

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Something About This North Carolina Institution for Young Ladies.

The following is taken from the Galveston, Texas, Daily News, of Saturday, March 18th, last:

Dallas, Texas, March 16, 1899.—(To the News).—The accompanying extract from the report of President Charles D. Melver to the board of directors of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College for girls and young women shows what has been accomplished by that institution. The similarity of the educational, social and economical conditions of Texas to those of North Carolina make the facts stated in this report an unanswerable argument in favor of the establishment by the legislature of Texas of an industrial school for our girls. In view of the well nigh universal interest felt in the success of Hon. V. W. Grubbs' efforts in behalf of the girls of Texas I suggest that you publish the accompanying extract in the News. The extract is from pages 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the board of directors of the State Normal and Industrial College of North Carolina for the school year ending September 30, 1898.

Very respectfully,

E. M. PACE.

The News reproduces the extract from President Melver's report referred to by Mr. Pace in the foregoing communication:

11. Of the 118 young women who have received the college diploma during the past six years, all but six have taught since their graduation.

12. About 100 graduates of other colleges have been among the students of the State Normal and Industrial College. These students usually come for special work in the normal department or some industrial department.

13. There is no section of the State and no kind of educational institution requiring women teachers with ordinary professional training, from the country public school to our best colleges, where students trained at the State Normal and Industrial College have not been employed. Of course the largest class of teachers trained by the institution have gone to the country public and private schools and these can be numbered by the hundred.

It is a notable fact, however, that every city public school system of the State, from Asheville to Wilmington, has given employment to our students. More than sixty have been employed within the past five years in the public schools of Asheville, Shelby, Statesville, Charlotte, Salisbury, High Point, Greensboro, Mount Airy, Winston, Reidsville, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Wilson, Tarboro and Wilmington.

Four of the six orphanages in this State and several prominent colleges for women, also number among their facilities ex-students of the State Normal and Industrial College.

14. A large number of young women trained in the commercial department have been enabled to earn salaries ranging from \$250 to \$1200 a year as stenographers, bookkeepers and in kindred employment. Some have secured lucrative government positions by competitive civil service examinations.

For the past four or five years the proceedings of the North Carolina Medical Association and the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly have been reported by stenographers trained at the State Normal and Industrial College.

15. About twenty students each year earn their board and laundry by caring for the dining-room. No servants do any work in that room. Ten students care for it in the forenoon and ten in the afternoon. They all do their college work when not engaged in the dining-room.

16. A student who shows good ability or special merit is rarely allowed to discontinue her course for want of means. The two literary societies, the Alumnae Association, the Woman's Educational Club and a few friends of the institution, who have established small loan funds, lend money without interest for a reasonable length of time to as many as possible of the worthy applicants for aid. In each of the last five graduating classes students were so aided.

17. Of the 118 graduates, twenty have pursued special courses of study at the institution since their graduation.

18. In addition to work done by the faculty at the college, considerable work, especially in pedagogics and in the commercial course, is done by correspondence. Forty-four people received instruction in this manner during the year. Moreover, certain members of the faculty conduct teachers' institutes in counties in every part of the State during the summer vacation, receiving no extra compensation for this labor.

19. The State Normal and Industrial College stands for a public educational system that will educate all the people. It teaches its students and urges them to teach others the doctrine of universal education. The authorities of the institution regard the college as a part of the public school system of the State and believe that it has a duty to discharge, not only to those who study within its walls, but to that great body of people who, for one reason or another, will not enter this or any other school or college. The greatest amount of educational opportunity to the greatest number of people is its motto and its aim. Without reservation members of its faculty stand for local taxation for public schools and for every movement which tends to secure to the State effective teaching for every child, preparing him for productive labor and intelligent citizenship.

20. This institution undertakes to emphasize in every legitimate way that any system of education which re-

fuses to recognize the equal educational rights of women is unjust, unwise and permanently hurtful. It is the privilege and duty of your board to lead the educational thought of North Carolina in this direction.

I respectfully submit that there is no part of North Carolina's public educational system from which she can expect more in proportion to what she has expended than she may reasonably hope to reap from the work of this college. As you know, it is the only college in North Carolina for women of the white race which has an appropriation from the State and no woman college has a large endowment fund.

One-third of North Carolina's population is composed of women and girls of the white race and the opportunities given to this class of our population will determine North Carolina's destiny. The chief factors of any civilization are its homes and its primary schools. Homes and primary schools are made by women rather than by men. No State which will once educate its mothers need have any fear about its future illiteracy. An educated man may be the father of illiterate children, but the children of educated women are never illiterate. Three-fourths of all the educated women in North Carolina spend a part of each day educating their own children or the children of others, whereas, three-fourths of the educated men in the State spend a very short time daily with their own children, to say nothing of educating them.

