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THE EXTRA SESSION.

The first message of President McKinlev to the Fifay-fifth Congress, which he will send to that body when it convenes, in obedience to his proclamation, on Monday next, will be an interesting document. It is possible to anticipate its tenor, if not its terms, from some of the speeches delivered by M.jor McKinley upon his front porch in Canton during last fall's campaign, as well as from what has become well known as to his chief purpose in calling the extra session.

Without doubt the President will address Congress with his usual vigor and felicity of expression upon the subject of the revenue. He will probably rehearse the facts as to the deficit in the treasury income since the enactment of the present revenue law. He will review the business depression and industrial paralysis of the past three years, and he will appeal to the representatives of the people to make it no longer necessary to increase the public debt in time of peace. He may well present the effect of a recurrent deficit in the National treasury upon domestic business, and he may fitly recommend that in providing revenue sufficient for the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered, the tax levying power of the Congress be exercised so as to afford just protection to home industries.

It will be the duty of Congress to respond promptly to this appeal. More revenue or more bonds is the alternative that will confront that body at the outset; and this naked choice is emphasized by the stagnant condition of all business and the actual suffering of the unemployed. A great and solemn duty devolved upon the Republican majority in the House and afterward upon the Republican Senators and their promised allies. The country looks to that party for relief, and with fidelity to the principles which are the cause of its existence and in accord with its splendid history, every representative of that party is expected "to do his duty." That public sentiment welcomes with eagerness convening of the extra session is an indication of the popular faith in the new administration and of the popular conviction that the restoration of National prosperity will be assured through the restoration of an honest National balance-sheet before the end of this fiscal

There are signs that Congress will address itself to its task with promptness and zeal. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, it is now announced, have practically completed the new tarifi bill, and soon after that committee has been appointed by Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley will be able to report the perfected measure to the House. No long debate will be necessary. The bill has not been difficult to frame, because only a few schedules of the present customs law have needed radical change for the purpose of adequate revenue and just protection. It is possible to send the measure to the Senate within a month, and then the pressure of public opinion may be relied upon to spur that sometimes dilatory branch of the National Legislature into action that need not impair either its dignity or its con-

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

It is not the purpose of this article to speak of the mistakes of the last General Assembly, but to call the attention of the public to some steps that were made, in my humble opinion, in the right direction along the line of education. It is sembly had opportunities along this line as no General Assembly has had for years. Never within my memory has there been such a cry come up to the General Assembly for the advancement of our educational system.

This cry did not come simply from the press of the State. All honor to the press of the State for what it has done to stir our people on this subject of education. There is no greater power for good or evil than the press of our State. It is is a fact worthy of notice that while newspaper men are divided as to politics, as to religion, as to higher education, but on the subject of popular education the press of the State seems to be almost a unit for movement forward. As stated above, the cry for advancement not only came from the press, but it came from masses of people, from the honest yeomonry, the backbone of the State. It came from laborers in our various manufacturing establishments, from the workshops, from stores and from the mountains to the sea, all over our great State. Thus we see the General Assembly had opportunity to act, and we think it has acted right nobly. When the people of North Carolina demand action on any subject, then and not till then may we expect action. It takes more than an act of the General Assembly to make progress in education or to make progress in any retorm movement of our State. What is that something that turns the log-cabin school-house into a well built, well ventilated medern school-house? What is that something that drives dis tilleries and liquor saloons out of a community or town? What is that something that makes it a shame and disgrace for a man to get drunk? What is that something whose power is greater than the power of glittering armies? In my humble opinion that power is public sentiment. Since the power of public sentiment is so great then, how important it is to have public sentiment in the right direction. It is the main object of this article to call upon the press and the Let there be found men and women in there be activity when the time comes to vote for local taxation. Let the people know that it is possible for their respective communities to have good schools.

Show how much better it is for society of the young, for the happiness of the older and for the general welfare of all classes and conditions of people. Let the heads of families sit down and count the cost of sending one child to school ten months, and compare this cost with what they may do for much less cost, not only | to help themselves, like individuals, they for their one child, but all their children and their neighbor's children, by uniting in having a local tax for schools. We realize that the work is great; that pub-lic sentiment must be educated more and

more upon this subject. We call upon all the friends of public education of whatsoever name or de-

ment. We realize that the advancement must be slow, but we hope and trust that we are on the eve of advancement. We are a careful people, we do not take hold of new things as fast as some of the American people in other States, but when the people of North Carolina do act, do step forward to advocate any cause, there is no uncertainty as to what they will do for the cause.

