THE GAZETTE.

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GAZETTE, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 24, 1897.

The editor of the News and Observer, in an editorial, says: "Oue of the most intelligent negro educators in the Statesaid: 'It was a big mistake to have elected a single negro on the board of education in the State. It would have been better to have left them off the school committee. too. What the negro wants is a chance. The politicians have hurt his chance by clamoring for and getting petty places for petty negro politicians." The negro who uttered these words, if he sincerely believes them, is not an "intelligent educator," and is unfit to teach the children of any race. It is from just such cringing sycophants as this negro is, whoever he may be, that the race is caused to suffer so much. Because this mealy-mouth was in the presence of a bitter partisan who has been foaming at the mouth because negro manhood has been recognized on these boards and committee, he cringes and cowers like a whipped spaniel, and stultifies his weak manhood by denouncing men for doing the very thing he doubtless had asked and expected them to do. One essential thing the negro race needs is manhood to stand up under and all circumstances. ----

PENITENTIARY MANAGEMENT.

So different is the treatment given the prisoners in the Penitentiary under the present management of Superintendent John R. Smith from that given them by his Democratic predecessors that the Democratic newspapers are mad about it and as is their custom are trying to deceive and mislead the people about it. it printed in the daily papers and had re-So envious are they of the kind treat-

partisans here from every township to help him select the needed committeemen (all from the Democratic party if possible), and especially to see that no negro was put upon the committees. However this part of their work proved futile because Messrs. Bagwell and Ro-. berts believed in doing justice to all men regardless of "race, color or previous condition of servitude," and they voted to give the colored people representation, to the utter discomfiture of the Democratic horde

But Mr. Fleming, like the rabbit in the ter-baby case, soon showed them that he had another foot and at once offered the following clap trap resolution, and fell back in his chair with the comfiture of one who saw himself ten degrees nearer the halls of legislation:

"Whereas, it would be detrimental to the public school system to appoint colored men on the school committees to look after the interests of the white schools either in whole or in part.

"It is therefore resolved that such colored school committeemen as may be appointed are expressly appointed by the Board to assist in looking after the interests of the colored schools, and it is the opinion of this Board that such committeemen should not interfere with the control of the white schools either in the employment of teachers or otherwise."

Mr. Fleming did his legal ability no injustice whatever in offering the above r solution, for every one who knows him know that he is too able a lawyer to believe for a moment that such a resolution, if passed, would have any legal effect and, yet he also knew as everybody else dogs, that practically the white men will attend to the white schools and the colored men to the colored schools. To be perfectly plain and frank, we say it now and here, as every one else could see, that Mr. Fleming simply offered this resolution to place himself upon the platform which Josephus Daniels announced one day before-that of "white metal and white men" for 1898. Mr. Fleming was one of the gentlemen who we beat for the legislature last year, and he was the most anxious one of the three Democratic candidates to be elected, and was for all the planks in the Populist and Democratic platforms of that year. Messrs. Bagwell and Roberts let the resolution lie over until they had completed their work, and

then very promptly and properly voted it down. But that did not amount to a rows of pins with Mr. Fleming, as he had ceived the benefit of the partisan Demo

three county commissioners in control of all the public school moneys, the public school teachers (female as well as male) and the public school children, a negro man-no doubt a very worthy man of his race, but still a negro man. No white man worthy of his race will vote more power into the hands of a board so constituted.

The fact that other men antagonize local taxation for like reasons, shows the timeliness of the resolution offered by Mr. Fleming.

The new County Board of Education has made a spectacle of itself-a brilliant and harmonious spectacle. Just such a spectacle as one would have naturally expected from such monumental men as the Hon, Jay Hazy Bagwell, Prof. North Carolina Bruce (colored) and the Rev. Henry Whangdoodle Norris. The architecture and composition of

these men are on noble lines. The ebullition of gray matter in their craniums always manifests itself by a sound of revolving wheels, and their ornamentation is in perfection of the flamboyant Gothic. In short, these men are some of our most beautiful specimens, and never did they show to better advantage than during the past three days, when they have been hard at work appointing negro school committeemen to direct the affairs of the white schools of Wake county and choose teachers for the children of Anglo-Saxon parents. A glorious work this was, and most gloriously have they performed it ! And for it their names will be held in everlasting desecration by an ungrateful

generation. These appointments were completed ate yesterday afternoon, and the work fittingly crowned by voting down the following resolution introduced Monday by Mr. J. H. Fleming, the Democratic member of the Boards:

"Whereas, it would be detrimental to the public school system to appoint colored men on the school committees to look after the interests of the white schools either in whole or in part.

