

THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

VOL. 3.

LASKER, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

NO. 43.

Jackson Female School.

A preparatory and High School for Girls opens Monday, Oct. 1, 1894. For further information address, Miss L. H. Whitfield, Principal, Jackson, N. C.

Rich Square High School,

W. H. Albright, Principal, RICH SQUARE, N. C.

The Fall Session of this school will open Monday, September 24. Charges for tuition as follows:

Primary Department, \$1.50
English Department, 2.00
Languages, 3.00
Music, Extra.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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We have a small lot of Virginia Winter Seed Oats on hand for sale.

CONNER & VAUGHAN, Lasker, N. C.

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FACTS ABOUT UNIVERSITY.

A STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

As the University of the State, its management, etc., have been the subject of some comment in the public prints, and as the executive committee (in the absence of the board) are especially entrusted with its welfare and are required to look into its internal management, they deem it their duty to make to the public a statement of facts about the Institution.

1. The University is a State institution and is State property. There are 24 State universities in the Union—one in every Southern State. It is a part of the plan of public education in North Carolina, which plan includes the free public schools, the Agricultural and Mechanical College the Normal and Industrial School, the Cullowhee Normal School, the University, the colored normal schools at Fayetteville, Salisbury, Goldsboro, Franklinton, Plymouth and Elizabeth City, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the colored race. The State also maintains at Raleigh a school for the support and education of the blind, a school at Morganton for the deaf and dumb, and also a school for the colored deaf and dumb and the blind at Raleigh.

The University property has been largely donated to the State by friends of higher education. These donations have been made in trust, to be used forever for higher education, and the State has accepted the trust. This property includes about six hundred acres of land, twelve buildings, a library of 40,000 books, valuable apparatus and funds invested to help support the Institution and educate young men without means to educate themselves. It cannot legally be used for any other purpose except higher education. Wise and liberal management will attract large philanthropy and create a larger power for usefulness; but dwarfing now by scanty support will repel philanthropy and impair usefulness.

2. The State is pledged to maintain it. The Constitution, adopted in 1776, declares that "all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." The Legislature of 1789, which granted the charter, said: "In all well-regulated governments it is the indispensable duty of every Legislature to consult the happiness of the rising generation, and endeavor to fit them for an honorable discharge of the social duties of life, by paying the strictest attention to education; and whereas, an University supported by permanent funds and well endowed would have the most direct tendency to answer the above purpose," etc. In pursuance of this purpose the State established this Institution at Chapel Hill, and gave it an endowment of about \$200,000 arising from land grants, etc., of which about \$150,000 was invested in funds yielding about \$9,000 income, which helped to support it until swept away by the results of the War.

Article 9, Section 6, says: "The General Assembly shall provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof, in anywise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University."

And Section 7 of the same article says: "The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State, or shall hereafter accrue, from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University."

Under the provisions of both the old and the new Constitution the University has been aided by the State for one hundred years.

schools are shown in the fact that the three institutions enrolled last year about 1,000 students, of whom nearly half were boys and girls who had in part been earning their own living, or whose parents were unable to provide for their education.

4. The principle of aid to higher education is a well established American principle. We think it has been acted on by every State in the Union, by the Federal government and by a large number of cities and progressive towns. Massachusetts made appropriations to Harvard for nearly two hundred years, until it became so wealthy as to need no help. In North Carolina the larger towns like Wilmington, Asheville, Charlotte, Winston, Greensboro, Goldsboro, etc., annually aid higher education in their graded schools—thus making higher education accessible to the people.

5. The University is managed by Trustees like other institutions. The Governor is *ex officio* Chairman of the Board, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is *ex officio* a Trustee, and the other Trustees are elected by the Legislature. The Trustees appoint the officers of the Institution, just as the Trustees of the Asylums appoint their officers. The Board meets regularly twice a year and oftener at the call of the Governor, when occasion demands. The Board receives regularly detailed reports of the management of the University, including every item of receipt and expenditure. A special Committee of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor, visits the Institution each year and personally examines its management, inspecting the accounts, the discipline, the condition of the property, etc. The special Committee this year was composed of Rev. J. L. Stewart, chairman; Lieutenant Governor R. A. Doughton, W. T. Farecloth, D. G. Worth, and R. T. Gray, and of the financial management they reported as follows: "The books of the Bursar have been faithfully and accurately kept. No evidence of extravagance or mismanagement appears."

6. More and better instruction is given in the University now than ever before; and we think its work will compare favorably, so far as it goes, with that of similar institutions throughout the country. We believe its graduates are recognized on the same footing as graduates of other leading institutions of learning. Its professors have been trained in the best American colleges, and some of them in European universities. It believes that the youth of the State should have within her borders facilities for obtaining the highest educational advantages. That it is appreciated by the people and doing good work is shown by its recent growth. The number of students has increased in three years from 198 to 390 and the indications are that this marked improvement will continue. It is helping many boys (who need help) to get as good an education as is offered. The aid given is by loans, by private scholarships and by State scholarships. During the past year 33 students were aided by the Deems fund. This fund is not raised by taxes; it was donated for this purpose by Rev. Charles F. Deems and Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and it now amounts to nearly \$16,000. Both principal and interest are loaned and re-loaned as fast as paid, thus keeping up a steadily growing stream of beneficence.

