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VOL. 71. DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 19. 1890. NO 47

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The gentleness and wearing qualities of this shoe cannot be better shown than by the strong endorsement of its thousands of constant wearers.

\$5.00 Goggles Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commands itself.

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\$3.00 Good Dressing, with its standard dress shoe, at a popular price.

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All made in Congress, Boston and Lane.

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These shoes are most favorably received since introduced and the recent improvements make them superior to any shoe sold at these prices.

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"The use of 'Castoria' is an universal and its merits as well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few articles in the household are so useful as 'Castoria' within any reach."

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"The Watchdog," 115th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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POETRY.

The Nation's Rebuke to the Republican Party.

Hurrah! hurrah! The victory's won
The people have their duty done;
Vox populi is vox dei,
This is and shall be e'er the cry.

The people's word of power is spoken,
The Sassy Reed will soon be broken;
The filthy Cannon's mouth is hushed;
His gun is spiked and he is crushed.

McKinley and his Tariff bill
Have had a back-set down the hill,
Though Brother Sherman scotched them strong
With praises high and loud and long.

Look! behold poor Delamater,
Whose defeat is still complete;
He's struck a blow by Pattison,
His work is o'er—his day is done.

Let's learn the moral of this whack
Which falls so hard on Tom Reed's back;
"Boss" and "Czar," should he be Speaker?
Let him be a back-seat seeker.

Now, Mister Blaine can ne'er attain
What he so long wished to gain,
To sit in presidential chair,
With such defeat he'll ne'er get there;

Tell us now without much twaddle
Was it Wise, or Forch-bill Waddill,
That voted for the "Fed'ral polls?"
Go, freemen, read the Congress rolls.

POPULUS,
November 8, 1890.

DENIED HIS MOTHER.

An Intensely Dramatic Scene Under the Gallows.

A Youngstown, Ohio, special says the recent death in Canada of Mrs. Sterling, mother of Charles M. Sterling, who was executed there for the murder of Lizzie Grombacher, has unveiled the facts concerning an incident that occurred shortly before his execution. His mother went there from Maxwell, Canada, and, though he had left home when but a lad, with a maternal intuition she recognized him. When brought to his cell, Sterling, without the quiver of a muscle, said:

"You are mistaken, madam, I am not your son."
She implored him to recognize her, but he refused, and she returned home half-convinced that she was mistaken.

To his counsel Sterling said: "She is my mother, but I could not break her heart by telling her that her son would be hung. Keep it secret until she dies."

Her death the past week caused his attorney, W. S. Anderson, to break the seal of silence Monday.

"It was the most dramatic scene I ever witnessed," said Mr. Anderson. "I have seen all the tragedies of the past quarter of a century, but none that compared to the scene on that occasion—the mother, every line in her face showing the most intense suffering, and her heart nearly broken, while the son, knowing that the truth would kill her, stood like a statue, his face showing the pallor of death, assuring her that she was mistaken. Such intensity of action was never produced on any stage it could not be."

No Thanks to Harrison.
By John Post.

In his Thanksgiving proclamation President Harrison asks the people of this country to remember the poor. Would it not have been better if he had thought of them when, by the sanction of his signature, he gave the force of law to a measure which has put up the price of everything that the poor man consumes, and thus added a new burden to his poverty? Recent events, however, will give the poor man a bright ray of hope, and for this he will be devoutly thankful.

Hands Clasped.
Owego Palladium.

The people wiped out Mason and Dixon's line on Tuesday. There is no longer a "Solid South" and a Republican North. The people of both sections have come together. The old bitter feeling is obliterated and the North clasps hands with the South in the great battle for Tariff Reform. There is no longer a Republican North! The whole country is Democratic.

EX-GOV. JARVIS'S SPEECH.
On the Occasion of the Laying of the Corner Stone of Trinity College at Durham.

