

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.
NEW SERIES, NO. 540.

GREENSBORO, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1885.

J. W. H. HUBBARD, Editor & Proprietor.
TERMS: \$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

The Greensboro Patriot

GREENSBORO, N. C., JANUARY 13, 1885.

GOV. JARVIS' MESSAGE.
We print the full text of Gov. Jarvis' message to the Legislature. Gov. Jarvis has a simple and direct way of dealing with public questions. He takes "the bull by the horns," so to speak. He thinks the \$3,000 salary paid the Governor is utterly inadequate, if not parsimonious, and he says so. He thinks the judicial salaries are too small, and he says so. He thinks the State University ought to have an additional annual appropriation of \$10,000, and that its doors ought to be thrown open to the poor boys in the State. His other recommendations are also on the order of innovation, and the message as whole no doubt visibly affected the resolution of our slow-going senators, when they read it in cold type.

With the space at our command we shall notice the message at greater length and discuss some of its suggestions.

We say good by to Gov. Jarvis, assuring him that, in our opinion (which is generally shared), he has made the most practical and useful Governor the State has had since the days of Morehead.

We earnestly commend to our own solons the timely words of Gov. Hill to the New York Legislature:

"One of the greatest evils incident to the hasty method of modern legislation is the careless and imperfect manner in which bills are generally framed."

Remember this, gentlemen, and do your work well and wisely. In a sixty days session some expedition is necessary, of course.

PUBLIC PRINTER ROUNDS.

This is emphatically the day of self-made men. The career of Public Printer Rounds, now at the head of the vast establishment described in last week's PATRIOT, is a repetition of the old, old story of how pluck, determination and energy will overcome apparently insuperable barriers.

STERLING P. ROUNDS commenced life about 40 years ago in a country printing office in the State of New Hampshire. After a five years' apprenticeship, he worked on a daily paper, and after a year at the "case" was made "foreman" of the office. After 4 years service in this capacity he began a second apprenticeship, having determined to thoroughly master the "art preservative." He graduated with full honors from the great printing house of Thomas Jarrett & Co., Buffalo, New York. He learned there everything about printing that could be learned, and when he left the veteran Thomas, then the best known man in the craft in America, gave him a diploma, which says "Sterling P. Rounds is a first class and accomplished printer in every sense of the word."

This distinction Mr. Rounds considers to-day to be the most notable achievement of his phenomenally successful career. From Buffalo he went to Chicago, the great printing centre of the world. Here he founded the Chicago Times, now the strongest paper in the great Northwest, and subsequently established the "Printer's Warehouse," making a business that to-day, under the name of his successors, the Rounds Type and Press Company, extends from the Ohio to the Pacific coast and is familiar as household words in every printing office.

When Garfield was elected President his name was suggested for Public Printer, and the suggestion was at once taken up and spread like a wild prairie fire among the press of the West, until nearly one thousand of its principal papers had strongly indorsed him. Not only was he backed by the entire power of the press, but by the solid influence and petition of all the State officers, Senators and Representatives of his own State; by the business men, bankers, city officers and judges of Chicago, (where he had been in business for thirty-one years), but by prominent men, his entire State delegation and a host of senators and members of Congress from other States, making altogether the strongest indorsement any one applicant for a position ever received.

President Garfield had determined on his appointment, and a memorandum to that effect was found among his official papers. On succeeding to the Presidency, Mr. Arthur at once appointed him Public Printer.

It had been run as a political machine by notoriously inept managers until its abolition by Congress was seriously threatened. Calling to his assistance Mr. Cadet Taylor, one of the brightest young journalists in the Northwest, he began the work of reform, until now the Government Printing Office is the largest and most successfully conducted printing establishment in the world.

Mr. Taylor, as his chief clerk, has been his strong right arm in the accomplishment of this herculean work.

In a recent visit to the printing office Mr. Rounds said to the writer: "Strong as I believe myself to be, I am satisfied that my administration would have lacked little of failure without the invaluable help of Cadet Taylor and my other subordinates. The world cannot beat them or furnish more efficient men for their respective positions. It is the most trying of all places in the gift of the Government."