Money invested in the education of a man is a good investment, but the dividend which it yields is frequently confined to one generation and is of the material kind. It strengthens his judgment, gives him foresight and makes him a more productive laborer in any field of activity. It does the same thing for a woman, but her field of activity is usually in company with children, and, therefore, the money invested in the education of a woman yields a better educational dividend than that invested in the education of a man. My contention, therefore, is that the State, for the sake of its present and future educational interest, ought to decree that for every dollar spent by the government, State or Federal, in the training of men at least another dollar ought to be invested in the work of educating woman-kind.

It is claimed that woman is weaker than man, then so much the more reason for giving her at least an equal educational opportunity with him. If it is admitted, as it must be, that she is by nature the chief educator of children, her proper training is the strategic point in the universal education of any race. If equality in culture be desirable, and if congeniality between husbands and wives after middle life be important, then a woman should have more educational opportunities in youth than a man; for a man's business relations bring him in contact with every element of society, and if he have fair native intelligence, he will continue to grow intellectually during the active period of his life; whereas, the confinements of home and the duties of motherhood allow little opportunity to a woman for any culture except that which comes from living with little children.

This experience which comes from living with innocent children is a source of culture by no means to be despised, but how much better it would be for the mother and the father and the children if the mother's education in her youth could always be such as will enable her in after life to secure that inspiration and solace and power which come from familiarity with the great books of the world, which are to-day a possible possession in every home.

Murder at Ashpole Church.

Last Friday morning a negro man who had been murdered was found lying at the door of the Ashpole Presbyterian church. He had been shot and clubbed in a terrible manner and subsequently investigation showed that he had been murdered in the swamp near by and dragged to the door of the church.

A certain negro woman living at Ashpole was, at the time, cooking for Rev. Mr. Craig, pastor of the church. Failing to come on time that morning, Mr. Craig went to her house to see what detained her. Upon his arrival he found her asleep under the bed and her clothing and the floor stained with blood. She was placed under arrest, but positively refused to make any statement. The presumption is that she and a negro man committed the murder.—Laurinburg Exchange.

What the Nicaragua Canal Means.

The distance from San Francisco to New Orleans around Cape Horn is 13,052 sea miles, but through the Nicaragua Canal it would be 4,047 miles, or a difference of no less than 9,005 miles. From San Francisco to New York around Cape Horn is 14,840 miles, but by way of the canal, 4,760 miles, a difference of 10,080 miles. From San Francisco to Liverpool around Cape Horn, 14,690 miles; through the Nicaragua Canal, 7,508 miles, or a difference of 7,182 miles.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Popomeke City, Md. For sale by C. E. Holton.

COPPER MINES AT GOLD HILL.

The Mine to Be Worked by a Company With \$3,000,000 Capital.

Salisbury is on a tear. She is all excitement over the discovery of a fine vein of copper ore at the Gold Hill mine property, about fifteen miles from here. And if Salisbury does not become one of the greatest mining centers of the world, it will not be the fault of Messrs. J. J. Newman, of Salisbury, and Walter George Newman, of New York. Both claim that the vein of copper ore at Gold Hill will make the state famous as a copper producing state.

For years and years Mr. J. J. Newman has written articles in Northern and Southern newspapers and trade journals proclaiming his belief and faith in the old Union mine at Gold Hill as a copper producing mine. His appeals were read and laughed at, his theories were ridiculed and he was looked upon as a crank, a false prophet and a fakir. But he never faltered in his efforts to interest men of capital; nor did he for one minute lose faith in his theory. For sixteen years he has watched over the mine, his only interest being that of a mining engineer.

In 1840 the old Union Mine was worked for gold. It was just after the time Gold Hill was first discovered. The mine was worked until iron pyrites and copper ores began to flow in so heavily that the gold could not be saved. Then it was abandoned as a gold mine. About 1861 it was worked a few months as a copper mine. But the war between the states and a fall in the price of copper caused the work to stop. At that time a Baltimore company owned the property. The same company kept it up until December 31, 1898, when W. G. Newman, against the protest of all his business friends and mining experts, bought the vein for \$25,000 and began to clean out the shaft and prepare to work the mine. He was willing to risk his money on his brother's judgment. The work has been pushed rapidly on since the trade was made and now Mr. J. J. Newman claims that all his hopes have been realized. When the workmen got 150 feet below the surface they found, Mr. Newman claims, a very fine vein from 75 to 100 feet thick, showing native copper in a burst of the vein 60 feet high and more than 50 feet across. The ore is fine quality and will yield 1,000 pounds of native copper to the ton of ore. Mr. J. J. Newman says now that everyone is willing to admit that he knew what he was talking about and doing. Prof. Carmichael, a confidential expert of the Calumet and Hecla mine, the richest copper mine in the world, has just left here. He and other experts from the East and West have told Mr. Newman and others that any wild or visionary statements that had been made about the mine are more than verified by the copper ore now being taken from the mine daily. Several weeks ago when the bottom of the shaft was reached, copper was found hanging on the sides of the shaft and in the cracks in the timbers used for various purposes. The copper had been precipitated and leaked out of the quartz. Since as the work has proceeded, copper has been found in all of its forms. The dip of the vein is almost vertical. In the property of the Union mine there are 450 acres.

