

TO TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Superintendent Mebane Explains the Principal Points of the Public School Law.

To the Township Trustees:

For your guidance and direction in performing the duties of the office of township trustees, I send you this circular of general information in regard to your official duties. * * *

We now have three sets of public school officers, to wit: The county board of directors, the township trustees and the district committees (committee of three for each school house), but wish to impress upon you that the success or failure of our public schools for the next two years will depend very largely upon you and your efforts. * *

See section 24 of the school law as to your duty on this point. I wish to impress upon your mind that this is the one thing which has caused more injury to the public schools than any other coming under my observation. Our school fund has increased several hundred thousand dollars within the last ten years, and yet the length of school terms remains practically the same, and why, because we have kept dividing up the territory. Instead of having one good school of five or six months in some places we find we have three two-months' schools. These things ought not to be.

A school at or near a township line may be had by the consent of the trustees of the adjacent townships, subject to the approval of the county board of school directors. The trustees of the territory interested must decide how much money each township will apportion for the support of such school, and also the number of children assigned from each township interested.

The committee for a school of this location may be appointed one from each of the two townships having interest, and allowing these two to select a third man if the trustees can not agree on the third man.

In the transfers of children to meet conditions of this kind, the pro rata share of the school money of the township from which they are transferred should be transferred to the school where the children attend.

If the trustees find that there are two many school houses in the township (which in many places is so,) and the average is less than sixty-five pupils to the school, then it will be their duty (not only to create as section 24 reads, but I construe this to mean those already created as to sixty-five children) to decrease the number until the schools will average sixty-five children of school age, or if the average is greater than this the trustees should not hesitate to discontinue any school wherever it can be done, and thereby make good, strong schools instead of poor, inefficient ones.

It will not be necessary for each house to have sixty-five children, no more and no less, for on account of geographical reasons in certain localities, impassable streams and creeks and sparsely settled communities, it may not be practicable to have sixty-five, but we may have other schools in the township where there are ninety or one hundred children. Remember, that the greater the average, the fewer the schools, and consequently the longer the school term.

The township trustees must determine the dividing lines between the various schools in their township, so as to designate the school for the children in each locality to attend. * * * Better have the children walk two miles to a good school than to have a poor school for them near their doors.

The apportionment made by the county board of directors to the township is per capita to the school population, but section 25 of school law you will see reads thus: "It shall be the duty of the township school trustees to distribute and apportion the school money of their township so as to give each school in their township, for each race, the same length of school term as nearly as may be each year," etc. * *

You will have regard to the grade of work to be done at each school, and the qualification of the teacher required at each school. Two schools may have the same number of children in each district, but in one of these the enrollment may be twice as large as the other, the average attendance may be twice as large in one as the other, the pupils may be much more advanced in one than the other, and consequently a higher grade teacher required.

It is not right to dump out the same amount of money at each school without regard to these conditions above mentioned.

I use the same illustration of two years ago. Suppose each of the two schools referred to above

should receive \$90 for their annual apportionment, and the advanced school should select a teacher suitable to the requirements of their school at a salary of say \$30 per month, then they would have a three months' school. The other school may require only a primary teacher at a salary of, say \$15 per month, consequently they would receive a six months' school. Here both schools had the same number of children in the district, and receive the same apportionment, but one had a three months' school and the other a six months' school. The new law disregards the number of children in the district in making the apportionment to a school, and considers only the average attendance, the grade of work required, the advancement of the pupils, etc., and give all the schools the same length of term.

I call upon you and all others who are interested in public education, which means every true North Carolinian, to urge your people to send their children to school. Poor as our public schools are, yet I assert that there is not now any necessity for any child in the state to grow up into manhood or womanhood and not be able to read and write, if they are sent to these schools. * * *

I hope to have your hearty cooperation in this great work. Would that I had the power to make you realize how great it is and how awful the responsibilities of those who dare to trifle with the future welfare of our boys and girls will be. Let me beg you to allow merit to win, let nothing partisan or narrow, or selfish enter into your considerations as school officials.