Sustaining quasi official relations with the office for a year or more, our own observation confirms Mr. Rounds in every respect. It is an admirably conducted institution and as near the business standard of management as importunate Congressmen will allow.

THE BANNER STATE AT NEW ORLEANS.

According to the legion of Northern newspaper correspondents it looks very much now as if North Carolina would be the banner State of the South, at New Orleans, as far as the display of its resources is concerned. The arrangement of its section shows great taste and ingenuity. It is divided into five compartments, each with a pagoda or pavilion. These compartments illustrate the fishery, agricultural, forest, mineral and manufacturing industries of North Carolina. In the fishery section is a pagoda built of oars and other aquatic emblems, and crowned by specimens of fishes and network. It contains every specimen of fish found in the waters of the State, from the smallest minnows to star-greens weighing 300 pounds. The boats, rope, nets, everything used in fishing are here shown, with pictures which freely illustrate this industry, and give one a broad idea of it. Next to this is the timber pavilion—perhaps the prettiest one in the building—made of three hundred different native woods. Here is located the office of the North Carolina commission. Around are specimens of all the trees growing in the State, showing each in the rough, the rough timber and its foliage, when finally oiled, polished or varnished. Here, also, are shown a collection of all the medicinal plants and herbs produced in North Carolina, more than three hundred in number. In the third section, devoted to agriculture, is a pavilion made of native grasses and cereals more than fifty feet high, trimmed with cotton—the largest and one of the handsomest structures in the Government building. The agricultural display around it has not yet been fully arranged but it will contain, it is said, specimens of every agricultural product in the United States, as North Carolina produces everything grown in the country, filling all the blanks in the census. The mineral pavilion is a tall structure, covered entirely with gold and silver mica, which makes it glisten in the electric light as if constructed of the precious metals themselves. Here is displayed the mineral collections, which the North Carolina Geological Department has been forty years in arranging, and a portion of which only was exhibited at the Boston Exposition last year, and pronounced the finest thing shown there.

HURRAH! FOR "OLD RIP!"

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.
The Baltimore Manufacturers Record, in its annual review of southern industries, publishes a list of all manufacturing and mining enterprises organized in the southern States in 1884, giving name, location, and character of business of each. The list shows 1,965 new enterprises, with an aggregate capital reaching the enormous sum of \$105,200,500, divided as follows:

Alabama: One hundred and eighty-seven new establishments, with a capital of \$16,025,000.
Arkansas: Forty-six, with a capital of \$2,940,000.
Florida: Ninety-five, with \$2,320,000 capital.
Georgia: One hundred and ninety-six, with \$5,455,000 capital.
Kentucky: One hundred and thirty-seven, with \$21,700,000 capital.
Louisiana: Fifty-three, with \$5,534,000 capital.
Maryland: One hundred and five, with \$7,121,500 capital.
Mississippi: Forty, with \$1,205,000 capital.
North Carolina: Two hundred

and twenty-six, with \$4,110,000 capital.
South Carolina: Fifty-three, with \$3,174,000 capital.
Tennessee: Two hundred and fifty, with \$7,910,000 capital.
Texas: Two hundred and twelve, with \$10,778,000 capital.
Virginia: One hundred and eighty-eight, with \$13,450,000 capital.
West Virginia: Seventy-seven, with \$4,303,000 capital.

The list shows that almost every branch of general manufactures is represented. Cotton, and woolen mills, machine-shops, foundries, blast furnaces, ice-factories, saw-mills, planing mills, building-material factories, furniture factories, carriage and wagon-factories, hand-factories, etc., are very numerous. There are many flour-mills and more tobacco-factories, and a large number of cotton seed oil mills, as well as mining enterprises of all kinds—gold, silver, copper, mica, ore, coal, etc. The notice able feature is the amount of northern and western capital coming into the South.

While it is important to have meetings of State Boards of Agriculture and County Agricultural Societies, they cannot be made to do the work that can be done by Farmer's Clubs. Many intelligent farmers are too modest and too unaccustomed to public speaking to speak before a large audience, but when they meet their neighbors at the Farmer's Club meeting, they will freely give a large amount of valuable practical information relating to the growing of crops, or the care of animals, and thus they gradually school themselves to speak readily to a small audience of acquaintances, and in time prepare themselves to speak with perfect confidence to a large number, even though most of them are strangers.

