ALAMANCE GLEANER

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GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1885.

NO. 52.

The Alamance Gleaner.

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J. D. KERNODLE, Proprietor.

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Scribers with the cash, entitles himself to one copy free, for the length of time for which the So practice forbearance sweetlyslub is made up. Papers sent to different offices | To scatter kind words and loving deeds,

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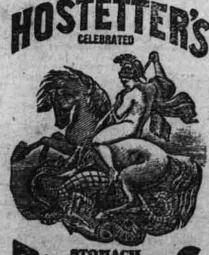
Is prepared to make Fine Clothing for everygody. See his samples of Spring goods and mar 2 '83 v

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FINE CIGARS A SPECIALTY. N. Nowitzky's Victory and Indian Tea-for sale. feb28 ly



Poctrn.

STRENGTH FOR TO DAY.

Strength for to-day is all that we need. As there will never be a to-morrow : For to morrow will prove but another to-day, With its measure of joy and so frow.

Then why forceast the trials of life With such a sad and grave persistence, And watch and wait for a crowd of ills That as yet have no existence?

Strength for to day-in house and home, Still trusting in God completely.

Strength for to-day-what a precious boon For the garnest souls who labor, For the willing hands that minister to the n. edy friend or neighbor.

Gov. Scales' Inaugural Address.

Gov. Scales said: Four years have passed and we are again assembled under the constitution and laws of North authority the duty and honor of presidthe high duties incident to the position, I cannot refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the lidelity wis-dom and patriotism which have characteen years, and the marked advancement made in those interests which are so essential to the wealth, happiness and general prosperity of the people, Wasted by war and robbed by legislation inspired by men who came among us with no motive except to prey upon the remnant we had left, the State, in 1870, found herself burdened with a debt, the principal and interest of which amounted to \$41,788,710; this in part was made up of what was known as special tax bonds, Issued in fraud and sold at a price which should have placed purchasers on their guard, these bonds, in the estimation of

Unable to meet this without burdening the people in their impoverished condition, beyond their ability, thelegislature of 18/9, after carefully considering the and, in the spirit of an equitable compromise, offered them the largest and the creditors, in most cases, with a per cent, to the amount of \$2,803,796.25, exempt from taxation, were issued in exchange for the old, amounting to \$9,627,445, and when fully arranged, as I doubt not it will be, a debt of \$12,727,000 will be reduced to the sum of \$3,589,000, upon which the interest has been and will continue to be promptly paid. This was a wise and just measure. It gave a new impulse to all our interests and for the first time since the war inspired our people with hope and confidence. Only one debt remained for settlement and trat is known as the debt growing out of the construction bonds. The same legislature provided for the appointment of commissioners to confer and settle this with the creditors upon a basis that would be just under all the circumstances to all parties. After much negotiation and some delay the commissioners who Perfumery. &c., &c were all men of ability and high reputation succeeded in getting the creditors to surrender \$676,800 of the interest Physiciaus prescriptions carefully compound- then due and to accept new bonds for the remainder. This will require probably no further appropriation from the and write. The number of white people State, the railroad is now paying 6 per cent and will be able not only to keep the interest paid up, but it is believed that out of the surplus which the State receives over and above the interest from the lease she will by a proper in-vestment in a few years he able to discharge the principal sum. Our new sixes are worth at this time a premium of 8 per cent, and are still enhancing, while our four's are worth 83 and are growing in demand every day. In 1870 we had about 1.150 miles of railroad, now we have I.950 which distributed thoughout the State, carry life, light and prosperity to every section. We have realized the dreams of our fathers, we have tunneled the mountains, filled up the gorges and connected by one of the grandest works in the world, the exfreme western part of the State with the Atlantic ocean. The mountains and the sea have kissed each other. The people have been in closer contact with each other and sectional divisions will disappear. The resources of the west, so rich in mineral and timbers, are being developed, the markets of the east opened up and we are fast becoming our homogenious, united, happy and prosperous people. The State up to the war had a

