WEEKLY EDITION.

VOL. XIX.

CHARLOTTE N. C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1878.

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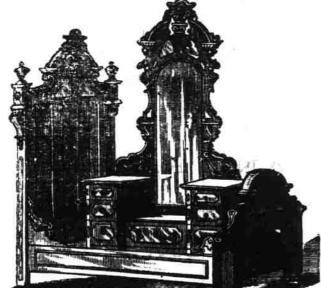
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FOR CHEAP

THE CLOUD.

The cloud lay low in the heavens
Such a little cloud it seemed;
Just lightly touching the sea's broad breast,
Where the rose-light lingered across the

west,
Soft and gray as in innocent rest,
While the gold athwart it gleamed. It looked such a harmless cloudlet,

Seen over the sleeping wave. Yet the keen-eyed mariner shook his head As slowly it crept over the dusky red, "See the rocket-lines are clear," he said, And his lips set stern and graye.

And or ever the eve midnight, That cloud was lowering black. Dimming the light of the stars away,
Dimming the flash of the furious spray,
As the breakers crashed in the northern

Winds howling on their track. So, in life's radiant morning, May a tiny care or cross Just trouble the peaceful course of love.
As if the strength of its sway to prove,
As if to whisper, my surface may move, But my roots can laugh at loss.

It may seem such a little jarring, Only Experience sighs, For with time's sad learning to therpen the glance, He sees the "rift in the lute" advance, Knows how fate may seize upon circum-

Ah me, in the fiercest tempest
The life-bcat its work may do;
But what can courage or skill ayail, When the heart lies wrecked by passion's gale, When change or death have furled the sai

To sever the closest ties.

When treason has bribed the crew? Then watch, oh hope and gladness,

Watch for the rising cloud,
Sun it away, frank warmth of youth,
Blow it away, bright breeze of truth,
For ch, there is neither mercy nor truth,
Should it once your heaven enshroud,

GRADED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. towns in our State, and as information a few thoughts on the subject may be of interest to your readers. Let me premise by saying that this article is not intended for those who are already familiar with the system through the medium of the admirable institutions are in correction in Charleston. tions now in operation in Charleston, but for others who have heretofore been accustomed only to the old fashioned, unclassified schools. A graded school, in general terms, is one in which all the pupils in the same grade study the same lessons, and each pupil studies every branch embraced in the curriculum of his grade. But in the popular acceptation at present in South Carolina it seems to mean in South Carolina it seems to mean in addition a school supported partly by public funds and partly by private means. The method of classifying and conducting a graded school can be learned from works on the subject, such as Wells on graded schools, or by application to some of the principals of the excellent schools in Charleston. In this connection the writer would return his acknowledgements to H P

Archer, Esq, of your city, for valuable suggestions on this very subject.

As to the plan of organizining such a school in any of the interior towns of the State, a few facts concerning one that is already in good working order may furnish some useful hints. In January of the present year the people of Winnsboro determined to utilize the school fund coming to the district of which the town is a part. Up to that time education was confined chiefly to private schools, of which there were at least half a dozen, each dren were not in attendence on any school. The public school trustees rented the buildings of the Mount Zion Institute, containing one large and two smaller class rooms. A male principal and two lady assistants were They are principal and two lady assistants were employed. The school was thrown open to pupils of both sexes within the scholastic age. The English branches and mathematics were taught free of charge. It was stipulated that pupils in the higher mathematics, ancient and modern languages and scient and modern languages and scie es, were placed in one room. The remainder of the school was divided into four grades. The boys in these grades were seated in the main room, under the supervision of the principal, while the lady assistant had charge of the girls in another room. Separate play-grounds were arranged for the sexes, and no trespassing was permitted. Both sexes recited together, the classes being marched from room to room under monitors. (Where the rooms are contiguous the monitors are not needed.) The school opened in the sex of t rooms are contiguous the monitors are not needed.) The school opened in February, and all parties interested awaited the result. One hundred and fifty-seven pupils were enrolled the first month, and this number was maintained during the session, the actual attendance averaging about one hundred and thirty. Of these, between twenty and thirty were instructed in the extra branches. The experiment he extra branches. The experiment communist to any great extent. He has thus far succeeded admirably. believes in the "sacred rights of pro-The school, owing to the excellence at | perty." tainable through increased numbers, has been better than any of its predecessors for years, and it has been found that the presence of the two sexes in the same class is most beneficial, each stimulating the other to renewed exertion. Parties living in the country are making preparations to send their children to the town, and the increase will be still larger next year. It is confidently hoped that in time Mount Zion Institute will again become a

