

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Rumor that Gov. Glenn Will Oppose Senator Simmons for U. S. Senate.

Gormen News Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22
There appeared yesterday (Sunday) in a North Carolina morning daily newspaper a telegram from its Washington correspondent which contained the unexpected and rather startling statement that Governor Glenn, who is in Washington on a visit, will become a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Senator Simmons and to which a Senator is to be elected next winter by the legislature that is to be elected this year.

While I do not place much confidence in the correctness of the correspondent, as to information—not doubting that it came to and was divulged by him in the utmost good faith, however—still the statement is "sensational" and far enough out of the ordinary to command attention and it will no doubt receive its full share. The Washington correspondent states that while it has been believed for some time that the Governor intended to contest the seat of Senator Overman three years hence, immediately following the expiration of his term as governor, it is now understood in the North Carolina colony at Washington that Governor Glenn has now changed his mind and will not wait until 1909, but will go after Mr Simmons' seat next year; he is a candidate and will make announcement to that effect at the proper time.

Referring to "court house justices" as administered in North Carolina and elsewhere under our glorious and infallible "jury system", there is a man in the county jail here, sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary last week, who would be almost justified in organizing a mob to hang it, if the developments of the day following his convictions and sentence proved to reveal the truth. The man referred to is Robert Lilliston, who was convicted on the "weight of evidence," of having shot and killed a man named C C Smith, of Petersburg, in the Union Depot here last October, while engaged in a pistol duel with another man named Clark, Smith having been one of several hundred bystanders collected in the depot at the time.

Now comes Mrs Willie Richardson, of Raleigh who makes affidavit to counsel for Lilliston to the effect that she witnessed the shooting of Smith and that he was not shot by Lilliston at all, but by a man who has not been arrested, an assassin, who slipped up behind Smith during the excitement caused by the exchange of the seven shots between Lilliston and Clark and shot him in the back and then ran and disappeared from her view. Two other material witnesses for Lilliston have also appeared since the end of the trial last Friday, and there seems now to be little doubt that Lilliston is an innocent man, with a sentence of fourteen years in the penitentiary hanging over him. As the Supreme Court cannot grant new trials in criminal cases on account of newly discovered evidence, Lilliston's lawyers are now trying to evolve a plan to keep their innocent client from going to the State prison. Of course the Governor can pardon him finally, if all other efforts fail. But the law seems to have slipped a cog to a very serious and unjust result in the case of Lilliston, and there are probably many innocent men convicted every year all over the country, and in some instances actually hanged. It is a fearful reflection to make, but all human devices and agencies are fallible and—"there's nothing true but heaven."

Under the provision of the Ward bill, which went into effect the first day of this year, all the legally operated whiskey distilleries quit business in all the towns of less than one thousand inhabitants. Among the number was the famous "Old Nick" distillery of N Glenn Williams, of Yadkin county. It is announced that Mr Williams has bought property in Wilmington, with the view of locating in the city, and that business will be shortly resumed at the new location. Some others have gone dry permanently and the owners will not again engage in the business any where.

Rev A P Tyre has presented a the historical museum of Trinity

College a most interesting relic, viz, a portion of the trunk of the tree under which the first legislative assembly of the colony of North Carolina held its meeting in 1665. The tree stood near Hall's Bridge in Pasquotank county, and it was located by the veteran newspaper man, Col R B Creocy, of Elizabeth City.

Tomorrow evening Prof Mims of Trinity will deliver an address at the woman's College in Baltimore, and the Southern Club of that city has arranged to give a dinner and reception in his honor during his visit there this week.

Rev Jethro Rumble, for more forty years pastor of the Salisbury Presbyterian church, died Saturday night at the home of a daughter in Red Springs, where he had gone in November to attend the Synod of his church, having since been too ill to return home. Funeral in Salisbury tomorrow.

LEWEXAM.

PENNY & BROS. CO.

Former Randleman Men Interested in Greensboro Enterprise.

George F Penny and brother, J C Penny, of High Point, formerly of Randleman, and J R Thomas and others, of Greensboro, have formed a corporation to do a large business in buying and selling horses and mules in Greensboro. The business will be conducted in the stables formerly occupied by Vanstony. The stables have been enlarged and improved.

The company will adopt a new plan and guarantee every sale made at the stables, and give a promise to refund any money paid if the stock is not what it was represented to be. It will be the policy of the new company to keep constantly on hand an assortment of horses and mules that will give any buyer all the chance he needs to make a selection.

STABBED WITH A KNIFE.

Ten-year-old Boy Seriously Injures an Adversary.

Friday, Leon Cox, a ten-year-old boy, living at Cedar Falls, and employed in a cotton mill there stabbed, and seriously injured Clarence Leonard, aged 17 years, also employed in the mill.

Cox attacked Leonard as he passed through a door behind which Leon had concealed himself. The knife was directed at the heart of the victim but striking a rib, the blade entered above the heart. Leonard is confined to his bed, but it is not believed his wounds will prove fatal.

The affair is the result of some old grievance as no immediate cause for the rash act can be learned.

Ralph Personals.