school fund of about \$2,600,000, much of

it was lost by the war, much has been squandered or stolen since. Up to 1870

nothing was paid to teachers except the sum of \$38,981, which is said to have

been appropriated for schools in 1869-

2,000 colored. In 1876 there were no normal schools for the education and training of teachers. Now there is one at Chapel Hill for the whites and one at Fayetteville for the blacks. In addition to these, eight normal schools have been established over the State, four for each race and \$3,000 annually appropriated to their support. In 1877 the sum \$11,515.-97 was paid for school houses. In 1883 there was paid for the same purpose \$74,712.37. In 1868 and '69 the State taxes amounted to S0 cents on the \$100 worth of property, without any corresponding appreciable benefits to the people. In 1871 the State taxes were reduc-Carolina to inaugurate a chief magistrate ed to 52 cents on the \$100 worth of propand other State officers. By virtue of a free and fair election held on the fourth day of November last, these officers have been designated, and that designation is now the law of the land. Under this contains the day of the land. Under this road, and the sum paid was placed in the road, and the sum paid was placed in the treasury for the relief of tax payers. suthority the duty and nonor of presiding over the people of this grand old State for the next four years is mine I am deeply and justly sensible of this honor, remembering always, as I trust I shall, that duty and honor go hand in hand, and that as honor fades in the needest of duty so duty well perfectly an accomplish these results, the most rigid economy was practiced, the number of officers was cut down, all salaries were neglect of duty, so duty well performed reduced to sums many of which are now alone perpatuates honor. In assuming doubtless too low and all appropriations for ordinary expenses of the government were confined within the limit of what was strictly necessary. Such a showing terized the legislation of the last four-teen years, and the marked advancement the State in the last 14 years must afford the highest graticude to every true North Carolinian and at the same time is most honorable to the Legislature and Executive officers who aided in its accomplishment. But as we stand out to-day on this advanced ground, we should not forget that there is yet much to accomplish to place our State in the high position which she is entitled to hold and must hold by virtue of her developed and undeveloped resources, among the most prosperous States of the Union. There is much in the past to encograge us notwithstanding our reverses and difguard, these bonds, in the estimation of figultics, and I hope and believe that he the people, carried with them no moral who shall stand where I now stand obligation, and were repudiated by a subsequent legislature.

This action was afterwards submitted to say that our advance in that time has world moves and we must move with it. "Intelligence is the life of liberty," and republican institution cannot be mainvalue of the taxable property of the and better schools, and these should be State, called together their creditors taught at least six months in the year. We must add to the number and qualifisum they believed the people could pay more money. The State Constitution cations of our teachers. We must have provides for compulsory education. If liberality which was highly creditable, accepted the terms. New bonds at 4 spirit of education and so manufacture public sentiment in its hehalf as to make it a reproach to every parent who refuses to send his children to school and to every child often years of age and over who connot read, we will need no other compulsory law. The obligation of every parent to look after the mental training and development of his chil-

> lected. I am fully aware of the difficulties that have been and are now in the way. Our former slave emancipated, and under and laws of the State a are clothed with all the ship. These people amounted of our population, large proportion of them cannot read over ten years of age, who can't write is 192,082, which is \$1.5 of the whole is 192,032, which is 31.5 of the whole number of whites over 10 years of age. The number of colored people of 10 years and over who can't write is 271, 913, which is 77.4 of the whole number of the States under the constitution. But with or without aid, the Carolina Missouri Merchant Toward of Carolina Missouri Merchant Toward Merchant Toward New Merch 913, which is 77.4 of the whole number of colored people over 10 years of age. This number added to the number of This number added to the number of whites, gives us 465.975 as the sum total Republican institutions and good gov-Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa have present diminished demand and low made for a similar purpose will give price of their goods were due meint to of all persons of ten years and upwards who can't write, or 48.4 of the whole population of 10 years and over. Thus t will be seen that that the colored race adds largely to our duties in this regard, and increases to a very great extent the burdens imposed, this, too, without any corresponding contribution on their part in the way of taxes. They are poor, in the way of taxes. They are poor, many of them insolvent, and the taxes paid by them to school and other pure and promoted in one or more universi-poses are very inconsiderable. The di- ties," Again in 1789 one month after paid by them to school and other pur rision of school funds which we have faithfully and impartially made between the two races for nearly 20 years, not only retards our progress, but makes the work difficult and almost hopeless without aid. The general government claims and is entitled to the credit of the emancipation; it should assume the responsi-bilities and the duries growing out of it.