"It is therefore received that such colored school committeemen as may be appointed are expressly appointed by the Buard to assist in looking after the interests of the colored schools and it is the opinion of thit Board that such committeemen should not interfere with the control of the white schools either in the employment of teachers or otherwise."

This done they went home to breathe in peace, and rest their super-heated brains. They needed it-needed it badly. For three whole days they have thrown the whole prodigious candle power of their giant intellects into the work of enlightening the children of Wake county and defeating the "local taxation" election. Thus far, though, no light has ap peared from these great efforts-only much smoke and a very bad odor-everywhere except in Cary township, where •they didn't get any "nigger."

There may not be an excessive load of gray matter in the gray poll of the Hon. Buck Adams, but he has had the good taste and the good sense to keep this bril liant Board from putting a negro committeemen over the white schools of his township. Good for you, Buck! * * In the campaign of 1892 and 1896 we heard a great deal about the unwillingness of the Democratic party to let the people rule. On many a stump it was said: "Why, they wont even let you vote for school committeemen. They are appointed by court house rings." Well, Democratic rule has been succeeded by the rule of Republicans and their allies. Do the new powers let "the people vote for school committeemen?" Are they not named by a few political bosses wherever Fusionists have control? And, worse than that, do they not ram down the threats of the people negro committeemen to manage white schools and school teachers for white children? Worse still, do they not appoint negro committeemen in townships in which the negroes are few in number and in which no negro committeman could be elected by a poplar voice. If the Democrats did not let the people vote for school committeemen, they appointed the fitteet men to manage the schools. They did not put the bottom rail on top by giving negroes a voice in selecting teachers for white schools. They did not make political merchandise of the education of the children. In Wake county, in New Light township, where the negro population is small, the school board has given a negro a voice in selecting the teacher of the white school. Unless the spirit of that people has changed, they will resent this new departure, as will the white people in every other section of the State. Two Fusion victories has not broken the spirit of the North Carolina Anglo-Saxons. They are not yet willing that the teacher who is to instruct their children shall owe his position to one or more negro committeemen. Wherever this is attempted it will result in damage to the schools. The Boards of Education ought to go slow.

week at the wanton disregard of every principle of decent government displayed by men elevated to power. In many instances, these ten dollar men in thousand dollar places, conscious that they will never have another chance at the public crib, have shown their hoggishness and greed in a way to disgust all decent members of their own party.

The people of North Carolina believe in a clean, honest and frugal government, the kind they have enjoyed for twenty years. They are already sick and disgusted with the reign of incompetency. hate and scandal the change of parties has brought, and their wrath is kindling against that day when they can visit vengeance upon the men who have betrayed their trusts, brought shame upon and inaugurated a reign of scandal, petty greed and rottenness that even now stinks in the nostrils of the people. In 1876,

all men who wanted to restore the State to clean government by just men rallied to the standard of the Democratic party, then as now the only hope of good gov ernment. In 1898, unless they be bastards and not sons, they will repeat the scenes, the incidents and reap the glories of the campaign of 1876.

"The white metal and the white man." is the shibboleth of just and good government.

The board of education in Duplin county is composed of two Populists and one Republican. When they came to appiont school committeemen, they refused to listen to the clamor of the negroes to have a voice in the selection of white teachers for white schools, and appointed white commit'eemen throughout. The negro made a big kick, and the Clinton Democrat says that last Monday the Duplin beard "spoiled a good resolution by appointing negro committeemen in townships where vacancies were purposely made by resignation."

If this is not negro domination, what

There, is little comfort to be found in the foregoing ranting of that venomous Democratic sheet for the negro gentry who want to vote for the Democratic candidates next year. Some weeks ago an unknown negro in this city said to the correspondent of the Charlotte Observer that "if the Democratic party would give any recognition to the negro at least 20,000 of them would vote that ticket next year." But we guess that even that fool has sense enough to see the trend of Democratic thought in regard to the treatment of the negro and his rights. If he does not, we will tell him that when the moon turns to green cheese and the sun refuses to shine, that then probably the machine Democracy of this State may recognize the negro

whereas in 1870 we ranked 8th in illiteracy, in 1890 we ranked 7th. At this rate it is only a question of time when North Carolina, the other States having educated their children, will be the home of the most illiterate people in the American Union. Shall we let this come to pass?

ILLITERATE WHITE PEOPLE.