7. Private scholarships have been established by the late B. F. Moore, Miss Mary Rufflo Smith, Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, Mrs. Dr. Thos. F. Wood, the heirs of the late Paul C. Cameron, and the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies; and during the past term 66 students were aided by these scholarships. They are paid for not by public but by private funds, and their recipients are boys of character who need aid. The exceptions to this rule are where the relatives of those who established the private scholarships are aided. This is the case with the Moore, Cameron and Wood scholarships only, of which not over five have been so used during any year, although the total number paid for is fifteen annually. The donors of these fifteen scholarships have been contributing annually about six hundred dollars to help educate boys not of their kindred.

8. The Legislature by Act of 1837, Chapter 416, transferred from the University to the A. & M. College the income (\$7,500) under the Land Grant Act, and repeated the provis-

ion allowing each county to send a county student to the University free of charge for tuition. But the same Legislature, Act of 1887, Chapter 238, directed the Trustees of the University to grant free tuition to the following classes of students: 1. Candidates for the ministry; 2. Sons of ministers; 3. Young men under bodily infirmity; and 4. Teachers. During the past term there were aided by State scholarships under this law 20 students, as follows: 7 candidates for the ministry; 8 sons of ministers; 13 teachers; and 1 afflicted with bodily infirmity. It is further enacted in Section 3 of Chapter 233 (in reference to notes given by students) that it is "with the understanding that should they become able, they shall pay in full the balance due the University at the time of their graduation, provided that no young man of good moral character shall be denied admission because of his inability to pay cash or give a good note." Under this Provision personal notes of seven students are held, and secured notes of twenty-three, for tuition during the past year.

9. The University Normal Schools, beginning in 1877, we think served to stimulate enthusiasm for popular education, and the Faculty of the Institution, especially its President, have labored by voice and pen to build up the public schools. In 1893 the University established a regular department for the special training of teachers, and placed over it Prof. E. A. Alderman, who had already by active work in public schools for eleven years manifested great earnestness in the cause of popular education and ability to train teachers. The University has also established a summer school for teachers, which has recently closed its first session at Chapel Hill, having enrolled 69 teachers, active and enthusiastic in their desire for improvement. The Summer School may be considered permanently established, and its work will doubtless grow in usefulness with each succeeding year. The advantages of the University are now accessible to young men who complete the courses in the best public schools; and this arrangement for the admission of students from the higher public schools into their universities exists in other States also. We will instance the universities of Harvard, Yale and Cornell.

10. North Carolina appropriates to the annual maintenance of the University \$20,000 (the same that it has been since 1887); to the A. and M. College \$10,000; to the Normal and Industrial School \$12,500; and to the Cullowhee Normal \$1,500; total, \$44,000 for the higher education of whites, against \$107,500 which is appropriated in South Carolina and \$121,500 which is appropriated in Virginia for similar purposes. And in most of the States the amounts are largely in excess of the above.

The money appropriated to the North Carolina University and the other institutions above named does not come from the public school fund. That fund is separate and distinct, being drawn from the poll tax, fines, forfeitures and penalties, liquor licenses, and a special tax on property. No man who pays merely poll tax contributes to make up these appropriations for higher education. The Constitution requires all the poll tax to go to the common schools and to support the poor. The above amount of \$44,000, appropriated to higher education, is raised by a property tax. The total property valuation of the State being \$260,000,000, a tax rate of four fifths of a cent on \$100 will yield \$21,000, being one thousand dollars more than the appropriation to the annual support of the University.

About nine-tenths of the tax payers of the State, therefore, being listed at less than one thousand dollars, contribute less than 8 cents to this purpose.

It costs about \$12,000 a day to carry on the public schools; and if the University were destroyed and its \$20,000 appropriation were added to the school fund, it would not lengthen the term two days.

The last Legislature made a special appropriation of \$10,000 a year for two years to repair twelve buildings, to provide water works and proper sanitary conveniences, and to build an infirmary. Most of the work has already been done, and since the completion of the water-

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Mr. G. W. Bowers and J. E. Barkley will be glad to see you and will take great pleasure in showing you through.

J. M. FLYTHE, Jackson, N. C.

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Livery stables attached. Special rates to County Officers.

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PILES REMEDY, Relief at once and cures certain if continue its use for a short time. Price 25c.

If you want something to do you great good use my medicines and you will be highly pleased. Below you will find a few of the many testimonials I have received.

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The Hotel Burgwyn,

JAS. SCULL, Proprietor, JACKSON, N. C.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

This Hotel, situated on the most desirable lot in Jackson for a hotel, is well furnished throughout and no efforts spared to fit it for the

Convenience and Comfort of its patrons.

THE TABLES WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS. Terms to suit the times. 1-4-tf

NORTHAMPTON AND HERTFORD RAILROAD



TIME TABLE. In effect 8.30 A. M., April 16, 1894. Daily except Sunday.

NORTH BOUND.	Train No. 134.	Train No. 3.
Leaves Jackson, N. C.,	A. M. 8:30	P. M. 2:15
" Mowfield, "	8:50	2:35
Arrive Gumberry, "	9:30	3:15

SOUTH BOUND.	Train No. 41.	Train No. 3.
Leaves Gumberry, N. C.,	P. M. 12:15	P. M. 4:30
" Mowfield, "	12:55	5:10
Arrives Jackson, "	1:15	5:30

F. Kell, Gen'l Mgr. Chas. Ehrhart, Actg. Sup't.

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