Encourage the school committees under your care to employ the very best teachers that can be secured for their respective schools. Strive to make public sentiment for public education. In order to make others believe in your work, you must first believe it yourself. Speak a word in season and out of season for public schools; if the best people of your township do not respect your public schools, something is wrong; see to it that this wrong is made right. Tell these people to join in with us; to come go with us in the work and we will do them good and their neighbors good, and their neighbors' children good by making them intelligent citizens, instead of ignorant and often worthless men and women.

I hear you say I am asking much of you, and especially so since you receive no compensation. This is true; but, my friends, much, very much must be done, even at a sacrifice, in order to give the great army of children in our state the benefit of a good practical English education, in order to make intelligent citizens of these children.

Let us have a chance, an opportunity for all our children, and then let us have equal opportunity and equal responsibility for all our citizens. Until this condition is brought about we must labor and make sacrifice.

Yours in the work,
C. H. MEBANE,
Supt. Public Instruction.
Raleigh, N. C.

Josie Mansfield Dying.

Josie Mansfield, the most famous demimondaine of her day, is dying in Philadelphia. She is dying slowly, lingeringly, mind and body alike. One side is paralyzed. She takes no note of the present. She knows no future. Her thoughts are always with the past.

Sometimes she croons a Parisian air. Sometimes she laughs at the sally of a dead or forgotten wit. Most of the time she sighs because she suffers.

She is not an old woman. She is only just past fifty. But she is very miserable.

To her Philadelphia neighbors she is known as Mrs. Robert Livingston Reade. To the New Yorkers of a generation ago she will be remembered as "the beautiful Josie Mansfield." She built her house upon the sands. "And the rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell."

One of the most talked of pictures of the year in London, is the work entitled "The Spider," by Spiridon. It is a picture of a beautiful woman with long hair and bare shoulders. She is in the center of a spider's web, and a fly is crawling along her arm. On her face smiling cruelty and power of fascination are depicted.

She is a type of the destroyer of men and would serve well as an illustration of the early career of Josie Mansfield, who was the cause of the famous quarrel in which Edward S. Stokes shot and killed Col. Jim Fisk, the "Erie Railroad King." Now Josie Mansfield lies sick unto death—poor, faded and forgotten.—The Independent.

A small boy will make a man grown; a scolding wife will make a man groan.

MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

The Washington Post Ably Defends The South.

The Boston Advertiser of the 1st inst. perpetrates an editorial on "The North and the South," in reply to Governor Candler's recent article concerning Northern criticism of Southern lynchings, the chief characteristics of which are the absence of truth and the presence of misrepresentation. Inexcusable ignorance, or implacable malice, or a combination of those elements must be held responsible for a delirium that would have been impossible for The Advertiser before its brain was "rattled" by alarming incidents of the war of 1898, including imaginary broadsides from non-existent fleets. Charity compels us to give due weight to the paralyzing events of that dreadful summer in Boston, and also to remember that The Advertiser was very old; had borne the storms and sorrows of outrageous fortune for many a year, before the booming of those Spanish guns impacted on its tremulous tympanum. Perhaps it was not strange that Atkinsonization followed close upon the heels of that time of horror. And it may be that a skilled alienist, called to diagnose our venerable contemporary's melancholy case, would find that its treatment of the Southern people was a perfectly natural, if not inevitable, result of that pitiless panic of 1898, and its sad sequel, the awful Atkinsonization of 1899.

Having done our best to excuse the unfortunate Boston paper, we will proceed to sample its output. The Advertiser quotes Governor Candler as saying, in substance, that "the fault lies as largely with the North as with the South, and he seems disposed to place most of the burden of responsibility upon the North because of things that occurred about thirty years ago, in the day when reconstruction was a political issue, and the carpet-bagger was a political force in the South." The Advertiser further cites Governor Candler to the effect that the carpet-bagger taught the negroes not only that the Southern white men were their worst enemies, but that freedom meant license, and that American citizenship meant protection against the results of crime; also that Southern negroes have been encouraged by the North to resist the whites, even with force, and that this line of policy has called into existence the very conditions and outrages that the people of the North now criticize.