While the Club meetings should be conducted so as to have only one speaker at the same time, and he to always address the chair, they should not be too stiff and formal; each member should be permitted to tell in his own way, and if he prefer to sit while talking, he should be permitted to do so. In this way farmers are incited to tell important facts which they never would if compelled to stand while speaking, and to submit to stiff formalities.

It is surprising what a difference a live Farmer's Club will make in any farming community after it has been running a few years. The first lesson it teaches the farmer is close observation; this in turn teaches the farmer that he has got much to learn. When a farmer arrives to this conclusion he is on the road to success, but as long as he thinks he knows all there is worth knowing, there is but little hope that he will ever make any progress. When farmer meet together and compare notes, they not only learn from each other, but they are encouraged to watch more closely the operations on their own farms, and thus learn important facts which would have escaped their attention if they had not met their brother farmers and compared notes.

The moment that a farmer is convinced that his neighbor has a better way to produce a crop than he has, he is induced to make an effort to ascertain what that way is, and then to adopt it on his own farm. When one improvement is adopted it soon leads to the adoption of others, and thus the farmer becomes a progressive and a more successful farmer. If we had the power to measure the advantage that have grown out of farmers' club meetings during the past ten years, no doubt we should all be surprised, for the work of the clubs has not been confined to teaching how to grow crops to better advantage, but it has covered a broad field, and thus benefited the farmer in various ways. The farmer's occupation takes him away from society; his opportunities for social intercourse are very limited; therefore, whatever will bring him out to mingle with his neighbors is an advantage, because it improves his social qualities, rubs off the sharp corners of individuality, and gives him more liberal ideas. A man who lives all of the time away from society is very likely to become selfish, and often bigoted; hence it is important that there should be occasions to call men together to act as a body, and by so acting learn to mingle their ideas together, and respect the will of the majority. Men who thus mingle together go home better fitted to mingle with their families, and are more likely to listen to their wants, and to forget in a measure their own selfishness.

The Club Meeting encourages every active member to observe

more closely the growth of crops than another year they may be able to speak with more positive knowledge on any particular operation on the farmer. When a farmer becomes a good, active member of a farmers' club, he also becomes a valuable member of a county society, and soon learns to work in it with the same success that he has worked in the club.

The Farmers' Club meetings encourage the farmers to unite to gether not only for social elevation and progress, but also for the better protection of business; they soon learn not only when and how they can best purchase the goods they desire, but they soon learn where and how to get a fair price for their products, and by unity of action can get a more uniform and higher price for what they sell.

Wherever a good, live Farmer's Club exists there is but little chance for swindlers to succeed; they have learned, and so as a rule, confine their operation to farmers who stay at home, and do not read the papers.

Every year farmers' meetings are being held more frequently and new clubs are continually being formed, until at the present time they are numerous scattered all over New England; yet there is still room for more; every farming town should have at least one farmer's society, or perhaps two, one club, and one orange.

The little clubs that meet at the farmers houses are quite as important at the larger societies that meet at the Town Hall; in fact the small clubs furnish the material to make the larger societies; it is there that the young farmer takes his first lesson in public speaking; and it is there that he is first encouraged to investigate and gather up information that is of public value.

In the selection of subjects for discussion at farmers' meetings it is important that the person who is to lead off should be consulted, that he may have a subject that he is interested in, and thoroughly acquainted with, and his acquaintance should be practical, so that he can lay before the meeting fresh practical information. To compile a lecture from books or papers may be better than nothing, but not much. Farmers are marching on and they want principally information fresh from the field of operation, that they may compare it with their own knowledge and with the books and papers they read. Books and papers are for home reading, and not for recitation from the platform.

After a club has been in operation several seasons, the members will prepare them selves during the growing season for discussions the next winter, by observations and experiments. They will thus be able to speak with much positive-ness on subjects which they have prepared themselves during the warm season.