Let all the friends of education endeavor to show to our people that the local taxation feature of our public school system is the only solid rock upon which the system can rest. Let them see what local taxation has done and is doing for all the great school systems of such States as Massachusetts, New York, and other States. When public sentiment sees and realizes that local taxation will make our school system what it should be, then, and no till then, will C. H. MEBANE, we have it. Superintendent Public Instruction.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Two days last week the House of Representatives at Raleigh was the scene of great excitement, turmoil and strife. The cause was the attempt to pass the Senate substitute lease bill. The friends of the substitute were in the majority, and the advocates of the original House bill, which annulled the lease, adopted filibustering tactics to prevent the pas-sage of the substitute. Feeling ran high, men's blood got stirred, and consequently there was much disorder, confusion and strife. The Democratic papers and politicians are making a great fuss about the affair. They assert that it is disgraceful, and shows that Republicans and Populists are a bad lot, and unfit to govern.

Now the truth of the matter is that it proves nothing except that the respective sides were intensely in earnest, and determined to win in any way. Democrats were into the row, and made more noise than anybody else according to numerical strength. Such scenes occur at times in almost every legislative body. About two years ago the Indiana Legislature was the scene of a small sized riot. A year ago, the Governor of Kentucky had to call out the militia in order to keep obstreperous members of the General Assembly and lobyists in subjection. Ten years ago, the Democratic portion of the Ohio Legislature chartered a car and left the State in order to kill a bill to which that party was opposed. And we all remember the bluffing and blustering and bulldozing and riotous scenes which occurred in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress. The North Carolina House of Representatives, on those memorable days last week, was a tame affair compared to that of the National House of Representatives of the Fiftyfirst Congress.

No Republican should be disturbed by the criticism of Democratic politicians. These dilatory tactics may be wrong, but they are employed by all legislative bodies in all the world. The scenes of confusion and disorder may be regretted, but they are the necessary consequents of filibustering, and the struggle between

out victor. We do not care a snap about those wild and riotous proceedings so far as they are supposed to reflect on our party. The defeat of the dispensary bill for Buncombe county will lose us more votes in this county alone than a dozen days of wild disorder and confusion will in the whole state.—State Register.

Education and Hon. James H. Young-\$37,000 for Colored Institutions.

The man whose life is spent in the intellectual and moral elevation of his fellow-man, and especially in laying broad and deep foundations for a wholesome and substantial development of the young builds an imperishable monument to his memory, to be kept sacred through future generations, and thus hands down worthy incentives to the youth of his race. The educational records of the Legislature of 1897, and the colored men who sat in it, will stand out in bold relief-glorious and ennobling in the annals of our State's history—as the future of North Carolina unfolds itself to the world. Not least among these benefactors of mankind, and especially to the colored race, stands the record of Hon. Jas. H. Young, noble and worthy of his constituency and the metropolitan county of the State. The following appropriations were made very largely through the efforts of Mr. Young: \$23,000 to the Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, no doubt true that the last General As- | and a bill giving \$4,000 additional to the seven colored Normal Schools, located in different sections of the State.

A bill to equalize the money appropriated to the "Normals" so that in the future each "Normal" will get \$2,000 a

Mr. Young also got through a measure which provides for a colored doctor to attend the patients at the Colored Deaf. Dumb and Blind Institution, which has heretofore been done by a white physi-

Another bill of Mr. Young's provides \$5,000 for the better training of public school teachers. This act of itself is worthy of the record of any man.

He also secured a measure by which \$50,000 worth of bonds can be issued by the city of Raleigh for the purpose of improving the school facilities in Raleigh township. The colored people are to be, in a large measure, the recipients of this blessing, as we understand a first-class brick school building will be erected and equipped with modern conveniences for them. These measures will be of untold blessings to our children.

Mr. Young was an active member of the Committee on Education and assisted not only in securing appropriations for higher education, but did much to help the public schools. Section 2551 of the public school law has heretofore allowed the county boards of education to apportion two-thirds of the funds and keep back one-third for other purposes. Many of our schools have doubtless been deprived of large sums of money under this law. Mr. Young has succeeded in getting this feature changed so there can be no discrimination on account of condition or race. Every public school committeeman and teacher should feel gratified for this change. He also succeeded in getting an additional \$5,000 for the colored A. and M. College at Greensboro, which makes about \$12,000 which the State now gives this school.

