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The Carolina Watchman.

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The Carolina Watchman,
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JOHN S. HUTCHINSON.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 1, 1881.

Blackmer and Henderson,
Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors.
SALISBURY, N. C.
January22 1879—tt.

TIME TABLE

WESTERN N. C. Railroad

Takes effect Sunday July 17, 1881, at 4.15, P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN.

ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
12 08 a.m	11 20 a.m	Salisbury	4 30 a.m	
12 30		Third Creek	3 34	
12 52		Elmwood	3 08	
1 40		Statesville	2 42	
2 28		Catawba	1 41	
41		Newton	12 43	
3 07		Conova	12 28	
3 45		Hickory	11 57 p.m	7 50
4 23		Icard	11 13	
4 45		Morganton	10 29	
5 00		Glenn Alpine	10 02	
5 41		Bridgewater	9 45	
6 26		Marion	8 56	
6 37		Old Fort	8 03	
7 57	7.07 A.M	Henry	7 17	
8 14	"	Blk Mountain	6 27	
8 29		Cooper's	6 07	
8 50		Swannanoa	5 49	
9 00		Asheville Juct	5 37	
9 45		Asheville	5 15	
		French Broad		4 15 p.m

FREIGHT TRAIN.

ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
	5 00 A.M.	Salisbury	5 00 P.M.	6 24 A.M
6 00 A.M.		Third Creek	3 47	
6 28		Elmwood	3 15	
6 56		Statesville	2 43	
7 56		Catawba	1 34	
8 56		Newton	12 25	
9 10		Conover	12 09	
9 42		Hickory	11 31 A.M	
10 28	10 40	Icard	10 38	
11 50		Morganton	9 40	
12 32 A M.		Glen Alpine	9 06	
1 00		Bridewater	8 44	
2 17		Marion	7 42	
3 41		Old Fort	6 13	6 34 A.M.
4 02		Henry	5 59	
5 26		Blk Mountain	5 03	
5 50	5 50 P.M.	Cooper's	4 43	
6 30		Long's	4 23	
6 50 P M.		Asheville Jn't		4 00 A.M.
		Asheville		
		French Broad		

☞ Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A. B. ANDREWS, Gen. Supt

Report of County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Rowan County.

To the Honorable Board of Education of said County:

As the Report of my work for the past month which I to-day make to you, as required by Sec. 47 of the School Law, completes the record of my visitation of the Public Schools of this County for the past winter, I think it not inappropriate to accompany it with a statement of my labors during the past four months.

There have been in session during that time eighty-four (84) Public Schools, taught by ninety (90) teachers, enrolling three thousand seven hundred and thirty-two (3732) pupils, with an average attendance of two thousand two hundred forty-six (2246). All of these I have visited once, many of them twice, and in one or two instances a third time, making a total of one hundred and thirteen (113) visits, occupying therein forty two (42) days of field service.

I have found the schools doing in the main as well as could reasonably be expected, considering the insufficiency of well qualified teachers and the lack of properly equipped school buildings. The great majority of the teachers are laboring conscientiously and faithfully and are to be praised for even the degree of success which they have attained amidst so many obstacles.

The beneficial result of the Teachers' Institute held here last summer are plainly to be seen and are everywhere felt and acknowledged by the teachers themselves.

Especially is this manifested in their increased efficiency and success as compared with the work of those who from various causes were prevented from attending it. And in this connection allow me to urge upon your Body the wisdom and indeed the urgent necessity for the authorized appropriation for the Institutes this year. One of the most noted Educators of our country recently said: "If I were to undertake the education of the children of the State as an individual enterprise, with the school fund as the fixed price, I would use one-tenth of it to train a body of competent teachers, and with the other ninetenths as wages would accomplish more than the whole would do as now used in the payment of unprepared instructors." Not only make the necessary appropriation, but by your influence and presence aid in making it the most powerful lever in our Educational machinery. Public opinion is fast concentrating on this truth, that the teacher needs special training for his vocation, just as the mechanic, the physician, the lawyer, the minister.