Already it is the home of the most illiterate white people in the United States except in the territory of New Mexico. Our State ranks worse in illiteracy when we compare the white people of the different States than when we count the negroes. This does not mean that the white people of North Carolina are more illiterate than the negroes. It does mean that the white people of North Carolina their State, made a bankrupt treasury, are the most ignorant of all the white people in the United States except in New Mexico, and that the negroes of North Carolina have more education than the negroes of several other States.

> WE RANK LOWEST OF ALL EXCEPT NEW MEXICO.

About one white person out of every four in North Carolina cannot read; to be exact, the illiteracy is twenty three per cent. The enormity of this appears when we consider other States. Massachusetts and Nebraska have less than one per cent. of illiteracy among their native white population. There are seventeen States with less than two percent. Counting the District of Columbia and excluding the Indian Territory and Alaska there are forty-nine States and territories. There are thirty seven of these that have only half as much illiteracy among their native white population as North Carolipa. In other words, the white people of North Carolina are twice as illiterate as the white people almost anywhere else in the Union, including the States of Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Arizona, Texas, Florida, Mississippi and West Virginia. We have more illiterate white persons than South Carolina and Georgia combined, more than Alabama and Missi-sippi, more than Louisiana and Texas, whose combined white population is twice as great as North Carolina's. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and Florida, together fall short of North Carolina's number of white illiterates, but their aggregate native white population is over twice as great.

SHORTEST SCHOOL TERM OF ALL.

The cause of this large per cent. of illiteracy is seen when we compare the school terms of other States with North Carolina's. The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1894 and 1895 gives the average length of terms of the public schools of the United States, one hundred and forty-one days, or over seven months. North Carolina's is the shortest term of all, sixty-three days. For twenty years we have been struggling in vain to teach four months in the year. All the other States, except South Carolina, Alabama and Oklahoms, and his rights. But, then, if this idiotic have more than a four months' term. The school terms in New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maryland, District of Columbia and Connecticut are three times as long as ours. There are thirteen States that have an eight months' term or longer, twenty-four States that have a seven months' term or longer, thirty-one States that have a six months' term or longer, this includes Virginia, Arkansas and Kentucky; there are forty-one States (all but eight) that have five months' term or longer-this includes Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, West Virginia, Texas and Florida.

LET THESE FACTS AROUSE US TO ACTION. There is no pleasure in making public such humiliating facts about our Stateexcept for the hope that they may arouse to action. For these conditions exist, and North Carolina must face them. Shutting our eyes to them will not remove them; denying them will not change them. But having seen the cause of our failure, we ought to know how to make our public schools a success.

LOCAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Very nearly all the school tax in North Carolina is imposed by the Legislature, less than twenty communities supplementing this by a self-imposed local tax. Here again we are behind in educational progress. Two-thirds of the school funds in the United States are raised by local taxes. Thirteen States, including Massachusetts, have no State taxes. All their school taxes are local. As a rule the States that have the best schools support them mainly by local taxes.

OUR LARGE GENERAL SCHOOL TAX.

This is our need now in North Carolina. Our State tax is already one of the largest, only six other States having a heavier But when we come to count the local taxes and the general tax North Carolina drops to lowest of all but six. LOCAL TAXATION IN AGRICULTURAL

STATES.

There are objections that local taxation may suit Maine, but it will not suit our condition as an agricultural people. We hear men saying that good schools cannot be maintained among a population so scattered as ours. Local taxation is not peculiar to the North or to cities. Kansas and Nebraska are great farming States and settled only about half as thickly as North Carolina. Kansas has no State tax, and Nebraska only threetenths of a cent, but by local taxes Kansas keeps its schools open six months and Nebraska seven. Arkansas is not as densely settled os North Carolina. Its tax rate for schools is two-and a-half times as great as ours, and two-thirds of it comes from local taxes. Arkansas' school term is nearly twice as long as

None of the following States are so thickly settled as North Carolina and they raise all, or nearly all, their school funds by local taxes, and all have an average school term of from five to eight months: North Dakota, South Katota, Montana, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Minne-

sota, Florida, Louisiana Compared with other States south and west North Carolina is well populated. Scarcity of population cannot excuse our illiterate condition.