Illness of Chief Justice Waite.
A Washington special to the New York Times says: Chief Justice Waite has been very ill for more than six weeks. Last summer he was stricken with paralysis but recovered sufficiently to give his physicians and friends hopes of complete physical and mental restoration. About two months ago erysipelas attacked his face and head. His brain has been affected by this dangerous disease, and for a considerable period he has been lucid only at intervals. These troubles have been complicated by a severe cold. He has been occasionally better, but there are no encouraging signs of ultimate recovery. For six weeks he has been confined to bed, and recently no hope has been permitted to see him.

The effect of the paralytic stroke is now deemed to have been more severe than was supposed, and erysipelas is such an insidious disease that danger is always imminent when the patient's head is attacked. Unless it yields readily to treatment, death will follow speedily. In the Chief Justice's case, while the disease is stubborn, it yields sufficiently to treatment to give hope, but a bare hope only. His family are very apprehensive and despondent. The most intimate friends of the Chief Justice are hopeless of his final recovery. The utmost they expect is that he may linger for a few months. Should he die before the 4th of March, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, will undoubtedly be nominated for Chief Justice. If Chief Justice Waite should have a lucid interval sufficiently long to enable him to comprehend his real situation he would probably resign, in order to enable his successor to be appointed by President Arthur.

The House last Monday refused to pass a bill abolishing the internal revenue tax on tobacco, cigars, snuff, cigarettes and cherries, the tax on distilled spirits used for mechanical and manufacturing purposes, etc., the special tax on dealers in tobacco and a tax on liquors distilled wholly from fruit, by a vote of 127 nays to 77 yeas.

Russell Hancock, only son of Gen. Hancock, died last week.

North Carolina Insane Asylum.
The following statistics are taken from the Superintendent's report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1884.

The total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 22d February, 1856, is 1,626; the total number of discharges for the same time, is 1,383; of whom 428 were cured; 210 improved; 296 unimproved; and 449 died; leaving now under treatment 243.

Upon the whole number of admissions the percentage of discharges cured has been 26; of improved, 12; of uncured, 18; of deaths, 27.

At the date of the last Annual Report, there were in the Asylum 96 males and 103 females. The admissions since have been 53 males and 53 females. The whole number under treatment during the year was 149 males and 156 females, making a total of 305.

There were 25 males and 37 females discharged during the year; of these, 13 males and 13 females were cured; 2 males and 14 females improved; 4 males and 5 females unimproved; and 6 males and 5 females died.

Of the past year the following are the results:

1. The percentage of cures upon admission has been 24.
2. The percentage of deaths upon number under treatment has been 4.

Of the admissions during the year, the cause of disease is reported to have been mental in 29 cases, physical in 56 cases, and unknown in 21.

The form was Mania, Epileptic, Suicidal and Homicidal in 68 cases; Melancholia in 26; Dementia in 5; and others forms in 7 cases.

The average duration of disease previous to admission, is reported to have been about 3 years—many of them 10 to 20 years.

Of those recovered, the supposed cause of the disease was mental in 5 cases; physical in 15; and unknown in 6.

The form was Mania in 18 cases; Melancholia in 6 cases; Dementia in 3 cases; and Monomania in 1 case.

The duration before admission is reported to have been less than one year in 20 cases, and from 1 to 3 years in 6 cases.

The length of time under treatment in the Asylum was less than 1 year in 46 cases, and over 1 year in 10 cases, making an average of 7 months.

The cause of death was Heart Disease in 1 case; General Paralysis in 1; Exhaustion from Chronic Mania in 3; Acute Mania in 1; Phthisis in 3; Chronic Dysentery in 1; and Inanition in 1 case.

The economic questions involved in the care of the insane are of the most serious character. From the statistics of the tenth census (1880), we find the following startling facts, as tabulated below:

According to the last census, there was in North Carolina, in 1880, a total population of 1,398,414, of which 867,242 were white, and 531,172 colored.

The total number of insane reported in the State is 2,028; of these, 1,591 were white, and 437 colored.

The two Asylums for the white population at Raleigh and at Mordecai, now have under treatment about 450, leaving 1,141 without such care, and about 200 colored patients are in the Asylum at Goldsboro, leaving 219 colored unprovided for. To these must be added the increase of insane population for the last four years.