But untrained specialists are by no means the only hindrances to success in our Public Schools. In many cases our schools are so overcrowded that no teacher can produce satisfactory results. Several report an enrollment of over seventy (70) pupils, one of eighty-one, and only one teacher in each school; whilst in other Districts the non-attendance of those actually enrolled is a serious injury, some averaging only seven or eight pupils. This is in a great degree owing to the present arrangement of the Districts. Another difficulty is that of procuring books, many apparently expecting to get their education from a "Blue Back" and the Testament, occasionally with the Testament alone. Another obstacle, and it the explanation of the preceeding one, is the lack of interest in popular Education on the part of many. Our people sadly need an awakening on this subject, and in order to start the ball, I have during the winter made Educational talks at night to the patrons of the schools and others in six of the townships, viz: Morgan, Litaker, Gold Hill, Locke, Scotch Irish and Franklin. It was my intention to have discussed our new school system in *all* of the townships, but owing to the inclemency and uncertainty of the wintery weather, I failed to complete the circuit. These meetings have usually been well attended, and owing to the hearty co-operation of some of our most prominent citizens, as Hon. J. L. Græber, Dr. J. G. Ramsay, and others, I trust some good has been accomplished in this direction. Our Teachers' Association meeting monthly in different portions of the county, is also accomplishing much in this line.

A Report of the schools would be radically incomplete without some mention of the condition of the school-houses.

They are usually constructed of logs, with the chinking and daubing to a large extent gone, unceiled even overhead, sometimes without windows, and when supplied with them rarely can you find a sash with unbroken panes, in one case with no door (shutter), the roof frequently leaky, the floor open, and the usual furniture hard undressed pine slabs without backs, and perhaps a writing bench. School apparatus is practically unknown.

I found one school taught in an old tobacco barn, two in dwelling houses, and frequently in churches.

There are, however, many honorable exceptions to the above description, and many of our Committees are only waiting for the question of *Redistricting* to be decided, to begin at once the much needed work of Building.

REDISTRICTING.

On this important question I have the following statistics to offer: First, there are now in the county ninety-four (94) School districts,—forty-seven (47) white fortyseven (47) colored—with a total school population of 6,168, of whom 4,351 are white and 1,807 are colored. This would give an average of 93 (nearly) to each white district and 38 (nearly) to each colored district—at once a wide difference—but in no instance do these averages represent the facts in any single district. On the contrary the districts vary from zero up to 155 school population. In the white districts, there is one that reports only 26, there are six with an average of less than 36 each, while on the other there are thirty averaging over 100 each and sixteen with an average of over 116 pupils each, all of them reporting over 100. In the above averages I have entirely omitted District No. 27 (Salisbury) as its enrollment of 455 would at once raise (though unfairly) the average in the above sixteen to over 138 pupils each.

Of the colored districts there is one reporting 89 school population, six averaging over 75, and on the other extreme, thirty-three with a population of less than 20, twenty-five with an average of less than 14, sixteen less than 7, eleven less than 4, and four with no children at all!

Thus you will at once perceive the very great discrepancy in the present arrangement of district lines, which were established just thrirty five years ago and even then as may be readily shown by the minutes of the "County Superintendents of Public Schools of Rowan" were quite unsatisfactory both to members of the Board and to the people. The population of the different districts at that time varied from 33 to 119. Of the comparative size of these districts it may be noted there is also very great difference between them, as one or two of them are too small, but usually they are entirely too large; in several instances they are from five to seven miles in length and sometimes only from one and a half to two miles in breadth. Another objection to some of them is the well-known fact that some of them are bisected by one or more of our Rowan creeks which are notoriously unmanageable at the season when our common schools usually are taught.