THE NEGRO IS NO EXCUSE.

first blood at Big Bethel and the last Nor can we plead the negro as an exsword at Appomattox, you heard the use. Seven States (South Carolina, Miswelcome intelligence flash with the speed of electricity, "We have furnished the sissipps, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Alabama) have a larger share of man. -We have filled the void in your negro population than North Carolina, Senate. Will you, upon coming into the and they all have a longer school term majesty of your power, recognize our in ours, and all but Alabama have a labors and reward our patriotism? heavier school tax. Georgia has 300,000 the age of a generation we have been more negroes than North Carolina and a loyally supporting the cause of Republischool term ten weeks longer. Virginia canism. We it were in 1890 who made has 75,000 more negroes than North Caro- the passage of your tariff law possible lina and a school term twice as long and | We it will be in 1897 who will again save your measure from defeat. During all these years we nave borne no part in the administration of the affairs of the country in high places. None of our sons have been recognized upon a political equality with the sons of other States of equal merit to ours. All the days of these years we have been begging for but the crumbs that fall from the table, and our answer has always been a stone. Are facts Mississippi offers its children a five-months school term, North Carolina a Is the majestic Potomac to be continued a dead line to all our hopes and aspirations? "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Why allow this noble attribute grow gray to the sickening of our souls? We have some noble representatives of the best quality of fire-tried Republicanism, perfectly willing, nay, anxious, to be called on to do service for their coun-

each church would make a small down tion monthly it would not only help g great work to go on but would show ap-preciation to Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Hun. ter, who have sacrificed so much for our work. Mrs. Hunter has this training school at heart, and it is by subscription which she raises that this work prospers. I hope every one will become interested as Christian people, not only in words but in deeds. MARIE L. BURGESS.

Head Nurse and Matron.

SHOOK IMPLORES M'KINLEY. Washington Post.

TO THE PRESIDENT : On the 3d day of November, 1896, under authority vested by the Constitution of the United States in the people, all business and labor was suspended, and the patriotic will of the people was registered in favor of the Republican party. You, as the standard. pearer, became the chief beneficiary and trusted agent of that choice. Along with you, and second only to yourself in powar and distinction, a worthy son of the ancient and honorable Commonwealth of New Jersey was chosen. On the 4th day of March following, under regulations of our organic law, you, with your illus. trious compeer on the ticket so recently successful, in the presence of countless thousands of your admiring countrymen. were inducted into the high trusts to which you had been promoted. Your entrance was hailed as a new impetus to the prosperity of the country. When under power invested in you by law you called to your side your advisors, your first choice fell on that peerless states. man from your own grand Commonwealth, Your second choice fell upon that successful financier from the "White City by the Lake," the pride of the great Prairie State of the West." Both these appointments were hailed with delight and satisfaction from one end of the country to the other.

In addition to the electoral vote of those States which they so loyally gave you and the cause you represented, each displaced a Democratic Senator with a Republican who could be relied upon to uphold your administration in all of its efforts to resuscitate the country from

the degradation to which it had sunk under four years of Democratic control. But with all the magnificent triumphs of the brilliant galaxy of loyal States that contributed to your election, there was yet a void of Republican supremacy in the Senate which, if not filled, would inevitably impede the progress of the promised restoration which your admin-

istration was to give. From away down South in Dixie's Land, from a State which furnished the

ment given these unfortunates that they are publishing anonymous letters which pretend to be written by one convict to another. Last week witnessed two of these counterfeit letters in two different papers. These letters are not genuine and are manufactured for a purpose, but they will fail of that purpose. Democracy in North Carolina is in its last throes, and like a drowning man is catching at straws. Their intention is doubtless to make Superintendent Smith abandon his kind treatment, but they will fail of their purpose. That the prisoners are treated well under Republican and Populist rule is well known and that they were brutally treated under Demo cratic rule is equally as well known. Under the rule and management of Splts Forth Fire and Brimstone Be-Democracy female prisoners gave birth to children in the Penitentiary and not more than two months ago a woman had to be brought from one of the farms in Halifax county to be delivered of a child. This last case should be fully investi- this State, in several of its issues last gated and the facts laid before the public in order that the people may rightly judge next year between rule by the peo- lows: ple as against that of rings and cliques. Turn on the light.