dren is not less in the eyes of God and

man than the obligation to feed and

clothe their bodies. He who does not

ber 1877, there was dishursed for schools the constitution of the State and of the tion and maintainance has been, in and make their report into the legislasuccessive year until in 1834, we receive for school purposes \$313,046.16 of which sum \$623,440.93 was actually disbursed, leaving in the hands of the ecounty treasurers the sum of \$189,605 23 to be disbursed hereafter. In 1877 the number of the United States is equal-constitution of the United States is equal-connection with the university." It is provided within the State. The constitution of the United States is equal-connection with the university." It is provided within the State. The constitution of the United States is equal-connection with the university." It is provided within the State. The constitution of the United States is equal-connection with the university." It is provided within the State. United States. The State constitution emphatic language, placed upon this declares that slavery and involuntary legislature, In the present constitution means of suppressing the ravages of

wich ed purpose.

Rut standing here to day as I do in the capacity of your chief magistrate, with the constitution of the State and of the United States in my hands, I declare in United States in my hands, I declare in the capacity of your chief magistrate, with the constitution of the State and of the United States in my hands, I declare in the capacity of your chief magistrate, with the constitution through the university, to all the children of the State. The question, then, is no longer a debateable one, it has been settled for one hundred years that the university must live. The honor, the welfare of the the name of my State and her people live. The honor, the welfare of the that slavery and involuntary servitude people and the cause of education in within her borders does not and can never exist, except for crime. These people then are not only free, but they have now and will continue to have as long as the government lasts, a voice in its control and manusgement. To the end that their action be intelligent they must be educated and the State and war broke out these were about 500 must be educated, and the State and war broke out there were about 500 general government are alike deeply interested in its accomplishment. I believe that it is the duty of the general government out of the large surplus on hand to contribute to this purpose. It is said however, that there is no warrant is extered throughout the land addrining every

from the people than is sufficient to pay to seek education and training in this, all the necessary and legitimate expenses of the government. In 1837 we had a large surplus on hard, it encouraged dishonesty, extravagance and waste, and its disposition therefore became a necessity. Congress hesitated and had grave doubts as to what should be done with it. After much discussion and great University, my reply was, that after a line connection with this it is provided that there should be employed an analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry, whose duty it shall be, upon the request of the department, to analyze all soils, fertilizers and products, water much interest he inquired about the University, my reply was, that after a line of their fathers. A few that there should be employed an analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry, whose duty it shall be, upon the request of the department, to analyze all soils, fertilizers and products, water and food, in the interest of general industry and public health. Finally, it is the duty of this heard to make reall the necessary and legitimate expen-ses of the government. In 1887 we had days since at the national capital, I met doubles as to what should be done with it. After much discussion and great deliberation, without any express constitutional warrant as all admitted, they loaned it to the States to be used for school purposes, and this was the beginning of our school fund in North Carolina. There was no warrant for raising it, none for giving it away, yet it was liable to be stolen or wasted if not returned to the States. They cut the gordian knot by a loan to the States, which was and is to all intents and purposes, a gift. This action was not authorized by the constitution, but justified ex necessitate rei. We are now in the sum of the states and brightest in the University, my reply was, that after a hard struggle for life, she was now in a more prosperous condition than she had been since the war. Said he: "Sir, the University of your State had a reputation surpased by few, if any, like universities in the United States I was attracted by her reputation and am productions. A long step has been made in the right direction and much good done. The quality and quantity of this board to make reports and suggestions to the legislature as seem to them, in the spirit of this law, to be practicable. The chief interests of the State, and I trust it always will be so, consists in her agricultural productions. A long step has been made in the right direction and much good done. The quality and quantity of this board to make response to the duty of this board to make response to the duty of this board to make response to the university, my reply was, that after a hard struggle for life, she was now in a more prosperous condition than she had been since the war. Said he: "Sir, the University of your State had a reputation surpased by few, if any, like universities in the University of your State had a reputation surpased by few, if any, like universities in the University of your State had a reputation surpased by few, if any, like universities in the University of your State had a reputation surpased by few, if any, like university of y

vilatever be the supposed obligation of the government in the premises, is withprecedent and without warrant the constitution. If, however, it is deemed doubtful, and if doubt ful, dangerous, whether Congress can make a direct appropriation for any such purpose even with a sur-

provide for his own and especially for the public lands which now go into the those of his own home, has we are tol-1, the creasury, be so used and that will, with a reduction of taxes, soon dispose denied the faith and is worse than an infidel, and surely it cannot be underof the surplus. From the foundation of stood that in making the provision the importal part of the child is to be negthe government to the present these lands have been given to the new States for the education of all children, whether native or foreign, and sarely these unfortunate people who have lived here so long in bondage and in ignorance, but who are now free citizens, should not be neglected. A like case can never be presented, and therefore it can never be used us a precedent. But however raised, it must be given and disbursed by the States in their own way for school purposes without any conditions useful learning shall be du y encouraged tinue to claim the earnest attention of