As this Honorable Board has hitherto invariably refused to alter District lines, various remedies have been tried, but usually have proven inefficient. Two school houses in the large districts is the favorite panacea, but not stopping to discuss the many practical difficulties which arise from having two schools and one committee, it is usually the case that whilst the District is too large for one school it is not large enough for two, and as the two buildings are necessarily placed near the sides or ends of the District they not only make too short the distance between themselves, but also between them and the house or houses in the adjoining districts.

Again the plan has been tested of sending from one district across the line into another where more convenient; this is now very properly forbidden by Law, for, among other reasons, if you propose to disregard district lines, why have any lines at all!

Another argument why Redistricting is now imperatively in order is that our new School Law requires the County Board to lay off these districts having due regard to township lines (Sec. 20), and as the present lines were run some twenty years before Rowan had any townships it is evident that they naturally do not coincide. Again, Sec. 21st of the Law requires the districts for each race to be different in territory if necessary for the convenience of the parties concerned, whilst no one will claim that the present boundaries of the colored Race have now, or ever have had, any reference to their convenience. The last, and perhaps the most potential reason that I will adduce is the fact that Section 62 of the Law requires a four months school in *every* district and if the funds be insufficient to sustain it for that time, then a special tax must be levied for that purpose. Our school fund is now sufficient for that purpose if properly distributed, but with the present district lines, whilst several districts have money enough to run a six or seven months school, about one half of the ninety four will be compelled to call on you for assistance, and whilst it is urged with some show of reason that this measure will cost something, it is also true that the special tax for next winter must run up into the hundreds of dollars, and the total cost of redistricting need not exceed seventy-five dollars ($75.00). Only by this change can the large surplus in the crowded districts be utilized for the benefit of the smaller ones.

I have devoted thus a considerable portion of my Report to this subject, as I deem it one of vital importance to the success of our schools.

In conclusion I think I may safely say that the Educational outlook over our entire State is favorable, that the people are accepting the present Law as an onward step long needed in our common school system, and that there has been more general interest taken in our schools this winter than ever before, and it only remains for the true friends of Popular Educatian to foster and encourage this spirit until our good old State shall soon remove from her escutcheon that foul dark blot of illiteracy so long and unworthily tarnishing its lustre. Permit me to close by quoting for your consideration the strikingly forcible utterance of Gov. Crittendon in his recent message to the Legislature of Missouri, that "Parsimony towards education is liberality towards crime," and that only by improving and greatly elevating the standard of our Public Schools, can adequate results be derived therefrom. Respt. submitted,

GEO. R. MCNEILL,
Co. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Rowan.

April 3rd, 1882.

How a Note of Henry Clay's was Paid.

Mr. John Wentworth, in a lecture on Henry Clay in Chicago last week, told the following story:

"Mr. Clay had a large and expensive family, and keenly felt his poverty, while he lost no opportunity of expressing his gratitude to friends known and unknown for all kinds of favors.

"The day upon which Mr. Webster made his celebrated speech in March, 1850, he was highly eulogizing it at dinner, when some one asked him if he did not think Mr. Webster's influence had been greatly impaired by his allowing certain wealthy men in Massachusetts to settle annuity upon him for abandoning his practice in the courts so as to devote more time to public affairs. Mr. Clay responded:

"In view of the manner in which my note was paid at a bank in Kentucky, I do not think I ought to speak upon that subject. With difficulty I had raised the money to pay the interest when I went to the bank to ask a renewal. The cashier told me I had no note there. I asked him what had become of it, and said he was instructed to answer no questions. And never have I been able to find out who paid it; but," turning to Judge Conrad of New Orleans, he said:

'Judge, I always supposed you had something to do with that matter.'

To which he responded:

'Whether I or any one else had anything to do with the matter, you will never know.'

Mr. Clay then said:

'In view of my many opponents, I am as thankful for the secrecy as the money; but when I am free from public life I am going to insist upon knowing who were such benefactors.' When some one said:

'Mr. Clay, your friends will never let you be free from public life.'