Ex-Gov. Jarvis said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are engaged to-day in laying the corner stone upon which is to be erected great and costly buildings of brick and granite. The materials out of which these buildings are to be constructed are durable and lasting, and it may reasonably be expected that many generations yet unborn will occupy them and revere the names of the men who designed and erected them. Yet there will come a time when they must decay and pass away. They are of earth and shall not endure. They are of perishable materials. Fashion and shape them and secure them as we may, the hand of time will surely tear them down and obliterate the very foundations upon which they stand. But the good works which shall be done in them will live on and on till time shall be no more, and eternity shall reward those who have acted well their part in this grand effort for the uplifting of the young men who have been made better by reason of the existence and noble work of Trinity College. Craven and Crowell and Carr and Duke and hosts of others who have generously contributed, in one way and another, to this noble cause have put in motion forces whose influences shall live and grow and multiply and bear rich fruit long after these buildings have crumbled to dust and others have arisen upon their ruins.

I would not undervalue the work of the architect who designs, nor that of the laborer who constructs the splendid buildings which will, in due time, adorn these hills and in which a great work is to be done. From forest and field and quarry crude, unsightly material will be gathered which skill and labor will convert into magnificent buildings, faultless in appearance and perfect in appointments. Thousands of our countrymen passing to and fro will admire them, and multitudes will annually gather about them, but after all, prize them as we may, they are inanimate, lifeless things without power, in themselves, to do good or harm. Such of necessity is the work of the architect and the artisan. They build lifeless houses.

Not so with the men who are to occupy these buildings as professors and instructors. It will be theirs to deal with mind—to make character, from country and city, from village and hamlet, from the palace and the cottage will come youth in its various types to be instructed and led into the paths of useful manhood. The indolent must be stimulated, the ignorant taught, the aimless inspired, the thoughtless directed, the reckless restrained and the ambitious guided. How difficult the task! How precious the results! See these untutored youths grow under the tutelage of their Christian instructors into the trained thinker, the ripe scholar, the useful citizen, the Christian gentleman. And then see these go out into the world to do the same good work for others whose influence will be felt by those who may live in the far off future. Who can fix a standard by which the lives of such men are to be valued? We give deserved praise to the great Architects, Sculptors and Painters and we often record their names among the renowned men of their age. They simply give form and beauty to material things. How much more then should we honor and revere those who devote their time and talents to giving form and beauty to the lives of their fellow men by which humanity is elevated, society purified and the world made better. Noble army of teachers! They are the salt of the earth. The service they render the State and society is beyond human conception. Their good deeds form a golden chain which is endless in this life and which will link them on to the reward of the life to come. To me it is a source of infinite pleasure to know that they are loved and honored by our people as never before. May the time come when they shall be our most beloved and honored citizens.

Among the great educators of the host, Braxton Craven stood in the front rank. It was under his guiding hand that Trinity College rose from the humble little log cabin school to a

high rank among our educational institutions. He gave to it all that a great brain and a warm heart could bestow, and when he laid down his life work a Crowell was found to take it up. Did time permit it would give me pleasure to speak of the noble professors and instructors who stood by the brave Craven in his heroic efforts to make Trinity a College worthy of his denomination and of his State. Some of them worked upon meager, half-paid salaries rather than desert this struggling institution when they might have been better paid by going elsewhere. The College had its dark days before and after the death of Craven cast a gloom over its prospects, but in all these days of trial, generous friends, with patriotic hearts and noble purposes, came to its rescue, and, at no little costs to themselves, lifted it out of the grave of embarrassment which impaired its usefulness. The story of these days and the names and the deeds of these good men will always interest the friends of Trinity and will always form an important part of its history. But I must forbear to repeat this story to-day lest for want of full information I might omit the name of some one which belongs in the list of those who should be gratefully remembered.