A woman prisoner died there last Sunday morning, but before dying stated that her death was due to bad treatment of an employee of the past administration. She alleged that she was confined in a cold cell without cover during several cold bitter nights last winter. The evidences of ill treatment continues to come to light.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Wake County Board of Education is composed of one Populist, who is a progressive farmer, one Republican who is an active and prominent educator and one Democratic who is a scheming ambitious lawyer, with a hankering after the legislature. When the Board of Commissioners selected Mr. Fleming, the Democratic member, we thought that as he was an active politician they had made a mistake, as we had heard so much from Damocrats during the past few weeks about selecting educators instead of politicans for these boards; but since the activity of Mr. Fleming on the board, we now conclude that the Commissioners made no mistake in selecting him. Many things which he has brought to light and many intentions of the Democratic party which he has exposed would not have been known at this time but for him. At the first meeting of the board, Mr. Fleming became so very non-partisan (being in a minority) that he nominated a gentleman for supervisor, whose politics he declared he did not know nor did he want to know (this shows progress), and he also admitted that there had been something wrong with our public school system in the past.

crats knowing where he stood on the 'negro question" kind that makes him the leading candidate of his party for the legislature in 1898 as in 1896. In the meantime the negroes have gotten their eyes open and see what men and political parties are their friends. A political party whose members are so hide-bound as to refuse justice and equal civil rights to all men is unfit to rule this great State of ours, and the people will so decide in 1898 as in the past two elections. We shall say more of these boards later on.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, THE NEGRO-HATING ORGAN OF DEMOCRACY,

cause the Negro was Given His Rights in the Appointment of School Committeemen.

The News and Observer, the leading and recognized organ of Democracy in week, balched forth its venom and hatred of the rights of Negro manhood, as fol-

A negro school committeeman in each township in Wake county must now help select teachers for, and look after the interests of the white schools. And for this we have the recent demented fusion Legislature to thank. It will be a bitter pll to some people, out it must be taken, for it is the law. In accordance with this law the County

Board of Education for Wake county met yesterday and proceeded to appoint committeemen for the townships. Mr. Fleming, the Democratic member of the Board, tried to remove the most objectionable feature of this negro school committeeman business by introducing

the following resolution "Whereas, it would be detrimental to the public school system to appoint colored men on the school committees to look after the interests of the white schools either in whole or in part-

"It is therefore resolved, that such colored school committeemen as may be appointed are expressly appointed by the Board to assist in looking after the interests of the colored schools, and it is the opinion of this Board that such committeemen should not interfere with the control of the white schools either in the employment of teachers or otherwise." But this did not suit the other members of the Board-an ignorant Populist and colored Republican. But they did not have the backbone exactly to vote it down, so they simply postponed action on the resolution.

Hasn't this negro business gone about far enough? The self respecting colored men and women think so if this Board does not. They no more want to have anything to do with the school affairs of the white people than does that race want them meddling with them. What does this Board propose to do with Mr. Fleming's resolution?

The resolution offered by Mr. Fleming in the meeting of the Wake County Board of Education on Monday that the colored men appointed on school committees "are expressly appointed by the Board to assist in looking after the interests of the colored schools, and it is

A correspondent asks, "What will be the leading issue in the campaign of 1898.

In the domain of national politics the issue in 1898 will be the same as in 1896. without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i." The failure of the advocates of free coinage to elect Bryan in 1896 was due solely to the successful use of an unprecentedly large corruption fund. We do not believe it is possible to buy two national elections in succession. Every promise made in 1896 has been broken, and men who were promised bread have been given a stone. They will not be deceived again by the same crowd that deceived them before. In 1796 the influence of money was able to compass the defeat of Jefferson. It was shorn of its power when its hostility to the real welfars of the people became manifest, and in 1800 Mr. Jefferson's principles prevailed by an overwhelming

majority. History will repeat itself. In North Carolina, the issue that will swallow up all other issues will be the determination to rescue the State and its affairs from the hands of the ignorant, corrupt or wanton men who in a short lease of power have manifested their un-

fitness to govern the State or to administer the affairs of the ninety-six counties. which are even more important than the State government. The only portion of the government of North Carolina that is to-day free from scandal is the town and

negro and his 20,000 want to go with Democracy next year, we bid them Godspeed, for they doubtless belong to the purchasable gang.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ELECTION, AUGUST 10.

By act of the General Assembly an election will be held in every township in North Carolina in which there is no local taxation for school purposes, Tuesday, August 10, for the purpose of improving the public schools by local taxation.

The State of North Carolina has appropriated \$50,000 out of the General Fund to be apportioned among the townships voting in favor of local taxation. If a tompship votes a tax of 10 cents on the worth of property and 30 cents on the poll and thus raises \$500 in addi-

tion to the usual school fund, the State will add \$500 more, making the extra amount added to the school fund in the township \$1,000. If the township raises \$300 the State will give \$300. If it raises over \$500 the State will add \$500.

Any township that votes for local taxation will, therefore, be sure to have firstclass public schools.