His committee on education succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$50,000 for the public schools of North Carolina. friends of popular education all over our | This fund will be used as a supplemental State to arouse public sentiment more fund to stimulate and encourage any itself or otherwise raise a certain amount, every county in North Carolina to advo- say fifty dollars or one hundred dollars, cate the new school law. Explain to the To this will be given an equal amount by people what it may and what it will do the State. In other words, one dollar for them and for their children. Let will be given from the State treasury for will be given from the State treasury for every dollar raised in any school district. This will be of untold blessings to any section that may be interested in educational progress. The history of the educational progress of our country and the civilized world vindicate the wisdom of this act. It is confidently hoped that North Carolina will soon take advanced steps under the advantages offered in this bill in stimulating local taxation—for without communities do something

> never can rise. Mr. Young and his committee on education did much to improve and raise the standard of public education in the State. In the future there will be no third-grade teachers.

Our distinguished Representative of Wake was an honored member of the nomination, of whatsoever faith or creed, following committees: Finance; Judito help carry on this great and noble | ciary; Education; Blind Institutions; work. We do not expect rapid move- Printing; Election and County Govern-

ment; and was Secretary of the Repub-

We do not desire to offer any comments upon the excellent record of our representative. What man of color has ever done more in one session? History speaks for itself, and therefore we have nothing to

In some future article we shall hope to present the records of other worthy Representatives of our race.

A WITNESS.

Senator W. Lee Person Entertained at a Grand Reception in Goldsboro.

On Wednesday eve, March 10, 1897, the Reception Club of Goldsboro tendered to Senator Person, and such of the other colored members of the General Assembly as were pleased to put in their appearance, a grand reception in honor of the record made by them in the recent Legislature. Though the rain fell in torrents, it did not nor could not dampen the enthusiasm of the guests in their desire to do honor to whom honor is due. Our hall, though thought to be spacious allow tramps and vagrants to be sent to enough, proved to be taxed to its utmost capacity, and but for the rain would not capital cases (does not apply to all have accommodated the guests.

At about 10 p. m., Senator Person, accompanied by his wife and Mr. Frank Battle, entered amid cheers, then introductions and hand shaking were the order for some time. Mrs. Person, being one of Goldsboro's society belles some ten years ago, met many of her old friends and mates, and it took some time for them in true female fashion to exchange their peculiar greetings.

Prof. Sumner, of the welcone committee, and also master of ceremonies, introduced Rev. P. W. Russell, who delivered the welcome address, and was followed by Prof. W. S. Hagan, who spoke in high terms of commendation and praise of the Senator and his colleagues, and assured them that the colored people of Goldsboro were wedded to them, and would ever honor them for the record made for their race in the General Assembly of the State.

Senator Person was then called upon, and responded in a manner fitting to the occasion; expressed himself as unworthy of such high honor, but would receive it if the people of Goldsboro thought him worthy. He also expressed himself as pleased in having helped to pass several bills that would especially benefit our race—among them the appropriation for the training of colored teachers in pedagogics and the art of teaching; but regretted that his pet bill for the protection of the morals of our colored ladies was defeated.

Mr. Battle was next called upon, who spoke in praise of the beauty of our females in Goldsboro, and said that the women of our race, though denied the suffrage, was a prime factor in the Republican party. But we know why Mr. Battle said so much for the ladies—he is a widower.

Other distinguished gentlemen were resent, but time would not allow them the privilege to express themselves. Rev. C. Dilliard moved that a vote of vote for this once, and did it with pleasure, being much amused at Prof. Sumner's facetious remarks concerning it. The hour now having arrived to satisfy the inner man, the tables were prepared, and the guests seated themselves around, and the Committee of Arrangements began bringing in waiters laden with cake and ice cream, wine and candies, until the cravings of the inner-man were satisfied, and then all spent a few moments in friendly gossip, as no people know better than we how to do, and then betook ourselves home to lie down to pleasant dreams.

Yours truly, B. H. HOGANS.

Dear Bro. Young :-I wish to say one or two things about the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, its work and the general aspect for the future. This is the thirtieth year since the organization of this great body. The next meeting will be held with the Ebenezer Baptist Church, of Charlotte, N. C. Dr. C. L. Davis and his congregation will have everything in grand order for this meeting. When we take a retrospective view of the Convention and its work for thirty years we can see the great hand of God at work. See the little band of brethren in the (then) little town of Goldsboro, in 1867, a few in number, yet filled with zeal and faith, They called the meeting to order and asked God to rule and govern them. Among the few in the organization we may name Revs. A. B. Williams, Joseph Baysmore, A. N. Buck, and others, who now sleep in Jesus. We may now name Rev. C. Johnson, one of the members that still lives. But, oh, how things have changed. Then we had no church buildings of any note; no large congregations; no ministers of experience; a very little education among the race; but one thing we had, and that was a heart true and devoted to God, as they understood re-