Again in 1789 one month after provides that the general assembly shall the State entered the Union, the legislaestablish a department of agriculture, ture declared that in "all well regulated immigration and statistics under such. governments it is the indispensible duty regulations as may best promote the of every legislature to consult the hap-agricultural interests of the State and piness of the rising generation and endeavor to fit them for an honorable discharge of the social duties of life by paying the strictest attention to their education, and whereas a university cipation; it should assume the responsitions, united, happy and prosperous ople. The State up to the war had a mool fund of about \$2,600,000, much of was lost by the war, much has been as university to be stitution. The only authority to be found for it was the higher law. But the colored race was not only emancipated or stolen since. Up to 1870 thing was paid to teachers except the nof \$33,981, which is said to have appropriated for schools in 1869—

For the fiscal year ending Septem
cipation; it should assume the responsition to their edublicies and the duties growing out of it. The act was without warrant in the constitution a departicular, and whereas a university supported by permanent funds and well endowed, would have the most direct tendency to answer the above purposes, etc."

From that day to this, portant and if fuithfully and wisely permanent funds and well endowed, would have the most direct tendency to answer the above purposes, etc."

From that day to this, namid all the mutations of time and revolution, peace and war, the university supported by permanent funds and well endowed, would have the most direct tendency to answer the above purposes, etc."

From that day to this, namid all the mutations of time and revolution, peace and war, the university supported by permanent funds and well endowed, would have the most direct tendency to answer the above purposes, etc."

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From that day to this, namid endowed, would have the most direct tendency to answer the above purposes, etc."

From that day to the structure of the constitution and endowed, would have the most

disbursed hereafter. In 1877 the number of children of school age were 403, 209, the number enrolled 98,764. In 1883 the whole number, of school age, was 468,678, at school 250,644. In 1869 the value of school property in the State was nothing. In 1879 the value was \$143,569,10. In 1883 the value was \$143,569,10. In 1883 the value was \$390,008,50. The number of schools, white and colored are 6,000, of this number, there are about 4,000 white and 2,000 colored. In 1876 there were no in the constitution for such action.

There is no warrant in the constitution for a large surplus in the treasury, it is a principal conceded by all that no more money should be collected found returning from distant sections

ex necessitate rei. We are new in the same situation, an unconstitutional surplus is on hand and as too much has been taken from the people, how better can it be disposed of in the light of this precedent than to return it as a loan or wift to the people from when it was in their standing and work. Some of a disposition on the part of educated Subsequent legislature,

This action was afterwards submitted to the votes of the people, and was by them overwhelmingly sustained. The old debt of the State was \$12,727,000.

Unable to meet this without burdening. es, who approved and signed the bill. Our enough and work enough for all, there case has all the equities of this one, with should be no jealousy; no hestility, no the additional obligation upon the gov- conflict between them, but all work toernment to aid in the education of a gether in harmony for the glory and people, who though in bondage and ig-norance had been emancipated and the constitution help them. We can clothed with the rights of citizenship. help the University just as we help the Both are based upon a surplus in the common school and her help can come treasury which should not have been from no other source, for she is the raised, but must be disposed of. If child of all denominations and of the there were no surplus, then the question whole people. There cannot be any would be a very different one and, in objection urged against her that canmy opinion, any act on the part of Con- not and has not with equal propriety gress to levy taxes to raise money for been urged against free schools, none perposes of education in the States, that have not been made and overcome, time and again in other States. These States almost without exception are making large and generous appropria-tions for their Universities, and still their other colleges live and prosper, and if we do not follow their example, and that speedily, they will soon outstrip us in the race of education. pius ou hand, then let the proceeds of No | Chapel Hill must not die, she must not languish. The Shades of those grand educators in our State, Caldwell, Swain, Mitchell, Philips and Hooper, ary out against it. The con-stitution and the fathers for over one hundred years forbid it. The long line of distinguished alumni in almost every State, beseech us to spare their time honored alma mater. The voice of the neople as expressed at the ballot box has overwhelmingly recorded their decree against a starving, sickly existence which is as disastrous as death itself. If then she is to live, in the name of her past glorious history and the State's hopes of the future let us make it an tution. But with or without aid, the Carolina, Missottri, Maryland, Tennes-spirit of our constitution and the spirit see, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Missottri, Maryland, Tennes-spirit of our constitution and the spirit see, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Missottri, Maryland, Tennes-spirit of our constitution and the spirit see, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Missottri, Maryland, Tennes-spirit of our constitution and the spirit see, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Missottri, Maryland, Tennes-spirit of our constitution and the spirit see, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Missottri, Maryland, Tennes-spirit of our constitution and the spirit see, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Missottri, Maryland, Tennes-spirit see, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Missottri, Maryland, Missottri, Maryland cated, and we must press the work to the utmost of our ability. The State University, at Chapel Hill, forms a most wants, indeed her needs cannot be covimportant part of the common school ered up. The responsibility is with us, system and claims special attention at Let us rise to the height of the occasion,