The concern that recently bought it is styled the Union Copper Mining Company—chartered in New Jersey and capitalized at \$3,000,000. Mr. Walter George Newman is president of the concern. He is a Wall street broker. The directors are: Walter George Newman, Hon. William B. Butler, of Boston, Mass., President of the Massachusetts Senate and attorney for the Standard Oil Company; James Phillips, Jr., of Boston, president of the Wool Trust, and promoter and owner of the billion dollar copper trust; Lieutenant Governor Crane, of Massachusetts; J. J. Newman and other large capitalists.

Mr. W. G. and Mr. J. J. Newman own the Gold Hill and Honeycutt mines, at Gold Hill, and with the above mentioned gentlemen have formed the United Mining, Developing and Construction Company, under a charter granted by the last legislature of this state, with a capital stock of \$250,000,000. Besides they own 12,000 acres of land adjoining the property.

The concerns are going to put in a complete outfit of mining machinery to smelt and refine the copper at the mine.

These same gentlemen will organize during this month a loan and trust company for banking purposes.

The above story was given me by one of the gentlemen interested in that stupendous enterprise. It is to be hoped that all of his predictions will be realized. North Carolina can stand just such prosperity.—Staff correspondence Charlotte Observer.

A Religious Paper on Good Roads.

The following extract from an editorial in last week's issue of the North Carolina Christian Advocate is sound sense:

"The winter of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine will long be memorable in our history. Neither city nor country people will soon forget it. The intensely cold weather, the heavy freezes and the abundance of ice and snow; but above all will be remembered the almost impassable roads.

"For two months people who were obliged to travel through the country in middle and western North Carolina found it necessary to trudge through mud up to the axles of their vehicles, while the horses struggled to keep from miring and falling.

"What it has cost the people financially can never be estimated, but we are quite sure if the damage done vehicles and animals, with the losses caused by travel being suspended and delays enforced, could be accurately computed, and that amount had been spent last summer for wisely directed road improvements, we would today have a very different state of things with very little additional cost.

"Among the many economic and material problems now pressing for solution, there are none of more importance to the country and to the whole people than the road problem. Every good citizen ought to begin now and continue to agitate this question until a great revolution is caused, and until every county adopts a measure similar to the Mecklenburg county road law, and all needed facilities are supplied for carrying out fully all its provisions. Such a policy will prove a paying investment at any reasonable cost. It will open up the country, enhance the value of lands, bring much now undesirable property into market, and greatly increase travel by private and public conveyances."

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by C. E. Holton.

He Wants Roberts Expelled.

Dr. Thomas C. Iliff, of Salt Lake City, addressed the Methodist preachers' weekly meeting in this city today on "The Present Situation in Utah." He has been superintendent of the Methodist mission in Utah for 25 years. Dr. Iliff is making his present trip as the chairman of a committee representing the evangelical churches of Utah, members of which are trying to prevent the admission to the House of Representatives of Brigham H. Roberts. In the course of his address Dr. Iliff said:

"If Brigham H. Roberts is permitted to sit in Congress it will be interpreted in every Mormon hamlet as the fulfillment of Brigham Young's prophecy, and also as nationalizing polygamy. The Mormons will redouble their energies. Already they may be said to hold the balance of power in Idaho and Wyoming, and they are very strong in Nevada, Arizona and in south-west Colorado.

"We ask that Congress shall expel Roberts. At first we petitioned that he be not received, but after conferring with Senator Edmunds and others we think that the proper procedure is to expel him."—New York Dispatch.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. Howard Gardner.

To Extend a Tennessee Railroad.

Contractors have begun work on a twenty-eight-mile extension of the Bristol and Elizabethton Railway from Elizabethton to Mountain City, Tenn. It is also stated that the same company will build a road from Cranberry to Lincoln, N. C., a distance of sixty miles.

Some Women

Doubt Many women think the bearing of children is a necessary period of great pain and distress. They doubt whether any medicine can relieve their sufferings. Well may they hesitate about taking those injurious internal mixtures so widely sold. But they may place implicit faith in

MOTHER'S FRIEND

which is a softening, relaxing and soothing liniment for external use. Doubling women should get a bottle at the drug store for \$1, and test it. There is no possibility of its doing harm, and there is every likelihood of its saving them many hours of pain.

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