thus securing, at a private expenditure of a few hundred dollars, a year's instruction of a hundred and fifty pupils whose tuition fees under the old system would have amounted to more than three thousand dollars! These graded schools solve the problem of ed-ucation in poverty-stricken South Car-olina. Without them, thousands will grow up in absolute ignorance.

The above is the result of the experiment in Winnsboro'. What Winnsboro' has done, other towns can do, if the people are in earnest and if com-

four hundred and may from the Peabody fund. The balance can be raised by extra tuition and by private subscription. To maintain a school of the above mentioned size at least eighteen hundred dollars should be raised.

As to the manner of obtaining aid the delicate open work stocking. As fashion prevails at present, the female feet has become the rival of her head, and male dilemma is whether to look down or up. With this development of style

be raised.

As to the manner of obtaining aid from the Peabody fund information can be had on application to Superintendent H S Thompson. A few points connected with it may, however, be mentioned here. The trustees of the fund will give three hundred dollars to every public school of one hundred pupils maintained for ten months with an average attendance of eighty-five per cent., provided in each case that the current fund from other sources are double the amount asked from the Peabody fund. Application must be made at the beginning of the year on blanks furnished by the State superintendent of education. The promised in the current fund from the promised in the five distribution for the promised in the five all former senitiveness as to the display of the walking anatomy seems to have deserted the female heart, and now, as they recline on chairs and benches about the grounds, young women wear costly stockings and slippers that do not waste their sweetness under dimity. The sand and gravel of the walks on the ground is of a most aggravating and troublesome character for low shoes, and it is not uncommon to see ladies retiring into corner where a hasty removal of a delicate triumph of the shoemaker's art shows that some Peabody fund. Application must be made at the beginning of the year on blanks furnished by the State superintendent of education. The promised amount will be paid at the end of the year on proof that all the conditions have been convolid with have been complied with.

A few words in conclusion concerning the third source of revenue. It would be much better to revive, in incor-Success of the Experiment at Winnsboro—The Problem of Education Solved in South Carolina.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

Winnsboro, August 22, 1878.

To the Editor of the News and Courier:

As the question of graded schools is being agitated in a number of the towns in our State, and as information is exercised by the school of the Massachusetts raises each year would be much better to revive, in incorporated towns, at least, the provision for a local school tax, than to trust to individual subscriptions. Some argue that the school fund is already too large. That this is an error is conclusively shown by comparison with other States. South Carolina raises a little over a dollar for every child within the scholastic age. Many other States raise seven or eight dollars per capita, several others from twelve to fifteen while Massachusetts raises each year while Massachusetts raises each year twenty-one dollars for every child within the prescribed ages. It is absurd to say we pay too much, or even to hold that we raise anything like enough. Besides, it is easier on the individual to Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5 000 according to the last cenpay a tax than pay tuition. A tax of four mills on ten thousand dollars is required to receive the largest circulation in required to raise forty dollars. Yet how many citizens worth not the half of ten thousand dollars now pay twice forty dollars a year in tuition fees? A local tax is the cheaper means of raising money. Every one is aware of the abuse of the local tax during the days of Radicalism. It can be so hedged around with restrictions as never again to become a burden. The scheme is as follows: Let it be confined to those towns in which graded schools are located. Let the extreme limit of the levy be fixed at, say two mills. Let a vote of a majority of those persons paying taxes other than poll tax be required to levy it. The taxpayers will then have the matter in their own hands and appears to accompalled to hands and cannot be compelled to pay the tax against their will. The restriction of the vote to a certain class is perfectly legitimate. The Constitution provides expressly that no capitation tax, other than the poll-tax, shall be levied. This local tax is, therefore, to be paid only by those persons owning property. And as the poll-taxpayers are not affected by the levy of this extra tax, they have no right to demand a vote; while, if the tax is levied, they are benefited indirectly through the superior advantages afforded of educating their children. Since it is much simpler for a town to lavy a tax of five hundred or a thousand dollars than for dragging out a precarious existence, while a considerable number of chilrestore this tax with the limitations

mentioned above. This method is in vogue in a very large number of It is needless to cry out against the public schools. They are a fixed fact. They are cheaper than private schools, downward career. The surest remedy is the organization of graded school of all