'In that view, gentlemen,' said he, 'bear witness to my inexpressible gratitude to my friends, not only for their favor, but for their manner of bestowing it,' adding that there was but one unpleasant thing about it—that it was the only present he had ever received that he could not divide with his friend. Here Judge Conrad observed:

'That need not trouble you, as you had liberally divided the proceeds before you gave the note.'

'You are right,' says Clay, 'the note was principally given to take up the paper of friends which I had endorsed.'

A Circus Crowd Combed Down.

Circus people are always looked upon as a rough set and so they generally are. They give trouble to the hotels, railroads and everything else that is so unfortunate as to have anything to do with them. The crowd that was here last Friday left that night for Salisbury. They bought some second class tickets and took seats in the first class car. Capt. Jno Dodson, the conductor, informed the head man who presented the ticktes that he was in the wrong car and must either pay additional fare, or move into the second class coach. At this the circus man said "there's just fifteen of us in here and if you can put us out, why do it." He may been playing this game successfully on other roads, but he struck the wrong procession when he tackled Dodson. He started to rise from his seat when Dodson bent him down over the top of the seat until his backbone cracked. Another of the crowd jumped at Dodson and was knocked over three seats. By this time the whole crown had got around the conductor, and the brakemen, baggage and express men had also come to his relief. In less than five minutes they had the whole circus crowd bound hand and foot, so to speak. When the train reached the coal bin, where it stops five minutes, Dodson shot the last one of them out of the car, but during the five minutes they begged so hard to be let back on that Dodson finally agreed to take them on to Salisbury, provided that they take the second class car, sit three in a seat, not utter a word and not spit on the floor. To this they consented and getting the fifteen into five steats, Dodson set a negro brakeman to watch them and see that they did not violate their contract. And they didn't. People who looked in to see them agreed that it was the quitest looking set of circus men they had ever seen.—Concord *Sun.*

The bill of exceptions taken in the case of Charles J. Guiteau and signed by Judge Cox, of the Criminal Court makes a pamphlet of thirty-nine pages. There are thirty-two exceptions as to matters occurring up to the time when the case was given to the jury, and exceptions also to the rulings of the court denying a new trial and overruling the motion in arrest of judgment.

An Important Decision On Equal Rates.

Baltimore Sun.

The decision of Judge Baxter, rendered recently in the United States Circuit Court in Ohio, in a suit brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad on account of a discrimination in freight charges on coal between Salineville and Cleveland, will prove of considerable interest to both railroads and to their customers. The charges between the points named were graded according to the amount shipped, the large shippers obtaining lower rates than small ones. The courts held this to be illegal. It held, also, that a shipper discriminated against might either compel the company to carry his freight at the lowest rates, or might pay the rate demanded by the railroad company and afterwards recover by suit the difference between this and the proper rate. This decision goes unusually far. It not only denies to railroads as common carriers the right to make a difference in price in favor of large quantities of freight the right by which private corporations are privileged to charge more for large sales than small ones, but it pronounces the contract between a railroad company and a shipper not binding and final upon the latter in case of hardship, because, having no other means of transportation the shipper is helpless and not a free agent in contracting. Reasonable as this may seem at first sight, the courts have generally held differently. Judge Baxter used the following language:

"If a railroad corporation could with impunity carry the same class of freight over the same road and between the same points for one man or class of men at a less rate than they exacted from other and competing interests; if they could lawfully require one man to pay fifteen cents per bushel for the transportation of wheat from Cleveland to New York, while they did the same service for another and rival merchant for ten cents, or bring other merchandise for certain favorite friends and refuse to carry for others, they could make and unmake the fortunes of whomsoever they chose."

The Judges decision will doubtless be appealed from, and on the appeal receive the full consideration to which the importance of the interests involved entitles it. What is equality of rates? Is it to be literally construed as in Judge Baxter's decision, or is it subject to certain limitations and refinements?

Ride in a Balloon.