ligion of that day. The union among ministers made it the duty of each minister in preaching, to share the sermon with his brother minister, and each were allowed one hour. I can remember once in Newbern when four preachers were in the pulpit; it was my pleasure to listen to all of them. They all had the same text, Ezekiel i. 16: "A wheel in the middle of a wheel." Each one tried to improve on the sermon of his predecessor, and they made things wheel for three hours and a half. The last preacher made such improvement that he closed in half of his time. All of those ministers have long since gone to heaven. And from year to year the

work is going on. We can be thankful for our Shaw University, for the great co-operation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the co-operation with our white brethren of the South; thankful for our bright lights in Zion, Drs. A. W. Pegues, P. F. Maloy, N. F. Roberts, C. S. Brown, J. A. Whited, S. H. Witherspoon, S. N. Vass, A. B. Vincent, J. J. Worlds, C. L. Davis, A. Shepherd, and others. We thank God for the Hon. James H. Young, for the GAZETTE; this great paper that informs us of the public doings and shapes the sentiments and leads the nation on to victory and a glorious triumph. We are thankful for our seat in the State Legislature and for our seat in the Congress of these United States. But above all let us be thankful for the one hundred and fifty thousand Baptists in North Carolina, for our churches, our ministers, teachers and with a bright anticipation of a victory and a grand meeting with the brethren in Charlotte in October, 1897

F. R. HOWELL. REIDSVILLE, N. C., March 1, 1897. Dear Bro. Editor: You have not heard from me through your paper since my lot has been cast in this town (Reidsville, N. C.), as pastor of the First Baptist church. We moved here the 2d of January. Since that time we have been hard at work in church and Sunday-school.

Both of the dopartments are very fine. There are some very good people in this town. I am glad to say that my church owns a portion of them. They will take care of a pastor straight if he is all right. When I moved here, they found me with all good things, lasting me to the present.
On Saturday I received a very nice hat
from one of the members to wear to the inauguration of President-electMcKinley. I leave to-night for Washington. Yours in Christ, GEO. W. MOORE.

Buy your groceries of B.W. Upchurch, and you will save money.

Some of the New Made Laws.

At the session of the Legislature just ended the following were the principal

acts ratified : To appropriate \$50,000 of State Board of Education Fund to stimulate local taxation for schools in rural districts; to restore to the State control of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad; to give deputy clerks of court power to probate deeds and conveyances; to allow express matter to be carried on Sunday trains; to promote the oyster industry; the fellow-servant act, making railways liable for employes' injuries; to annul the charter of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad; to extend time for the settlement of the State debt; to provide for additional county commissioners; to make changes in the seventh and eighth Congressional districts; to prescribe style of barbed wire fences along hedgeways; to forbid State banks having under \$100. 000 capital, from lending over one-tenth of their capital to one person or corporation; also to make stockholders liable; to counties); to prevent minors from en-tering bar, billiard rooms and bowling alleys; to prevent working of female convicts on public roads or on chain-gangs; to prohibit use of "fillers" in commercial fertilizers; revenue and machine acts; the "omnibus" liquor bill, prohibition near some 300 churches; to purchase Moore's Creek Battle Ground, also portrait of Vance; to protect coal miners and provide for inspection of mines by State Labor Commissioner; to elect and pay salary of Superintendent of Health; appropriating \$5,000 additional to University; \$12,500 to State Normal and Industrial College; \$4,000 more to Colored Normal School; \$5,000 to Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, and same amount to the one at Greensboro; to regulate procuring of bodies for dissection; to create a short form of agricultural lien; to locate the line between North Carolina and Tennessee; to fix the time for holding courts in the fifth, sixth and seventh districts; to increase and regulate revenue; to increase the power of the Railroad Commission; to exempt all fraternal benevolent associations from tax; to provide for new building at the deaf-mute school at Morganton; for school for white blind at Raleigh; and for negro deaf-mutes and blind at Raleigh; to provide for the maintenance of hospitals for the insane; to give new charters to the hospitals for the insane and to take control of them and the penitentiary out of the hands of the Democrats; to protect school entertainments from rowdies; to appropriate \$5,000 for the colored teachers' training school; to as may in its judgment be helpful in require officers and directors of all banks. railroads, etc., chartered by the Legislature, to take an official oath; to create a separate board of trustees for the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh; to prevent the introduction of the San Jose fruit scale and other fruit and crop pests; to provide for an exhibit at | county supervisors, at least one month thanks be tendered to Senator Person for the Tennessee Centennial; to allow before the regular annual county examhis immovable stand in the interest of sheriffs to collect arrears of taxes; to ination of teachers, full information as his race. The ladies were allowed to allow the State Treasurer to pay out ap- to the nature and character of the repropriations quarterly or semi-annually; to require railroad companies to redeem unsold mileage tickets; to appropriate \$50,000 for the general fund to encourage local schools; to fix fire insurance rates on farm risks (not to exceed those in Virginia); to furnish 250 convicts and surveyors to the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad; to allow the State convicts to be worked on the public roads between July 15 and March 1; forbidding adulteration of spirits of turpentine with kerosene oil; to make an itemized statement of account, properly verified, evidence of its correctness; to give \$1,000 additional to the Negro orphan asylum at Oxford; to give \$500 to the Elizabeth City Colored Normal and Industrial School; to amend the election law, abolishing State Supervisors: to require all county commissioners to meet on the first Monday in June and revise the jury lists; to give the Governor's Council power to make contracts for the State printing; to fix the pay of Registers of Deeds for recording election returns; to dollars, which shall be reported to the make embezzlement of funds by guardians' or administrators' embezzlement; to exempt undertakers who are funeral directors from jury duty; to prevent public drunkenness; to fix the time for qualification of justices of the peace; to reduce fees on crop liens registration; to make land grants valid, even when not registered in newly-created counties; to

