Sir:—I send you by this mail, under separate cover, copies of the law in relation to the establishment of public libraries and the rules and regulations for their management.

Permit me to urge upon you to see that every possible safeguard be thrown around the custody of the books. When the bill was before the General Assembly, a number of the members expressed the fear that the proper care would not be taken of the books. If the officials will give this matter their careful attention, they can show that there need be no further apprehension on this account. In many of the great libraries, the loss of books is infinite simally small. There is no reason why small libraries in the country cannot be managed as well as large libraries in the city.

Women are eligible to appointment as purchasers of books as local managers, and as librarians.

You will note that the authority to select books is left to the discretion of the person who is appointed to perform that duty for all the libraries that may be established in any county. In counties where several libraries are established, it may be well for the purchaser to buy different books for the various libraries with a view to exchange, as is provided in the act.

If the purchaser of books in any county should desire to have any suggestions as to the choice of books, I shall be glad to submit upon application, lists suitable for such libraries.

Very truly yours,

T. F. TOON,

Rules and Regulations Governing Libraries for the Public Schools in Rural Districts under Acts of 1901:

The purchaser of books shall not turn over the books until a book case shall have been provided without expense to the public. The case must be of good material and furnished with a substantial lock. The doors may be of wood or of glass. The case should be not less than three feet high, three feet wide, and one foot deep in the clear. There should be not less than three shelves, each about one-half inch thick. The distance from the bottom of the case to the lower shelf could be 10 inches, from the second to the third shelf to the top of the case 8 inches. White pine should not be used for the case for shelving.

The purchaser of the books, when he turns over the books shall furnish to the local manager a full and complete list of the books in a blank book, and said entry book shall remain in the possesson of the local manager.

The local manager shall, upon the receipt of the books, enter in a blank book the title of each book and author and publisher, and said book shall remain in the library. He shall appoint a librarian and shall designate the place at which the library shall be kept. During the session of the school the library may be kept in the school house, but the library shall not remain in the school house during the months that the school is not in session. If the local manager may deem it best to have the library located at some point other than the school house while the school is in session he shall so order.

Gigantic Railway Deal.

New York, Special.—Reports that huge railroad combinations are in process of formation have been widely circulated here. Detailed statements concerning the plan already published looking to the combination af all the great railway systems of the United State under the control of one company were given, but as a general thing prominent railroad officials and bankers declined to discuss the matter. According to all accounts the enterprise involved the greatest combination of capital known in the history of finance.

Cases Nol Prossed.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Special.—The registrars and other citizens indicated in the Federal Court at Greensboro Monday. This means that the cases have been nol prossed. This is the result of the conference of the lawyers for the prosecution and defendants, held in Greensboro Wednesday night.

Stray Shots.

No, Maude, dear, colored card players do not carry razers because it is necessary to cut for the deal.

LABOR WORLD.

Musicians in Reading, Penn., have organized a union.

A textile labor union has been organized at Ephrata, Penn.

In Chicago the metal polishers have established a co-operative shop.

The wages of iron workers in Scotland will be reduced ten per cent.

Coal operators at Lick Run, W. Va., will try to use none but non-union men.

President Mitchell will be asked to settle the strike in the Indiana soft coal district.

There are 30,000 coal miners idle in Scotland owing to the strike for an eight-hour day.

Coal hoisting engineers at Massillon, Ohio, want an eight-hour day, and threaten a strike.

Indiana glass manufacturers will close all their plants from May 11 until late in the fall.

New York City bank clerks are organizing for instruction by exchange of personal experiences.

The strike of dockers at Naples, which began in sympathy with the Marseilles strike, has come to an end.

Blast furnace operators of Youngstown, Ohio, have yielded to employes' demand for twenty cents a day increase.

Five thousand cotton mill operatives at Danville, Va., have refused to accept an eleven-hour day from April to October.

The Washerwomen's and Scrubwomen's Union, at Reading, Penn., organized some time ago with twenty-seven members, has concluded to disband, the members having lost all interest in the association.

Labor Union No. 30, of the National Union of Brewery Workmen, at New York City, reported that one of its members had been suspended for joining the National Guard. No explanation of this action was given in the report.

The segregation of alleged "dull" pupils, as proposed by a Chicago educator, would be irrational and unjust, even if it were not impracticable, for the reason that the average "dull" pupil is not dull. He simply does not respond to a fixed, inflexible course of instruction that takes no account of varying temperaments and mental endowments. The rational remedy is to be found in a teacher who has tact enough and sympathy enough and intelligence enough to adapt her instruction each day to the "dull" pupil as well as the bright pupil.

Greensboro Female College,

NORTH CAROLINA,

Devoted to the Education of Young Women.

LARGE FACULTY OF 12 SPECIALTISTS.

Schools of Music, Art, Elocution. Business and Literary Courses

Charges Moderate—Board $10 Per Month.

Well equipped Laboratories for Individual Work, Library of more than 7.000 volumes for Reference and General Reading.

College Building Heated by Steam, Lighted by Electricity.

Situated in the Center of a Campus of Forty Acres.

Elevation 800 feet above sea level. Health record unsurpassed.

Send for Catalogue.

DRED PEACOCK, President.