The present dividing line between the territory from which patients are sent to this institution, and to the Western Asylum, is so arranged as to place 56 counties, with a white population of 465,500, as patrons of this Asylum, and 49 counties, with a white population of 401,744 as patrons of the Western institution.

It will be observed that the ratio of the white insane to the whole white population of the State is 1 to 545, being about the general ratio for the entire population of the Union.

The proportion is alike in both sections of the State, there are 853 white insane persons east of dividing line, and 738 west of the line.

The Bishop of Melbourne has ordered prayers to be offered that rabbits may not become mothers, and endeavors to exterminate them having proved fruitless. What next?

Here and There a Gem.
For knowledge to become wisdom the soul must be rooted in God.—Mrs. Monford.

—The worst of Christ, even his chaff, is better than the world's corn.—V. Rutherford.

—Nothing but the Infinite pity is sufficient for the infinite pathos of human life.—John Inglesant.

—The Mohammedans have ninety-nine names for God, but among them all they have not "Our Father."

—There is not one sin that we ever commit but has its effect upon our souls in after years.—J. H. Evans.

—Dear Lord, is it too much to ask for thy poor heart like blinded folk? The light of that twilight gleam—That it may lead through thy dark night Some soul to enable them to see.—A. R. Sullivan.

—Losses, disappointments, ill-tongues, loss of friends, houses, or country, are God's workmen, set on work to work out good to you, out of everything that befallth you.—S. Rutherford.

—Human love, when deep and true, is never ashamed of the lowliness of its object. A truly noble nature recognizes a friend the more he needs help. Though we are mean, and low, and despised, yet Christ is not ashamed of us because he loves us.—Rev. Newman Hall.

—God requires no such faith, nay, he accepts, nay, he excuses no such faith as believes without reason; believes, he knows not why. As faith without fruit, without works, is no faith, so faith without a root, without reason, is no faith, but an opinion.—Dr. Dowe.

—I find these two truths a stay to my soul, the efficiency of the atonement, and the stability of the promise. Just now this seems my all, and enables me to look up to God as my father, although I am his sorrowing child; for as I think of my sins and sinfulness, it almost seems as if I must sorrow even in the land where sorrow shall be no more known.—Evans.

—Twenty States and Territories have adopted compulsory education.

—Seventy-five years ago in this country the first tomatoes grown in this country were cultivated as a strange and showy horticultural curiosity in a garden in Salem, Mass. Forty-five years ago, or a little more, they began to be used as a vegetable in the season.

—In the 49th Congress the House will contain 182 Democrats, 140 Republicans, 1 Greenback and 1 Greenback Republican (Bramm, of Pennsylvania). A vacancy exists in the 19th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

GOV. JARVIS' MESSAGE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Jan. 7th, 1885.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I hereby congratulate you upon the peculiarly favorable circumstances under which you assemble.

The affairs of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. Nothing I can say can more clearly set forth this fact than does the report of the State treasurer. It must be a source of gratification to this faithful officer, upon retiring from office, to know that he leaves in the treasury nearly a million of dollars.

The reports of the treasurer and auditor show that there was cash in the treasury on the last day of December, \$947,068.56. Of this amount, the sum of \$926,096.98 is loaned to the general fund, and is applicable to the ordinary expenses of the State government.

REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.
I herewith send the reports of the treasurer, auditor, secretary of State and superintendent of public instruction. They will give you in detail the operations of the different departments, and to them I invoke your earnest attention.

REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS.
I also send herewith the reports of the boards of directors of the three insane asylums, of the penitentiary, the report of the trustees of the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, the report of the commission for the completion of the Western State asylum, the report of the State board of health, and the report of the quarantine physician at Smithville. The reports of the adjutant general and the State librarian are likewise herewith submitted.

These reports show in detail the condition and operations of the various charitable and penal institutions of the State, and of the other institutions and interests of which they treat. These institutions merit your careful investigation, both on account of the revenues they require and the work they perform.

EXPENSES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.
It will be seen by the report of the auditor that the entire expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1884, were \$785,641.78; but this amount embraces several items which are not properly chargeable to the expenses of the State government proper, because the funds from which those items are defrayed are not raised by general taxation, and therefore ought to be deducted.