Col. J. S. Carr of Durham has promised to give \$500 to the school fund of the county that votes the largest per cent of its voters for local taxation. Let all strive to get this bounty.

Remember the day, August 10. Be at the voting place and bring your neighbors. To stay away will be equal to voting against this plan to get good schools for only a small expense. The tax of 10 cents on the \$100 is only one dollar on a thousand or five dollars on five thousand. Surely every citizen will see that thus the best schools can be obtained cheaper than any other way.

	J. W. BAILEY,
	HUGH MORSON,
	L. D. HOWELL,
•	C. H. MEBANE,
	D. H. HILL,
3.5	Committee.

N. B. Those desiring literature for information or to distribute, send to J. W. Bailey, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.

WHY POPULAR EDUCATION HAS FAILED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

BY SUPT. LOGAN D. HOWELL, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

(Before the University Summer School.) In considering the results of popular education in North Carolina, we must compare this State with all others in the Union. One of the results of education is wealth. Judged by this standard, education in North Carolina has lamentably failed. For with the exceptions of South Carolina and Mississippi there is less wealth per capita in North Carolina than anywhere else in this Union. But South Carolina and Mississippi have over half their population black. North Carolina one-third only.

ATTENDANCE AT OUR SCHOOLS.

With a school term of only three months in the year, we cannot hope to educate the body of the people very highly, even if we had the best teachers and every person of school age attended every day the schools are open. As a matter of fact, only about a third of them do this.

OUR SCHOOLS ARE DEPRECIATING IN VALUE.

The distressing fact is, that little education as our schools have been giving, it is becoming less and less year by year. The attendance at the schools last year was less by 4,454 than it had been eight years ago. In 1895 sixty-one per cent. of the white school population was enrolled. The next year the enrollment fell to fiftysix p-r cent. The falling off in the colored schools was even greater-from fifty-1 ine per cent. in 1895 to fifty two per cent, the next year. The total enrollment fell in one year from 373,563 in 1895 to 348,616 in 1896, a loss of nearly 25,000.

WHAT OUR SCHOOLS ARE DOING.

Nearly half the school population did not go inside of a school last year. But what was done by the other half? Little more than learn the A, B, C's. Not half the children studied arithmetic. The average white teacher in North Carolina enrolls during the three months she teaches forty one children. But their attendance is irregular; and if we should visit her school on an average day, we should find twenty-eight pupils present, only thirteen of these far enough advanced to study arithmetic, only seven geography, four in grammar, and 'two in United States history.

COST OF EDUCATION.

Let us see what it costs to educate children in the different States. The average for the United States is \$18.98 a year for each child. We spend upon each child only \$3.40 a year. This is less than any other State, except South Carolina, which spends \$3.29. The wealth of Massachusetts is five times as great as North Carolina's, but Massachusetts spends for each child at school about ten times as much as we (\$33.98). Seven Southern States spend for the education of their children twice as much as we do: New Mexico, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Virginia, Taxas and Arkansas.

ARE WE TOO POOR TO EDUCATE?

We hear it said that North Carolina istoo poor to do more: that we are in fact spending as much upon our schools in proportion to our means as the wealthy States "up North." This statement can be made only by men who are guessing at what they have never examined into. and when only the wish is father to the belief that our commonwealth is acting as nobly in her poverty as others with more abundance. The truth is, we are taxing ourselves for schools less in pro-

a school tax nearly twice as great as ours.

THE EXAMPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi is a poorer State than North Carolina. Its per capita wealth is \$9.00 less. Over half the population of that State is black; in North Carolina about one-third. Mississippi also has fewer towns than North Carolina and less persons to the square mile. In spite of these three monts term. Mississippi does this by paying money for it. Its school tax more than twice as heavy as North Carolina's. As a result there is not half as much illiteracy among its white populatiou as we have.

THE TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME.

Let us stop trying to excuse our ignortry, at home or abroad. Can we hear ance and selfishness and narrow-mindedthe call? ness. We are behind all other States in the education of the people. The sooner we recognize this fact the sooner we may hope to change it.

Training School for Nurses.

On October 19, 1896, St. Agnes Hospital and Training School for nurses was established in connection with St. Augustine School, under the supervision of Mrs. A. B. Hunter. Very few people have thought anything about the work since it began.