Mr and Mrs John Humble, of Asheboro, spent Saturday night and Sunday at Mr Humble's father's.

Miss Kate Wingham spent Saturday night with her cousins, Misses Rilla and Allie Spoon, in Asheboro.

Mr Thomas Jordan, of High Point, spent Saturday night at Mr A C Cox's.

Mr and Mrs Reuben Brown spent Wednesday night with their daughter, Mrs Willie Brown, at Browns.

Mr and Mrs John King spent Saturday night and Sunday at Mr S F Lowdermilk's.

Mr Horton Vestal spent Wednesday night at Mr J L Henry's.

Mrs K L Wingham spent Saturday night with her sister, Mrs M H Moffitt, at Asheboro.

A Card of Thanks.

As it is impossible for me to meet in person the many friends, who have so faithfully and lovingly ministered unto our comfort, and necessities, during the long illness and at the time of the death of my late husband T L Jones.

Through The Courier I wish to truly, and heartily thank the good people of Rameur for the many evidences of Christian sympathy, and liberality, shown us during our great affliction. May God in mercy repay them ten fold.

MRS ANN JONES.

Missionary Institute.

The Methodists of the Greensboro District will hold a missionary institute at Trinity, in this county, on March 30 and 31. Each minister in the district will be a delegate and one delegate from each church will be present. One of the Bishops will attend besides Dr J C Kilgo, Dr T F Marr and Dr G H Detwiler.

PROGRESS OF RANDOLPH SCHOOLS.

First of a Series of Articles Treating County Schools—Some Suggestions.

Commensurate with the progress that is being made in the material development of the county, Randolph has made advancement in improving the public school system, thereby providing better facilities for the education of the masses. Greater than all the other public business in the county, the public schools have increased in power and influence until more money is spent in maintaining them than is spent by the county for every other public purpose, including roads, bridges, the poor, the courts—every other expense to which the county contributes from the public moneys. Have these expenditures been wise? Do our schools cost too much? Of course, there are a few who would answer this question in the affirmative, but public sentiment, which is the will of the majority, answers the question by demanding better salaries for better trained teachers, by combining small districts into larger and stronger districts in order to increase the salaries; by voting special local taxes to supplement the county and state school funds; by building better and more attractive school houses for the better accommodation of the children, and by waging a ceaseless campaign for

miles square. Men who have become great have won their fame by the performance of great tasks. If the children of the present day are expected to follow in the footsteps of those whose achievements have made them famous, then is it not well to begin their education by teaching them to avoid physical exercise, of which walking and running are the best. The boy who walks ten miles on a rabbit hunt comes home none the worse for the physical exertion of the trip, and he has been well repayed in good exercise although he may not have succeeded in capturing a single rabbit.

It seems to be the common experience of teachers that the children who live the farthest from the school house get to the school earliest in the morning. They realize the task before them, hence they are up and at it early; and, in so doing, lay the foundation of habits that guarantee success in life. In subsequent articles, will be shown by illustration and statistics some of the advantages derived from combining small districts into larger and stronger ones.

Getting the children to attend school is one of the greatest problems that has confronted the people



PROF. J. M. WAY, County Superintendent of Schools.

more regular and more general attendance on the schools. The answer which public sentiment makes must be heard and heeded, for it has greater demands to make in the future. The children of Randolph county deserve, and must have, opportunities the equal of those afforded in the counties having the most splendid public school systems in North Carolina. To accomplish this it will be necessary to have a much larger school fund. It is useless to say it cannot be done. Randolph county, with its splendid natural resources, can be developed to the extent of having a good school house and a good school in every district in the county, all of her main lines of roads macadamized, and all other necessary improvements made.

Three things are necessary to improve our public schools: Fewer and larger schools; larger, more comfortable and more attractive school houses; and special local taxes to lengthen the public school terms.

Several small schools have been combined into larger and stronger ones, and the results from these changes have been very gratifying. Of course, it is not reasonable to suppose that no opposition will be encountered in making these changes; but, with the exception of two or three instances, little or no objection has been raised. The chief objection is the increased distance to the school, but it does seem that parents ought to be willing for their children to walk farther when the better opportunities at the end of the walk fully repay the child for the increased distance. We often hear the assertion that parents are bringing up their children to be less hardy and to have less energy than was the case in the youthful days of our fathers, when the public school districts were laid out four

poses, to wit: Asheboro. Now there are six, which named in the order they voted the tax, are as follows: Asheboro, Franklinville, Providence, Randleman, Rameur and Three Forks. The conditions for voting a special tax are favorable in several other districts.

Many plans for supporting schools have been suggested and tried, but the special tax is the only one that has given permanent satisfaction. What is generally called the tuition plan, that is, charging so much per capita, is unsatisfactory for the reason that it changes with every incoming and every out-going student. The special tax bears on all alike. Each man pays thirty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of property in his possession, or rather on what the tax books show to be in his possession, and that is usually about one third or one half of what the property is worth.