The Trinity of old Randolph has done a noble work notwithstanding its youth and its embarrassments. Scores and hundreds of trained young men of well-formed Christian characters have gone out from its halls to elevate humanity, to bless society and to fill important positions in church and State. But a feeling has grown up among its friends that its sphere of usefulness might be greatly enlarged by its removal to a more accessible locality. In obedience to this feeling, which grew and increased as the matter was discussed, the necessary orders have been given for its removal and we are here to-day, with loyal hearts and loving hands, to transplant our cherished institution into this progressive community and to dedicate anew our sacred honor to its support and maintenance. And need I not appeal to our Durham friends to be faithful to the institution in its maturer years which our Randolph friends nourished so tenderly and devotedly in its infancy. I am sure not. They have already given the most substantial assurances of what we may expect of them. Nor need I appeal to those who oppose this removal to join us in expanding and extending the influence which their own beloved Craven put in motion up in the hills of old Randolph. Whatever may have been their feeling and opinions before the removal was decided upon, I know their love and devotion to the College will follow it and uphold it in its new home as loyally as in its old; and I think I risk nothing in saying that its accomplished President and his able faculty will have the cordial, united support of the Methodists of North Carolina anywhere.

But, my friends, we all know that suitable buildings and apparatus and money to pay teachers are necessary parts of a successful educational work, and that the men who supply these requisites are worthy coadjutors of the presidents, professors and teachers of our schools. Hence, in the very beginning of this address, I linked the Dukes and the Carrs and the Cravens and the Crowells in the good and far-reaching influences of Trinity College. And was I not right? How can schools be kept without suitable houses in which to keep them? How can teachers be employed unless they be paid? The rich have their responsibilities for the manners and the destinies of the poor. If men of fortune withhold their means from all enterprises for the education and elevation of the poor, they are assenting to the perpetuation of the cruel slavery of ignorance. If they contribute of their means to these noble causes they are assisting in breaking these galling shackles, in carrying light into the dark places, in lighting up their fellow men and bestowing blessings upon their country. To build the school house is only second to building the church. To pay the teacher is only second to paying the preacher. In fact the school house and the church, the teacher and the preacher flourish best together. The one moves slowly without the other. Our Baptist friends well under-

stand this and, with commendable zeal and wisdom, they have secured for Wake Forest an endowment which has greatly increased and extended its field of usefulness. In consequence of these generous gifts to the sacred cause of education Wake Forest is enabled to send out an increased number of trained young men to lift up humanity and to become a blessing to the world. What Christian or patriot does not rejoice over the great work done for the cause of education and religion by that progressive Christian denomination in our State in the last few years. What they have done for Wake Forest we may do for Trinity if we will only be united, as active and as zealous as they have been. And I come to-day to appeal to our Methodist friends throughout the State to forget the divisions and bickerings of the past, if any ever existed, and to gather around their college with a purpose to make it a great institution. We ought to have in North Carolina one great college. Let us make it here. It may have and should have its branches and feeders scattered about over the State, but these should be helps and not hindrances in putting Trinity in the forefront of our educational institutions. Let us urge upon our people in every county, city and town the duty and the privilege of giving something to the endowment of the college which we trust and believe is now beginning to take on new life. The rich should give bountifully and the less favored according to their means, but all should give something. No man should hesitate because his gift is small. Great rivers are made up of multitude of little streams. So a great endowment may be made up of a multitude of little donations. I ask for no impossible thing. I suggest no very difficult task. It is within the power of the Methodists of North Carolina to richly endow their college. It only requires a UNITED, DETERMINED, CONTINUED EFFORT. And I tell them their college can never rise to the full height of a great institution until it is endowed. The sooner we recognize this and set systematically about the work, the sooner our denomination will have a college to which we can point with commendable pride and which shall stimulate to greater activity, the entire educational work of the State. I have addressed this appeal especially to the Methodists because it is THEIR college. If it shall be forced to eke out a starved existence it is THEIR shame. If it shall continue to grow, as I hope it may, till it shall stand forth, here in the centre of the State, as a great educational light, it will be their glory. And yet I would not be understood as not asking for help from others. We will be glad to have the sympathies, the good wishes, the kind words and the donations of all friends of education without regard to sect or creed. The good the College may do will be felt by all and we hope it may have the good will of all. And why should it not? It stands for North Carolina. While we will be glad to welcome students from other States, yet we build it and endow it chiefly for North Carolina boys, and those who aid it in the endowment are aiding in the education of their own citizens. And who can compute the good he is doing in the world when he gives to the endowment of colleges in which learning and religion are taught and men are better fitted for the duties of life. Through the instrumentality of this endowment many a poor boy is lifted out of the sloughs of ignorance and superstition into the light and life of an educated, refined citizen, who, in turn devotes his life to elevating his fellow men; and thus the good influence set in motion by the gift of a few dollars goes on ever widening and increasing till they pass beyond the power of human computation. Then let us give and continue to give until we build here and endow a college whose facilities and resources shall be equal to every demand which may be made upon it, and the men who contribute to this noble cause will assist in putting in motion forces which shall work for God and humanity long after this corner-stone which we plant to-day shall have crumbled into dust and been scattered to the four winds of heaven.