This institution was started for two easons-to care for the sick outside the city limits who could not have the advantage of the Rex Hospital in the city. The charges were placed at the low price of one dollar and a half per week, this to include board, nursing and medical attendance from some of the best doctors in the city. The sum does not pretend to cover expenses, but was placed so as to reach the needy. Yet many are not able to pay this and they must be cared for, and are oftentimes cared for at the expense of the hospital. A hospital is necessary in the neighborhood where St. Agnes is located. I have seen two deaths from the want of medical attention and proper care while sick.

Secondly, the Training School for nurses was established for the purpose of training a refined class of our young women to intelligently care for the sick and enable them to have a profession which will place them in a position to always demand good remuneration and gain a good livlihood in an intelligent manner. thorough course of instruction is given by the Head Nurse in "Clara Weeks' text book on nursing Hutchinson's Physiology and "Dock's Materia Medica" for nurses. Thus the nurses learn the proper uses of medicine and, above all, are trained in the art of nursing.

Dr. L. A. Scruggs is attending physician and lectures on Medical Chemistry, and Materia Medica. Dr. K. Battle, Dr. Knox, Dr. W. I. Royster, Dr. Lewis, Dr. McKee and Dr. Hubert Royster, all lectures on special studies. Thus we have some of Raleigh's best physicians on the

staff. At the end of the eighteen months' course the nurses will receive a diploma. which will place them on equality with any trained nurse in the United States. who can demand from fifteen to twenty-

Again, turning to the honored States of New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, whose many worthy sons have recently been called to high stations in your trust and the country's service, I want to mention the fact that not one month has passed since all the great cities of those States. have passed upon a choice between the party you represent and the opposition. Disclaiming any intention of being rude in referring to so soulless an anguish as the mere mention of the result in those cities produces, I want to ask you if you remember the choice they made; undoubtedly you remember.

After meditating thoughtfully over the disastrous condition that confronts your party in its recent contests in those cities without once referring to the unstable condition of their fidelity to your cause, I beg you to again turn your ear to the sunny home of the loyal, brave and true in the grand old State of North Carolina, which so lately marched from under the brightest pall of Democratic midnight darkness and rescued your administration from the peril of defeat in the Senate, and hear the message which the wire brings from there to-night, announcing that victory has been further added to conquest, and Charlotte, Asheville, and all the best cities have this day passed their municipal government into the hands of the party of progress and prosperity. Like the old, old story, you came to your own and your own received you not, "but the stranger opened his

gate unto you. Now, with this light before you, what may we not ask at your hands? Will you reward us according to our merit, or shall we still be treated as aliens? Give us your bounty and our final perseverance in the good work of Republicanism is assured. J. WILEY SHOOK. Washington. May 3, 1897.

Miss N. D. Rogers is summering at Old Point Comfort, and having a delightful Music School -OF-ITTRELL INSTITUTE