> prevent "overhead" fire insurance, that is writing of policies in companies not licensed in the State by agents here. SCHOOL LAWS. To incorporate Hyatt Academy; to establish graded schools at Monroe; to incorporate Mt. Moriah Academy; to amend school law for Littleton; to incorporate Hodges' School in Davie; to have graded schools at Hickory; to allow graduates of Asheville Female Normal School to teach in public schools without examination; to incorporate Hominy Valley Institute; to incorporate trustees of St. Mary's School at Raleigh; graded schools at Wilmington; special tax in Wake Forest township; Whitsett Institute; graded schools at Chapel Hill; to allow Raleigh township to vote on \$50,000 school bonds; to amend the charter of Kittrell Colored Normal School; graded school at Hayesville; defining duties of local boards of colored normal schools; to incorporate Elizabeth Female College at Charlotte.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LAWS. To amend the charter of the Wadesboro Cotton Mill; to allow Cashie and Chowan Ralroad to hold 100,000 acres of land; amending the charter of the Roanoke Navigation and Water Power Company; incorporating the James Baker Lumber Company; to allow Charlotte to issue \$250,000 water works bonds; to let the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad straighten its tracks; to incorporate the North Carolina Land and Timber Company; to and biennially thereafter, elect a county allow Monroe to issue water works supervisor of schools, who shall be a pracbonds; to allow Concord to vote on improvement bonds; to allow Durham to for a courthouse; to incorporate the Williams-Fitzhugh Lumber Company; to incorporate Asheville Electric Company; to incorporate the Falls of Yadkin Power | and qualified. Company; to incorporate the Atlantic Development Company.

ROAD TAX LAWS. For Alamance, Wilkes, Macon, Madi- as many school districts as there are son, Rockingham, Yancey, Greene, Wilson, Wayne; Raleigh road district increased; Caldwell, Charlotte township, Chatham, Hertford, Sanford township (Moore county), White Oak township (Bladen county), Guilford, Haywood, Jackson, Nash, Cherokee, Washington,

Union, Tyrrell, Sampson. BANKS CHARTERED. Savings of Person, Bank of Pitt County, Bank of Littleton, Bank of Maxton, Cabarrus Savings, Bank of Green-ville, Levi Bank of Rutherford, Bank of Kinston, Tar River Bank of Rocky Mount, Commercial of McDowell, Bank of Brevard, Bank of Randolph, Chatham, Moore and Harnett (at Sanford), Mutual Aid and Banking Company of Newbern, American Trust and Sav-

STOCK LAWS. To turn stock loose three months in the year in Halifax county. RAILROAD CHARTERS REPEALED.

Goldsboro and Morehead. FISHERY LAWS.

To make the license \$2,500 for foreigners who use seines in the sounds; to prohibit the use of certain nets in Albemarle

Sound and its tributaries; to prohibit the use of Dutch or pound-nets in Neuse river.

TOWNS INCORPORATED. Roanoke Rapids, Oak Ridge, Redmon Dudley, Whittier, Winterville, Farmers', Collettsville, Hamlet, Robbinsville, Boyette, HardinCotton Mills, Star, Bridge water, Tillery, Williams.