Some of the advantages of the special tax plan are easily seen: (1) It insures the school a permanent means of support. Each district can estimate before the school starts about how much money it has for necessary running expenses, and a definite contract can be made with the teacher. The teacher plans for a six or eight months' term, as the case may be, and is not compelled to close the school when the term is half out because some disgruntled patron or patrons withdraw their support, thus making the expenses of running the school too burdensome for those who wish to continue. After thinking over the matter, those who want a good school in their community, and are willing and anxious for all to be interested in its progress are bound to make up their minds in favor of the local tax plan. (2) It insures sufficient money with which to build a good school house, the first step that must be taken in establishing a good school. Although the County Board of Education has helped to build twenty-three new school houses in the last four years, it is not able, with the amount of money the law allows it to spend for that purpose, to invest as much as is needed in any of the districts. (3) It insures a longer term of school. Some urge that this is not needed in the country districts, but the country districts ought to have as long terms as the towns. (4) Well trained teachers. The teacher makes the school, and those who have spent a good deal of money in getting their education will expect a good deal in return for their services. Often the question is asked, "What goes with this class of teachers?" The answer is, They are in the towns and cities and other districts that have a large school fund, raised mostly by local taxes, teaching at salaries that compensate the cost of their education. (5) A more advanced course of study. Those who desire that their children have the advantage of an advanced course of study ought not to expect it of the country teacher who is toiled with all the grades in her school. There ought not to be fewer than two teachers in any school.

Four years ago the public school property in the six districts that have voted special school taxes was worth about \$3,500 or \$4,000. Now it is easily worth twenty-five thousand dollars, and when Asheboro builds a new brick school building, as will be done next summer, these six districts will have school property worth not less than \$35,000, or \$7,000 more than last year's valuation of all the public school property outside of Asheboro and Randleman, and \$19,000 more than the valuation of all public school property in the county as reported by school committeemen in 1901. The amount reported for the entire county in 1901 was, for whites, a little over \$15,000. Randleman now has public school property worth nearly that amount. Rameur will not begin collecting the special tax till next year, as the election there was held too late to begin in this school year, and yet the number of teachers in the six schools has been increased from thirteen to twenty-one with Rameur yet to increase its number. It seems that these increases prove that the plan is both beneficial and popular.

There should be a systematic general State effort for good roads, and while Governor Glenn is making suggestions for the public good why not include among his other recommendations in his next annual message, some such provision as a State system for good roads.

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

A Good Institution Doing a Good Business in Asheboro.

While walking around Asheboro one is attracted by the number of new houses that have been erected lately and on inquiry, finds that over twenty of them had gone up with the assistance of the Building & Loan Association. It is learned that some seven or eight more will be put up this spring with money furnished by the local Association. The Directors of this Association are all successful business men and give its affairs close attention, not only because of their financial interests in it, but because they know it is the way to assure the continued growth of our town. Everyone would like to see some of the owners of lots on our principal business streets go into the Second Series of this Association and make arrangements to put up some good brick business houses in place of the fire-traps that ornament our streets. It is just what is badly needed to raise Asheboro in appearance to the standard of her excellent citizenship.

The First Series made a fine start, making something like eight per cent clear of all expenses, and what is better, it has trained a number of our young men into the habit of laying aside something every month instead of spending every cent they earned.

The Directors decided to keep the Second Series open for new subscribers till Feb 1st.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Association of High Schools to Meet February 3rd.

The Randolph County Association of High Schools will meet in the graded school building at Randleman Saturday February 3, 1906 at 11:30 a. m. The purpose of this association is to secure a uniform standard of work in all the High Schools in the county. Every teacher in the county, whether in the elementary or High Schools, is cordially invited to attend these meetings. Following is the program of the meeting.

MORNING SESSION.

11:30—Organization.
12:00—Need for this Association—Discussion led by Supt J L Harris.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30—What constitutes High School Work—Discussion led by Prof. Chas E McCasless.
2:00—What Standard Should be Required to Complete the Course—Discussion led by Prof J T Henry.

LEG BROKEN.

Mr Riley Cox, of Uiah, Sustained Painful Injury Friday.

Mr E Watley, of Uiah, was in the city Saturday, and paid THE COURIER a pleasant visit. He reports that Mr Riley Cox was the victim of very painful injuries on Friday while working at a saw mill operated by Mr Watley at that place. Mr Cox was standing by a pile of rough lumber when it, toppled over leaning against his leg. Though there was very little force in the fall the tibia, the largest bone in the leg was broken. Dr Moore of Asheboro, was summoned and set the bone.

Dr Moore says the weight against the leg would have been unaffordable to break the bone had it not been that the bone was affected from a bad cut received on the same leg from a saw last summer.

FOUND DEAD BY BEES.

A J Pierce Died Suddenly at Home of His Niece.

News was received here Monday that Mr A J Pierce, an aged bachelor, living in Tabernacle township, was found dead Sunday morning lying face downward by his bed. Affection of the heart is the attributed cause.

The deceased lived at the home of his niece, Mrs Phillip Snyder, and was a highly respected and well-to-do citizen. Mr Pearce was 76 years of age.

The interment was at Tabernacle church Monday.

T G McAlister, formerly of Asheboro, now of Spray, has accepted a position with the Southern Life Insurance Company at Greensboro.