37 4 141 4 31 41 4 4 4 4	the opinion of this Board that such com-	city governments which, with a lew ex-	+ In the second s		atone. The modey is nothing compared	
Notwithstanding the fact that people	mitteemen should not interfere with the	ceptions, have not passed into the hands	ILLITERACY IN NORTH CAROLINA.	States but six-Wyoming, Arizona, Ala-		KITTRELL , N. C.
were here at the first meeting from every	control of the white schools either in the	of the Republican party and their allies.	But the first object of education is to	bama, Texas, Nevada, New Mexico. But		and a standard at . U.
township in the county except two to re-	employment of teachers or otherwise"-	Hardly a day passes when in this or	ramove illiteracy . Indeed by this stand.	all these States, except New Mexico, have		
commend men for school committeemen	this resolution is as sound as a dollar.	some other paper in the State, some new	and our nonular adjugation has been an	income from investments, which goes to	of the present era will have only trained	
for their second strends and the	If the Republican and Populist members	scandal is not uncovered to the public	ignominious failure. In fact there is no		nurses who understand how to care for	FACULTY :
for their respective townships, yet he of-	of the Board vote it down or suppress it,	gaze, and the end is not yet. In some	such thing as popular education have	cases to as much as the fax collected.	the sick. Many a life has been sacrificed	
fered a resolution, naming three succes-	they thereby declare that they want the	of the counties it is already apparent that	The standard and adverted of	Twenty-three States, including Ken-	through ignorance and inexperience, and	C. G. O'KELLY, A. M., Dean,
	negro committeemen "to interfere with	there will be delicits. The schools have	than a third of those over ton means of	tucky, Arkansas and Mississippi, have	now, when so much more is expected of	MRS. LILLIAN M. HAWKINS, Principal
mitteemen for certain townshing on cash	the control of the white schools"-a thing				nurses, they are obliged to be trained.	J. W. WILSON, A. M., Choral Master,
of the three days, but then what matter	where will hove be colliged.	pea-nut pointies, and nothing but the de-	is more than that of any other State or	Carolina.	For this purpose St. Agnes was started	W. A. HAMMOND, Conductor of Orchastra
or the three days, but then what matter	The Fayetteville, Observer defines its	CIGION OF THE DUDICING COULD REDUCTION	towned a new antiticity of the state of the state of the state	OUR EDUCATIONAL POSITION.	1 to give our young women an opportu-	MIRE CODINER L CEDERAL A D PROVIN
	opposition to the local school tax in these	charitable institutions out of the hands	South Carolina, New Mexico, Alabama,		inty, which is open to so rew of our race.	MISS LULA A. NORRIS, Assistant Teacher.
present in large numbers from each town-	worus:	or the men whose only deale was to 00-	Mississippi and Georgia. But all these	Our position among the sisterhood of	It is grievous to see now rew grasp the	
ship to go home and come again, as he did	The Observer, in keeping with the	tard the onices that were new by compe-	States except New Mexico have a larger		opportunity. What is the reason? Is it	This School offers superior training in the higher branches of music.
not see in all that gathering a single man	spirit of the times, is in favor of popular	tent men.	per cent. of negro population than North	acy of the whole population, seventh; in	There are over eight thousand trained	
mba favorad him for the laddet		The legislation enacted, when it was	Carolina Virginia and Florida also have			BRANCHES TAUGHT: Violin, Piano, Or-
	of those who sought to stimulate interest	not vicious, was crude and silly. Merito-	a larger per cent. of negro population		lieve we can find twenty of our own hos-	gan, Delsarte Culture, Music History
The second secon	in that cause by the local option device	rious measures, as a rule, did.not get a	than North Carolina, yet their illiteracy		pital graduates. This is a very sad state	Harmony and Orchostration
friends a show in order that they may be	But speaking now only tor Cumberland	decent hearing, and if, perchance, there was a disposition to enact a good law, the	is less than ours.	tax in proportion to wealth, forty third;		Boarding pupils in the Music School
	but spearing non only for cambornand	was a disposition to enact a good law, the	OTHER STATES ARE EDUCATING FASTER	in salaries naid teachers forty-ninth	and the second	are under the discipline of the Institute,
	hope that all those who cherish Anglo.	ability to properly draft and enact it was often wanting. Its friendship for educa-	THAN WE.	in outer too para reaction of ror of materia	Now I wish to say a word to the differ- ent churches. This hospital is undepomi-	
	Saxon civilization and who believe that	tion was the only ray of light in a night	These facts are unpleasant to admit,	ARE WE TAXED TOO HEAVILY?	national. We have cared for twenty-	Three terms of nine weeks each.
		of blackness, ignorance and corruption.	inese facts are unpreasant to aumi,	There can be only one excuse for such		For further information write
ing under the injunction of the Bible	hope of escape from social and political	The people of all parties stool ash. at at	Co	a set alter advances and Alternation Party at the	and only true more our should many	
ency agreed with their adversary quick-	ruin, will cast their votes against placing	the venal and vicious spirit that domi	in 1800 then it had been in 1870. It is	things But taxes in Nouth Carolina are	the others being Baptists, Methodists and	MRS. LILLIAN M. HAWKINS,
ly," and voted for it to the great surprise	one cent more of public money in the	nated that Legislature. They have been	true the whole amount of illiteracy was	not enormous. They are less than any	Christian. No denomination has ever	Principal of Music School,
of Mr. Fleming. When the board reason	control of the present board of education.	astounded again and again as law after	somewhat reduced. But we have been	where else in the Union, except in Nevada	iecognized the work or stretched out a	or C. G. O'KELLY,
						Down of Faculta
 veneu, one week mereafter, Mr. Fleming	fact that the authorities in this county	unheard-of penalties has come to their	Florida, which has nearly half its nonn-	in North Carolna is only something over	helping hand, but Rev. Peagans, who has been interested in a sick boy. He has	Box 55, KITTRELL, N. C.
was ready for the light, for he had his	have * * * chosen for one of the	knowledge. They are shocked every	lation black, has gone by us, so tha	half the average for the United States.	kindly interested others for us; and if	SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 1ST, 1897.
			and here a second secon	I man a second a second second second	I make the second secon	BUILDE OF AND OUTOBER 1ST, 1897,