CITY AND TOWN CHARTERS AMENDED. Asheville, Elizabeth City, Southern Pines, Spring Hope, Clyde, Pollocks-

INSURANCE COMPANIES CHARTERED. Farmers' Mutual, exempt from tax; incorporating the Underwriters of Goldsboro, Commonwealth, Newbern Mutual,

INSURANCE CHARTERS AMENDED. Carolina Mutual, fire; Southern Stock Mutual.

Tar River and Carolina: Winston-Salem Southbound, Snow Hill, Duplin and Wayne, Stone Mountain, Moore County and Western; Pinehurst Electric. Asheville and Biltmore Street Railway, Chatham Traction Company, Taxanny Company; Carolina, Chimney Rock and Tennessee; Carolina Southern Railway and Lumber Company, Lumber River, Harnett Central.

RAILWAY CHARTERS AMENDED, ETC. Fayetteville and Albemarle, Marienbad Springs, Lumberton and Lumber River. Cape Fear and Northern, Moore County and Western, Wilmington and Powellsville; Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk; Cosbie and Chowan, Atlantic and North Carolina, North Carolina and

TOWN CHARTERS REPEALED. Teachey's, West Asheville, Ruffin.

To give the Judge of the Western Criminal Circuit civil jurisdiction.

AN ACT TO REVISE AND IMPROVE THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA. The General Assembly of North Carolina

do enact: SECTION 1. The state board of education shall appoint biennially a state board of examiners, who shall consist of three professional teachers, and the state superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio the chair of said board.

SEC. 2. The state board of school examiners shall prepare and recommend to the public school teachers of the state, through the several county supervisors, a course of reading and professional study for teachers, and such outlines of methods of teaching and school government school-room work, and perform such other duties as are hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The state board of school examiners shall have power to grant firstgrade life certificates, which may be used in any county in the state, and shall furnish to the public, through the several quirements for such first-grade life certificates; it shall annually prepare and furnish to the several county supervisors a set of examination questions covering subjects required by law to be taught in the public schools of the state, which shall be submitted at the regular annual county examination of teachers in July to all applicants for a first-grade life certificate under such rules and regulations as the sfate board of school examiners may prescribe. The state board of school examiners shall examine and grade the papers of all applicants for a first-grade life certificate, and shall issue said certificate to such applicants as are properly quali-fied and justly entitled thereto, and all examination papers of applicants to whom first-grade life certificates shall have been granted under this act, shall be kept on file in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction: Provided, that each applicant for a firstgrade life certificate shall pay in advance to the county supervisor the sum of five county board of education and paid into the general school fund of the county: Provided further, that every first-grade life certificate, to continue valid and operative, shall be renewed by the state board of school examiners every five years, and before said board shall renew said certificate, it shall be accompanied with an affidavit of the teacher holding said cerrepeal the assignment act of 1895; to tificate, that he or she has been actually engaged in teaching school since receiving said certificate or since its last renewal, and no charge shall be made for

such renewal. SEC. 4. The meetings of the state board of school examiners shall be held at the call of the state superintendent of public instruction, and the members shall receive no compensation other than their traveling expenses and board while attending the meeting, an itemized state-ment of which shall be kept in the books of the state superintendent of public instruction.

SEC. 5. The office of county examiner is hereby abolished, to take effect on the first Monday in July, 1897.

SEC. 6. The board of county commissioners, together with the clerk of the superior court and the register of deeds of each county, shall on the first Monday in June, 1897, and triennially thereafter, elect three men of their county. of good business qualifications and known to be in favor public education, who shall constitute a county board of education, which board shall enter upon the duties of their office on the first Monday in July following their election, and shall assume all the powers and duties which the county commissioners now have regarding the public school matters of the

SEC. 7. The county board of education of each county, together with the clerk of the superior court and the register of deeds, shall on first Monday in July, 1897, tical school-teacher at the time of his election, or has at least one year's expeissue improvement bonds and buy water rience in teaching school, and who shall works; to allow Gastonia to vote \$25,000 be of good moral character and liberal education, and shall hold his office for a term of two years from the date of his election and until his successor is elected SEC. 8. The county board of education

> said school districts five intelligent men of good business qualificatious, who are known to be in favor of public education, who shall serve for two years from the date of their appointment, as school committeemen in said district and until their successors are elected and qualified. If a vacancy should at any time occur in said committee by death, removal or resignation, it shall be the duty of the county board of education to appoint a suitable person in said district to fill said vacancy until his successor is elected and qualified: Provided, however, that not more than three members of the said school committee shall belong to the same political party.
> SEC. 9. The school committee shall es-

tablish and locate in their district, schools for the white race and schools for the colored race, and in so doing shall consult the convenience of the white chil-dren in locating the schools for the whites and the convenience of the colored children in locating the schools for the cola greater number of schools for either | their district.

race than will give each school an average of fewer than sixty five pupils.