These items are as follows:

Expenses by agricultural department, \$ 40,000.00	
Interest paid on bonded corporation bonds of North Carolina railroad, 125,700.00	
Amount paid on construction of Governors' residence, 10,948.00	
Amount paid on construction of railroad from Smithville to Taylorsville, 13,700.00	
There was also the annual expense incurred in the printing of the Code, which will not be incurred again for	

years, and therefore should also be deducted.

The general statement of \$785,641.78 also includes the annual expenses of the State government, and which were paid for out of a special fund appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of the general government.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS, AND THE TAXATION TO MEET THEM.
The treasurer and the auditor substantially agree in their estimates of the expenses of the State government for the fiscal years ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886. Their estimate is about \$590,000 per year, or \$1,180,000 for the two years, for which you are to provide. It is but natural that as the State increases in population and wealth, that there should be a corresponding increase in expenses. Acting upon this theory, and upon the idea that there will be an increase in the appropriations, a moderate estimate of the necessary expenses for these two years will be \$625,000 per year, or \$1,250,000 for the two years, which should be provided for. To meet this the treasurer had cash on hand on November 30th, 1884, \$926,096.98. The receipts from the State for the two years, on proper taxation, amounted in the year last year to \$176,933.95. There is some increase in the receipts from this source because it is a tax upon the business of the State, and that is steadily increasing. So it is safe to calculate that receipts from this source will not be less than \$175,000 per year, or \$350,000 for the two years. A tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property will raise \$200,000. These amounts added together make the total receipts for the two years, \$1,476,096.98, which will be ample to meet all the expenses of the State government for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886, and have quite a large surplus left over. So it will be seen that every suggestion I shall make in this message in the way of an increase in expenses may be adopted with safety, and still permit the rate of taxation to be kept very low ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property for the year 1885, and twenty five cents on the hundred dollars' worth thereafter.

I cordially concur in the wise recommendation of the treasurer that only a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property be levied and collected for the year 1885, and that the counties be given the benefit of this low rate to get out of debt.

Under the constitution the power of the counties to levy taxes is limited to twice the amount levied for State purposes unless the legislature sanctions a higher rate. I therefore suggest that you insert in the revenue bill a general provision that the justices of the peace and county commissioners of such counties as may be desired, may add to the State levy enough for county purposes to bring the amount levied and collected up to the constitutional limitation. In this way many counties, which are now embarrassed, will be able to pay their debts without increasing taxation in the aggregate.

THE FUNDED DEBT.
The new consolidated four per cent debt is \$2,803,796.25. Old bonds still outstanding, \$2,909,600.00.

The act under which these bonds could be funded was passed on the 1st day of January, 1885, and it is for you to consider whether the time shall be extended or not.

OLD BONDS TAKEN UP AND BURNED.
ED.
Forty per cent class, \$1,007,100.00
Twenty five per cent class, 1,229,040.00
Fifteen per cent class, 2,701,800.00
Total taken up, \$4,937,940.00

For which there has been issued in consolidated bonds, bearing interest at four per cent as stated above, \$2,803,796.25.

There has been exchanged of the construction bonds, issued for the construction of the North Carolina railroad, \$630,000, leaving still outstanding, \$765,000.

There is no limitation as to this act, and I presume these bonds will eventually be brought in for exchange.

FISCAL YEAR.
The fiscal year of the State government and all the institutions was changed by the act of 1883 to begin and end on the 30th of November. The treasurer, however, held that the appropriations for the institutions did not run with the fiscal year for such institutions, and hence you will find some confusion in the reports, which it was made necessary to explain. I earnestly advise that in making the appropriations for the institutions, you make them all for fiscal year, and that they all be made to begin and end on the 30th day of November each year.

This much needed work, as you will learn from the report of the secretary of State, was put in the hands of the county officers the latter part of the year 1883. It is a plain, intelligent, well-arranged compilation of our statute law. The people and the officers are no familiar with it, and I urge that it be amended and changed as little as possible. In fact, no change should be made unless the necessity for it is clear and beyond dispute.