It would be impossible to combat successfully a single allegation in that digest of the Georgia governor's remarks. Indeed, The Advertiser does not attempt that impossible task, but neatly dodges it with the assertion that "Governor Candler's case must indeed be poor when he is compelled to go back thirty years to justify the policy that the South pursues today. He is skillfully producing a piece of special pleading, but he ignores the issues as they exist."

Just what The Advertiser means by "the policy that the South pursues today" we shall not try to guess, but no honest and intelligent citizen of any state could find ground for a reasonable doubt that in the fearful mistake of enfranchisement and in the hours of reconstruction were planted the seeds of the crime which Governor Candler discussed. Thirty years do not make a long period in the history of a nation. The warping and twisting of negro character during reconstruction have not been straightened out in the decades that have passed since then. And, besides, it is only twenty-two years since the general government withdrew its soldiers from the South, and permitted the brains, character, property and social influence of that section to assume their rightful place. But we have not yet sampled the most untruthful and malicious part of The Advertiser's article. Here it is:

"The trouble is that the South refuses to allow colored children to be educated in a decent and respectable fashion, and also denies to the colored man such fair wages and decent treatment as industry and energy will find anywhere in the North. A race created so unjustly must develop some ignorant and reckless members. Yet the Southern people torture, maim, burn and lynch colored men who are only what the South's system has made them."

The charge as to education is in direct conflict with the known facts of the situation. The white taxpayers of the South have excited the wonder of honest critics by their sacrifices in the work of negro education. The charge relating to wages and treatment is equally untrue. It was in a Northern state that negroes were mur-

dered for trying to earn their bread by honest labor. Nowhere in the North, not even in Boston, are negroes afforded such opportunities to get forward in the world as they have in the Southern states. In asserting that the Southern people "torture, maim, burn and lynch colored men, who are only what the South's system has made them," The Advertiser utters a shameful calumny. Very few such lynchings have occurred, and those were under circumstances calculated to excite the wildest passions in the human heart. And it was not "the Southern people," or any class fairly representative of "the Southern people" who did the torturing. Not "the South's system," but slavery, enfranchisement and reconstruction, for the first of which the North was as much responsible as the South, and for the other two more responsible, have created the horrible conditions which all good citizens of all sections and both races deplore, but which cannot be improved by calumnious and vindictive misrepresentation.—Washington Post, August 3.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene county, Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by C. E. Holton, Druggist.

According to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, South America offers a fine market for American products. Most of the imports of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay come from Europe.

PREMATURELY OLD.
A man ought not to feel old, or to be old until well up towards the nineties, but now-a-days you don't see many such men. Instead, you hear people no older than 40 or 45 who begin to complain of tired backs



and brains, of stomachs giving out, of shattered nerves, of lost energy, of aversion to work. These men have thought more of dollars than of health. They forget that money is almost worthless without health to enjoy it. If men and women will take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, they needn't worry much about old age. The years will go by, but they won't show it. This medicine makes digestion perfect, and changes a disordered stomach into a healthy one that works as Nature intended. It regulates the liver, enriches the blood and tones the nerves. It prevents consumption by curing bronchitis, lingering coughs and bleeding lungs. The "Discovery" contains no alcohol; no false or uncertain stimulants; the power it gives is the power of Nature: deep, genuine and lasting. It does not create a craving for stimulants. In serious cases of sickness, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., will give free advice and counsel to those who write him.

"The reason I delayed writing was because I wanted to wait one year after I had taken the medicine before giving my statement, and now I can send a good, conscientious testimonial," writes Chas. H. Sergeant, of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. "During the summer and fall of 1896 I became all run-down, nervous and stomach were out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I used six bottles. Since I stopped taking it about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and have been able to work every day. My appetite is good. I can eat three square meals a day, and I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating."

Mortgagee's Land Sale.