We are bringing Trinity much nearer to our State University, geographically speaking, and I urge that we bring it nearer to that honored institution in sym-

pathy and in earnest co-operation in the advancement of the general educational work of the State. There is an abundance of room for both of these institutions, and I beg that there shall be no bickerings between them. There is a great work for each to do and when each has rendered the best possible service to the State there will remain much still to be done. I repeat, there must not be any friction between them and I appeal to the friends of these two institutions and to those of all other institutions of learning in the State to see to it that no jealousies shall rise up among any of them. I urge this because of my earnest desire to see the University, the colleges, the high Schools and the common schools work together in perfect harmony and accord for the conquest of ignorance, the education of the people and the glory of the State.

In erecting these buildings we begin at the foundation and work upwards. If we wish to tear them down we would begin at the top and go downward. So in building up a permanent, healthy, stable, progressive educational system, we must begin in the common schools and make them sufficient for their works and then with this firm foundation it is easy to build up high schools, colleges and universities. Hence I argue that the presidents and professors of our universities and our colleges and academies should be the earnest advocates and steadfast friends of our common schools. On the other hand I wish to say to the friends of the common schools who are disposed to ignore the university and the colleges, that they cannot find a more ready way of injuring the common schools than by tearing down the heads of our educational system. I therefore insist that the friends of our common schools should be active in their support of the university and the colleges of the State. The best results will be obtained when all work together. I have thought these general reflections upon our educational work in the State not inappropriate to this occasion, and I trust they may have the thoughtful attention of those who hear them.

We are now closing a year of unusual abundance. In less than sixty days we will have entered upon a new year with its duties, its responsibilities and its possibilities. It will be the beginning of the last decade of a century of great activities and magnificent achievements. I hope to see the people of North Carolina signalize that year by a general advancement along all the lines of education work, and I trust our General Assembly will lead that advance by increasing the funds dedicated to our common schools. We must do more for the sacred cause of education than we are doing. North Carolina does not stand ahead of her neighbors in this noble work according to the census reports which will soon be published to the world. Let's put her there before the close of the next decade. We can do it if we will.

The Alliance.
North Carolina Intelligencer.

We have never doubted the loyalty of the farmers of this State to Democratic principles. They are inseparable from the principles advocated by the Alliance.

Nor have we ever believed that there existed in the Alliance any substantial opposition to the re-election of Senator Vance.

If there is a man in public life to-day, whose record shows a more consistent and earnest advocacy of the Alliance principles than Senator Vance, we certainly do not know the name of that man.

It is difficult to please every one, but Senator Vance comes as near pleasing all the white people of North Carolina as any person ever succeeded in the difficult undertaking. He will be re-elected to the Senate, because the white people of the State want him re-elected. His place cannot be filled by another now. The industrial classes are entitled to a great deal of legislation, and Senator Vance can and will influence it in their favor.

"I don't think that dog of yours is very polite," said the tramp. "Why?" asked the dog's owner. "Because he made me get up off the grass and then took my seat," answered the tramp, adjusting his coat tails to make them cover as much space as possible.—[Puck,

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