A party belonging to Coup's circus, now working their way back to their homes in the North, stopped in town last Friday and put up their side show tents in the vacant lot in rear of the *Sun* office. They had immense pictures of the long haired women, the fire eating man, tremendous snakes, etc., and it looked every inch like old circus times. The news spread rapidly and by noon a thousand people were roosting around waiting for the chief attraction, which was to be a balloon ascension. About 4 o'clock the man had everything ready, the ropes were cut and the balloon darted up with the daring fool hanging by his toes to a cross bar. He went, on the average estimate, a quarter of a mile high, when the balloon took a westwardly direction and began coming down like a rock. It fell in a tree in the lot of Mr. Si Harris, on Depot street. The aeronaut, finding it falling too fast, gave a jump when within twenty feet of the ground and got badly shaken up, to say nothing of a sprained thigh. The tree had to be cut away to get the balloon out. People living in the country at a distance of eight miles reported having seen it. It was a good show and everybody were excited and pleased.—Concord *Sun.*

DOGS SUPPOSED TO BE MAD.—Mr. Sam Pettus, in the Third ward, yesterday, shot four dogs said to have been mad, one of them being his own, the rest being killed by request of the owners.—*Char. Observer.*

New York Republicans were startled a few days since at the result of a special election in the 18th Senatorial District of that State. It was an election to fill the place of Senator Wagner, a Republican, who was killed in the recent disastrous railroad collision at Spuyton Teyful. The 18th is a strong Republican district, but the Democratic nominee was elected over his stalwart opponent to the pleasant surprise of the Democracy.—*North State.*

If the poets had common sense they would spare Longfellow in their verses. It is bad enough to lose the man without having bad rhymes written about him.

IT is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv.
Oc13–Nov13.

Happiness, and its Pursuit.

Happiness is the great desideratum of the human heart. It is the glorious El Dorado land toward which every prow is pointed; the elysium that bends its bow, glowing with promise, above its fields of gold. It awakens hope, enkindles ambition, begets enthusiasm, and incites to struggle. Indeed, there is no faculty vested in men that does not furnish its quota in aid of the supreme desire to reach its wealth and rest amid its sweets. Every method has been tried; every phase of effort has been employed. Each individual has his own theory and attempts his own course. That which has seemed to some the surest road to success has been regarded by others as the most certain passage to defeat. And, alas! the truth is too manifest to admit of contradiction, that the failures are vastly in the majority, for by multitudes the shadow has been mistaken for the substance, the dross for the gold, and the glittering tinsel of the empty casket for the sparkle of the precious gem.

The universality of this desire is, in itself, sufficient evidence that man, in his best estate is an enormouse imperfection, and fails to fill the place for which he was designed. There is an absence of harmony in his conditions, or between them and himself. His domestic, social, and business relations being thus partially or wholly at discord, produce the friction that the world calls sadness, pain, grief, agony despair, madness. To escape from these is to be happy. These are his inheritance. Their germs were scattered through his being at the period of incipient life. Happiness is not an inheritance; it is an acquirement.

Let no one cavil at this statement. Ample argument for its support is within easy reach of an acquiring mind. It is not enough to present the experience of childhood or the limited joys—limited, both in duration and degree—of late years, as an objection. They are but draughts from uncertain streams. True happiness comes not from such a source. We must ascend to higher ground if we would find its pure, exhaustless fountain. Unaided humanity grovels. Its ambitions, its enterprises have a downward tendency. It has no inherent power to resuscitate that which is dying, much less to revivify that which has become entirely inert. There is victory equivalent to the exertions made to secure it in time or in eternity for him who stands alone. Death conquers everything but God.

In order to a clearer and, perhaps, more forcible showing of these assertions, let us glance at some of the examples history has furnished for our guide.