THE COURTS.
The crowded condition of our dockets, with aged suits and the long delays in obtaining a trial, are so generally known, and in some counties have become such intolerable evils, that the necessity for some action on your part is imperative. I therefore renew my recommendations, made to the legislature of 1881 and 1883. An increase in the number of judges of the State is so imperatively de-

manded, that I do not think it can be longer delayed with a proper regard for the best interests of the State. A State is but an aggregation of individuals, with other interests to be fostered, guarded and protected by the State, as well as economy in taxation. The wise legislator, while never losing sight of the question of taxation, must see that the other interests of the citizen received proper attention.

The interests of the various counties of the State and their expenditures should have no less protection at your hands than the expenditures from the State treasury; and to multiply the expenses of the counties for jail fees, witnesses, special terms of the courts, in the hope of saving a few thousand dollars to the State treasury, is to say the least of it, poor political economy.

It is not less unwise, to leave the citizen for the sake of saving him a few dollars in taxes, to abandon his rights in the courts altogether or to have to pay these huge bills of costs that the suits of years standing accumulate.

Society must look to the courts to right its wrongs and to punish evil-doers. The delay in the trials of criminals, which now prevail in the State, is putting the law-abiding spirit of our people to a severe test; and I regret to know that a few communities have not been able to stand the test. Public condemnation of lynch law cannot be too severe, nor the punishment of persons engaged in it too swift, but it is not quite the thing for those who sit in judgment upon them, who refuse to sit in establishing sufficient tribunals for the trial of these and other criminals. In my opinion, the legislator who refuses to provide sufficient courts to right the wrongs and adjust the claims of communities and citizens speedily, and promptly, assumes a grave responsibility. The number of Superior court judges was reduced ten years ago from twelve to nine. During that ten years there has been a wonderful increase in the population and business interest of the State. North Carolina is a very different State from what it was ten years ago. If nine were sufficient then, twelve would be insufficient now; and I recommend you make the number not less than twelve.

SALARIES.
Believing the time has come when the State can afford to do justice to her public servants I recommend a revision of the salaries paid to the public officers. The present compensation is in most cases not only inadequate, but is unequal. For example, the State treasurer receives twice as much as the State auditor, twice as much as the superintendent of public instruction, five hundred dollars more than the chief justice, and the Supreme court and as much as the Governor. It seems to me that a moment's study of the duties of these several officers must convince any one that either the salary of one is too low, or the other too high. The chief justice, who sits out in section 3350 of the Code, and they are numerous and important. Not a dollar can go into the treasury or out of it, except upon his warrant. To require the work imposed by law upon him to be done for the paltry salary of \$1,000 is to lower the importance of the office that is appointed by law to be a check upon the treasury.

The office of superintendent of public instruction is rapidly assuming that place in public esteem which it deserves; and the great educational system of the State is going on in this State is largely due to the work that has been done by this officer. He is appointed by law to superintend a system that undertakes the education of half a million of children, and to direct, in a measure at least, the movements and methods of the noble army of teachers engaged in this great work. What an exalted office! What a field for usefulness! What a responsibility! And the State pays for this work the paltry sum of fifteen hundred dollars. So, too, I might comment upon the duties of the office of the Secretary of State—the record office—and the office of attorney general, the law office of the State.

The Supreme court passes in final judgment not only upon the taxes of the people but upon their lives, their liberties and their property, as well. Its chief and associate justices, it is hoped, will always rank, as now, among our purest and most distinguished jurists; for, come what may, the people are safe as long as their judiciary is pure and capable. In these high functionaries the State pays twenty five hundred dollars.

The labor, responsibility, anxiety and attendant expense of the Governor's office is incomparably greater than that of any other office in the State government, and yet he receives only an equal compensation with the treasurer.

I have compared these salaries with that of the treasurer, not that I would underestimate the duties and responsibilities of that very important office, or that I am wanting in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by those who have filled it, or that I believe the salary fixed to the office is too high, but to show how illogical and unequal the salaries, as now regulated, are. It seems to me the salaries ought to be graded as follows:

1. The Governor should receive the highest salary paid to any officer.
2. The chief justice the next.
3. The associate justices the next.
4. The secretary of state, the attorney general, the superintendent of public instruction, and the Superior court judges, should all receive the same.

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]