SEC. 10. The county board of education, together with the county supervisor, shall on the first Monday in January each year, apportion to the school fund of the county to the various school districts in said county, per capita, which apportionment shall be divided and reapportioned by the school committee to the various schools for the whites and colored of their district, in the manner hereinafter provided: Provided, that the county board of education, before apportioning the school fund to the various school districts, shall reserve as a contingent fund an amount sufficient to pay the salary of the county supervisor and per diem and expenses of the county board of education.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of school committee to distribute and apportion the school money of their district so as to give each school in their district, white and colored, the same length of school term, as nearly as may be each year, and in making such apportionment the said committee shall have proper regard for the grade of work to be done and the qualifications of the teachers required in each school, white and colored, within their district.

SEC. 12. The school committee of each district herein provided for, shall, before entering upon the duties of office, take the oath of office as now prescribed by law for school committeemen, and shall, as soon after their election and qualification as practicable, not to exceed thirty days, meet and elect from their number a chairman and secretary, and shall keep a record of their proceedings in a book to be kept by them for that purpose. The name and address of the chairman and secretary of each district committee shall be reported to secretary of the county board of education and recorded by him

in a book to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 13. The school committee of each district shall, on the second Monday in January each year, meet at such a place in their district as the chairman may designate for the purpose of apportioning the school fund of their district to the various schools, white and colored, in their districts in the manner hereinbefore provided for; and the other meetings of the committee for the purpose of selecting teachers for the schools in their district and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to their office shall be at such time and place as the

chairman may designate. SEC. 14. The school committee of each district are required to furnish to the county supervisor a census report of all the children, white and colored, of school age, in their district, and the blanks upon which said reports are to be made shall be furnished to the various school committees by the county supervisor on the first Monday in May each year, which report shall be duly verified under oath by at least one member of the committee, and returned to the county supervisor on or before the first Monday in June, each year, and any committee failing to comply with the provisions of this section, without just cause, shall be subject to

SEC. 15. All orders for the payment of teachers' salaries, for building, repairs, school furnishings, or for the payment of money for any purpose whatsoever, before it shall be a valid voucher in the hands of the county treasurer, shall be signed first by at least three members of the committee, then by the county supervisor, who shall place his seal upon it Provided, however, that no order shall be signed by the county supervisor for more money than is to the credit of that district for the fiscal year.

SEC. 16. The school committee of each district shall keep a book in which shall be kept an accurate account of all money received by them from the apportionment of the county school fund, and from all other sources whatsoever, and shall also keep an accurate account with each school in their district of the money apportioned by them to said school and received by the teacher from pay pupils, and the amount expended by the committee of said school for teachers' salaries

and all other purposes.

SEC. 17. The county board of education shall meet annually at the courthouse in the said county on the first Mondays in June, July, September and January, and may sit from day to day until such matters as may properly come before them are adjudicated, and may meet at such other times upon the call of the chairman of the board as may be necessary: Provided, that the compensation of the members of the said board UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. shall not exceed two dollars per diem and mileage as is now allowed to the board of county commissioners. Sec. 18. The county supervisor shall

be ex-officio the secretary of the county board of education, and shall see that all moneys belonging to the school fund are properly paid in to the treasurer and properly applied, and his further duties shall be to examine teachers, for which he shall require a fee in advance of one dollar on his regular examination days, which shall begin on the second Thursdays in July, September, November and April, every year, and for the examina-tion of teachers at any other time than above named he shall require of such applicants a fee of \$1.50, in advance, and all of said fees for examination both at the public and private examinations, shall be paid by the county supervisor to the treasurer of the county board of educasion to go to the general school fund of the county. The place for holding the examination of teachers shall be at the county seat, but other places in said county may be designated by the county supervisor when in his discretion it may be for the convenience of the teachers of his county

SEC. 19. Third-grade teachers' certificates are hereby abolished, and there shall be but two grades of teachers' certificates with the same requirements for the first grade and the second grade as are now required by law.