By virtue of powers of sale contained in two certain deeds of mortgage executed by A. M. Ellis and wife, S. O. Ellis, to W. J. Staley the 29th day of January, 1891, and on the 15th day of March, 1896, respectively, registered in the register's office of Guilford county in books No. 88, pages 284-55-57, and in No. 88, pages 264-65-67-68, I will offer and sell by public auction for cash at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, on

SAURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described tract of land described in said mortgages, to-wit: Being in Greene township, Guilford county, N. C., adjoining the lands of F. C. Smith, S. Johnson, Frederick Reitzel and others, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, running thence west 176 poles to a stake near Smith's road Academy; thence west 176 poles to a stone; thence north 14 poles to a stone; thence north 16 east 31 poles to a stone, thence north 17 east 22 poles to a stone—the new division corner; thence south 80 east 170 poles to a stone in F. C. Smith's line, thence south 11 west 56 poles to a black oak, thence south 15 west 60 poles to the first station, containing 122 acres more or less and being on the waters of Stinking Quarters creek.

This 21st day of July, 1899.

W. J. STALEY, Mortgagee.

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Guilford county in the case of T. E. Balsley, executor of J. B. Balsley, deceased, vs. Cass G. Balsley, Wm. G. Balsley, Jacob A. Balsley, et al. the undersigned as executor, will on

Monday, August 28th, 1899,

sell on the premises to the last and highest bidder, by public auction, the following described lot in the city of Greensboro, N. C., in Morehead township, to-wit: Bounded on the east by Ashe street, on the north by Walker Avenue, on the south by the North Carolina Railroad, and on the west by the lot of D. W. C. Benbow, containing about seven acres.

Situated convenient to the railroad, with advantage of side-track, this property offers excellent sites for the location of manufacturing plants of all kinds.

There is also on the property two very good dwellings, out buildings and garden.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fourth cash, one-fourth in six, and balance in 18 months, with interest on deferred payments. Title retained till purchase money is fully paid.

T. E. Balsley, Executor.
J. B. Balsley, deceased.
For further information apply to T. E. Balsley, Greensboro, N. C., or W. G. Balsley, Greensboro, N. C.

GOLD DUST THE BEST Washing Powder

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.

Hold On! Don't Despair VICK'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

25c. Vial, has cured others and will cure you of Constipation and its attendant evils. This pill is a Vegetable Tonic Laxative, the purest prescription known to medical science. Never gripes child or adult. Trial vial 25c. Sold by druggists and merchants, or sent on receipt of price.

THE L. RICHARDSON DRUG CO.
WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING DRUGGISTS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Insure your property against fire and see us before placing it. We get OUR RATES. We have strong companies, and all business entrusted to us will have prompt and careful attention.

BOYD & GLENN,
Room No. 6 KATZ BUILDING,
OPPOSITE BENBOW HOUSE.

DO YOU VALUE YOUR DOLLARS?

If you intend to build or enlarge your house, come to us for an estimate on Material. We will surprise you on prices. We make a specialty of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS
Now don't think for a minute we are selling below cost, as no one can do business on that basis. Our motto: Large sales, small profits.

WHEN IT COMES TO GLASS,
we can show you the largest stock in the South.
Guilford Lumber Company, Greensboro, N. C.

Is it Lumber You Want?
We have it—all kinds—Framing, Weatherboarding, Flooring, Ceiling, also the best heart pined Cypress and Juniper and sawed Pine Shingles.

Sash, Doors and Blinds in stock. Door and Window Frames, Mantels, Stair work and all kinds of house finish made to order.
If you are going to build anything from a hen house to a mansion come to see us. We can fix you up and the price will be right.
Our country friends will find they can reach our yards from the center of town by crossing fewer railroads than any other. Come to see us.

Cape Fear Manufacturing Co.
JOHN A. HODGIN, Secretary and Treasurer, Greensboro, N. C.

THE GUILFORD ROLLER MILLS.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

We solicit the trade of this section and guarantee satisfaction on custom work. We make a specialty of "Our Patent" and "Battle Ground" Flours, Meal, &c., which for the money cannot be equaled.
Remember the place, "The Mill at the Depot."
GUILFORD ROLLER MILLS CO.