means of suppressing the ravages of dogs. This industry is well adapted to our soil and climate and with proper protection and encouragement must soon become one of the most popular and prosperous industries in the State, but it has been sadly neglected. The legislature in defining the duties of the has been done to carry it into effect.
The dog and sheep will no more thrive
together, than the wolf and the lamb.
Muzzle the dogs, and the sheep prosper,
loose the dogs and the sheep are destroyed. There must also be investigations relating to diseases of cattle and other domestic animals, to the ravages of in-sects, to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries adapted to the soils and climate of the State, such as culture of silk, the sugar beet, the grape and other fruits. There must also be investigations as to drainage and irrigation, and in relation to the costs and mode of utilizing native min-eral and other domestic sources of fertilizers, as well as their adaptation to soils and crops. They are also charged with the duty of collecting statistics in regard to fencing; with the propagation and culture of fish in the rivers and other inland waters of the State, with the enforcement and supervision of the laws and regulations which are or may be enacted in this State for the sale of commercial fertilizers and seeds. faster, but a less useful and it may be a less manly life. The responsibility of investing this industry, with new interest, making it more honorable, and thus attracting to and keeping in our most intelligent and hest young men, rest in a good degree upon this board and the commissioner. That they will ably and successfully respond to every duty, I feel well assured, and doubt not that in a few years, that our old State with her farma and her gardens will bloom and plossom as the rose, The manufactures of the states are gradually improving and giving bughter promise of the future. In 1860 the number of establishments was 3,689,

with a capital of \$9,693,703, in 1870 the number was 3,642 with a capital of \$8,-140,473; in 1880 the number was 3,802 with a capital of \$13,045,639. This shows an increase in the last decade of 160 in number and of \$4,905,166 in capital, The tariff Commission of the 47th Congrees, all of whom were more or less protectionists, in their report on cotton manufactures, say that after a full investigation of this interest North and South, they find that the cotton manufacturers, almost without an exception declare that the duties imposed upon machinery and suiline dyes are taken off they do not need or desire protection, In addition to this it is well known and conceded by all that the class of cotton goods made in the South are of a coarser texture than the goods made abroad. therefore do not come into competition with foreign goods, and are not at all influenced in price by the tariff. It is also estimated and the correctness of the calculation is conceded that that a cotton factory situated here in the cotton belt, with the plant growing around it, has an advantage of \$3.00 per bale. over any northern factory Many of our friends engaged in that industry price of their goods were due mainly to arid and tariff agitations, but the facts above stated show that this can't be so. that besides this the tariff has been agitated more or less or ten years in Congress without any material reduction. with little or no effect upon the price unless it has been for this year, and the fact that agitation has not lowered it heretofore, compels us to assign some production of the manufactured goods the limited market and speculation and failures in business, causing capital, al-ways timid, to withdraw from business centres and hide itself in the banks of corporations and chests of private individuals. But our manutacturing interests, notwithstanding the disasters of the year, are most encouraging, our great advantages must eventually attract a large share of Northern capital to our borders and we need no other aid than good sense, strong arms hones economical government and low taxes

[CONTINUED ON 2ND PAGE.]

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