SEC. 20. The compensation of the county supervisor shall be not less than two dollars nor over three dollars per day for such days as he shall be actually engaged in the duties pertaining to his office, and he shall present monthly to the county board of education an itemized account with an affidavit attached, stating that the services therein charged have been in fact rendered, whereupon, if approved by the county board of education, the chairman of the board shall issue a warrant upon the treasury for the payment of each county, on the first Monday in July, 1897, shall divide their county into of the amount due the county supervisor for said services. SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the

county supervisor to advise with the teachers as to the best methods of inbiennially thereafter, elect in each of struction and school government, and to that end he shall keep himself thoroughly posted as to the progress of education in other counties, cities, and states; he shall have authority to correct abuses, and to this end he may, with the concurrence of a majority of the school committee of the district, suspend any teacher in said district who may be guilty of any immoral or disreputable conduct, or who may prove himself incompetent to discharge efficiently the duties of public school teacher, or who may be persistently neglectful of said duties. The county supervisor shall be required to visit the public schools of his county while in session, but under the direction of the county board of education, and shall inform himself of the condition and needs of the various schoo's within his jurisdiction.

SEC. 22. The school committee of any district, with the concurrence and approval of the county supervisor and the county board of education, may combine and use the funds of their district in ored: Provided, however, that there shall such manner as, in their judgment, may not be established in any school district unify and improve the school interests of

SEC. 28. The county board of education may provide for an institute for each race of at least one week's duration annually, to be conducted by the county supervisor or some practical educator well qualified to give instruction on the branches taught in the public schools and the best methods of teaching the same, and on the history and theory of education.

SEC. 24. In case the state superintend ent shall have sufficient evidence at any time that any county supervisor or any member of the county board of education is not capable of discharging, or is not discharging, the duties of his office as required by this act, or is guilty of immoral or disreputable conduct, he shall report the matter to the county board of education, which shall hear evidence in the case, and if, after careful investigation, they find sufficient cause for his removal, they shall declare the office vacant at once and proceed to elect his successor: Provided, however, that either party may appeal from the decision of the county board of education to the state board of education, which shall have full power to investigate and review the decision of the county board of education. The decision of the state board of education shall be final,

SEC. 25. In case the county supervisor shall have sufficient evidence at any time that any member of the district committee is not capable of discharging, or is not discharging, the duties of his office, he shall bring the matter to the attention of the county board of education, which shall thoroughly investigate the charges and shall remove said committeeman and appoint a successor, if sufficient evidence shall be produced to warrant his removal and the best interests of the schools in his district demand it.

SEC. 26. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any public school systems operating under special laws or charters, SEC. 27. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to interfere with the adoption of text-books for the public schools by the county board of education as is provided by law.

SEC. 28. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act, are hereby re-SEC. 29. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. In the General Assembly, read three

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in CYRUS THOMPSON. Secretary of State.

times and ratified this 6th day of March.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896. TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY "NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED." 4:12 P. M. DAILY-Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk to Chattanooga via. Sal-isbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville. Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville

on Keysville, except Sunday. At Greens-boro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (Limited) train for all points North and with main line train, No. 12, for Danville, Richmond and intermediate local stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem and with main line train, No. 25 Winston-Salem and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Co-lumbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and all points in Florida. Sleeping Car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with Sleeping Car for Augusta. "NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

11:45 A. M. DAILY-Solid train, censisting of Pullman Sleeping Cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfolk, arriving Norfolk 5:00 P. M. in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chespeake and Richmond S. S. Companies for all points north and east. north and east.
Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and in-

termediate stations on the Wilson and Fay-etteville Short Cut, daily, except Sunday, for Newbern and Morehead City, daily for Goldsboro, Wilmington and Intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. EXPRESS TRAIN. 8:50 A. M. DAILY—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points North.

3.00 P. M. DAILY-For Goldsboro and inter-LOCAL ACCOMMODATION.

2:00 A. M.—Connects at Greensboro for all points for North and South and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, At Sallsbury for all points in Western North Carolina. Knoxville, Tennessee, Cincinnati and Western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville. Athens, Atlanta and all points South. TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:05 P. M. DAILY ——From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points South. NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED. 4:12 P. M. DAILY—From all points east, Nor-folk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines. From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED.
11:40 A. M. DAILY—From New York, Washingron, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro,
Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

8:50 A. M. DAILY-From Goldsboro and in

7:20 A. M. DAILY—From Greensboro and all points North and South. Sleeping Car from Greensboro to Raleigh.
9:00 P. M. DAILY, except Sunday, from Goldsboro and all points East. Local freight trains also carry passengers. Pullman cars on night train from Raieigh

Pullman cars of English to Greensboro.

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