Cyrus, the Persian pursued the course he voluntarily choose. He, who in childhood was as fair as the flower, in youth the idol of the court, and in young manhood the pride of realm, forsook the sweet restraints of noble qualities and plunged into blood. But when he had blended two empires into one—when he had broken and bound Lydia as a captive at his feet—when he had humbled great Babylon and given her nobles to the sword, he found that he had not approximated the prize. Still undaunted and hopeful, he rushed among the barbarians of the North to obtain that which his previous conquests had denied him. But he met, instead, a conqueror and a grave. A Sythian queen dashed a stream of blood down the neck of his headless carcass as she exclaimed,—

"Drink, insatiable monster, until your murderous thirst is satisfied."

Cœsus believed he had secured the priceless boon when he asked the wise Solon to name the happiest man he had ever seen. But the philosopher, instead of deciding in favor of his questioner, as he was expected to do, declared that he could not regard a life as truly happy until he beheld its close. The personal experience of only a few short years subsequent convinced this great Lydian king of the correctness of the reply. He found, though his name stood—and stands to-day—as the synonym to untold wealth; though Pactolus washed its golden treasures into his coffers; tho' "the rod of empire" had been swayed according to his will; and though friendly powers had honored him with alliance, that the bliss of which he had boasted was but the glory of a winter's sun that was soon to set in clouds, the curtains of an awful night.

Alexander labored for this prize. In his eager search to find it he hurried up and down the earth until the planet trembled beneath the tread of his attending hosts. All that wealth could furnish was his; all that victory could achieve was his; all that sensual appetite could appropriate was devoured. But what did all this avail? Though the world of men submitted to his conquering sword, he was still unsatisfied, and wept in the midst of bacchanalian revelries because there were no more worlds to conquer. He died as the beast dies. His sun went down in blackest gloom before the zenith was attained.

Napoleon Bonaparte imagined, as he planted the guns of France before rebellious Toulon, that he beheld in the not distant future this jewel of happiness. Directed by a genius which challenged the world's admiration—impelled by a will that beat down or thrust aside every impediment, he marshalled all his powers to carve a pathway to the goal.

Thrones were demolished, and crowns crushed beneath his rapid tread. Dynasties vanished at his approach. A continent's political geography was the subject of constant mutation. Whom he would, he exalted—whom he would, he abased.—Yet the glorious prize for which he struggled at Lodi, Arcola, Marenzo and Austerlitz was substituted by a phantasy at Moscow—an apparition at Waterloo, and a spectre at Saint Helena.

A single picture more. And although its fields be less sanguinary and its streams comparatively pure, we shall find them shaded by a clouded sky through which the sun of joy but seldom breaks. Abdershman III, one of the Moorish kings of Spain, presided over the destinies of the realm for fifty consecutive years. He was a noble, humane, justice-loving prince, and was styled 'the defender of the faith of God.' So sagacious was his administration of State affairs that his reign received the appellation of "the golden age of the Moorish empire." But was he happy? Who would not answer in the affirmative while considering his noble qualities of head and heart, supplemented by circumstances so auspicious and encouraging? Listen, he tells his own story:

"I have reigned fifty years. I have carefully noted the history of each day those years include, and now, at the end, after an accurate examination of the entire time, I found but fourteen days during which I was free from vexation and trouble."

Let us pause here. Enough has been demonstrated. If, after these several statements, made from a philosophical standpoint—after these truthful portrayals from history that have been thus briefly rendered, the question is asked. In what, then, does true happiness consist, and where is its source? we can only substantially repeat assertions previously expressed, and answer that it is not a spasmodic burst of enthusiasm, nor a sudden exultation springing from a desire met, or the substance of a hope realized; nor delight temporarily secured through a pleasing novelty; nor the result of comfortable exterior circumstances; nor yet the joy awakened through the love of cherished friends, though in this we find, perhaps, its nearest semblance.—Happiness, in brief, is the certain result of strict conformity to the will of God as furnished through his works and word. Its author and supply is the same great, good and wise Being who made the human soul and gave it its capacity to enjoy. "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

The Southern Methodists hold their General Conference at Nashville, Tennessee, in May next. It meets every four years, and the session lasts generally for one month.