True, No Doubt.

A Cleveland physician says: "Atthough they very strongly resemble each other, the desire for opium and the desire for liquor, yet I think the former is much stronger and far more uncontrollable than the latter. The morphine eater is lost to all sense of honesty, truth or decency when his Zion Institute will again become a appetite for morphine is unsatisfied, flourishing academic school, with the public school as a permanent feeder. The result will be beneficial, not only in an educational point of view, but in an educational point of view, but also as regards the material interests of lutely unreliable." appetite for morphine is unsatisfied, and he will resort to any means, deceit the town. Every pupil retained at home means a saving of a certain sum

of money to be otherwise expended.

During the first five months the school was supported from the public funds. For the next session it will receive three hundred dollars from the Peabody fund, and the citizens will subscribe two or three hundred more,

Slippers and Stockings,

[Paris Letter.] The low and sandal slipper is much worn by ladies here, and the display of ankles is one of the most attractive features of the Exposition. Heels are still high, and often glitter with brass tips. There is a great variety of design in foot wear. It varies from a mere sole with barely two inches of toe covering to the delicate boot, buttoning far up in the clouds—of lace. Colors are also variegated as form. There are black, bronze, lavender, white and pale yellow. Canvass slippers banded with leather are much worn. Stockings no longer hide their light under hyphole the people are in earnest and if competent teachers are employed.

For raising the necessary funds three sources exist. The amount supplied by the school fund should be for a hundred and fifty pupils, seven or eight hundred dollars. Three hundred, or four hundred and fifty may be secured from the Peabody fund. The balance can be raised by extra tuition and by make rintion. To maintain a size at stocking in red and white, and the description.

> the shoemaker's art shows that some little "grabbel stones" have intruded themselves in tender quarters, as the Dutchman remarked when he poured

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"Fraud Exposed, \$500 reward." Read
"Traps for the Unwary" and Newspaper about cot of Pianos and Organs, sent free.

Trieside Visitor. Terms and outfit free, Address P O VICKERY, Augusta, Maine,

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Immigration Agency.

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THOS F DRAYTON,

Charletta, N. C.

rears on credit, and find it against my interest to continue it. I hape my friends will not ask me to credit them. All per

sons will be treated alike. I mean just what I say.

JAMES HARTY. My matta is cheap for CASH on delivery.

RELIABLE Fire Insurance is offered to the public by JC BURROUGHS.



OUR ENTIRE STOCK

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Worth 50, 60, 75 and 90 cents,

Closing This Day at 25 cents each.

——E. D. L. & B.——

A LARGELINE

-OF- >

ALL LINEN COLLARS,

Worth 20 cents each,

Closing This Day at three for 25 cents.

E. D. LATTA & BRO.

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By the 1st of September wewill beprepared to offer to the public advan-tages Superior to any in the South. The senior partner of our firm is in New

FALL STOCK

of Clothing, which will be of the very latest styles on the Market. He will also bring out a very superior line of Samples for our

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which we will make up to order at extremely low prices, and guarantee a par-

Our Mr. L. Berwanger being a practical Tailor of many years' experience, affords the people of Charlotte and surrounding country advantages equalled only by New York or Baltimore.

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As there is an unprecedented prospect for good crops, and as we have reason to expect a good and prosperous business season; I am buying

A VERY LARGE

And Elegant Stock for this Fall.

TRADE

The Goods are now arriving daily, and by September 1st. the Wholesale Stock will be complete; and the Retail Stock by September 10th.

Charlotte, August 19.