

State Library

INCORRECT AGAIN!

MR. STEPHENSON'S BALANCES NOT PROPERLY ADJUSTED—WHEN THAT IS DONE THE COMMITTEE IN DISTRICT 41 WILL NOT BE FOUND WANTING."

MR. EDITOR:—After reading in the last issue of your paper the article of our talented, learned and popular Mr. Claudius L. N. Stephenson, to the committee in District 41, we again ask you to please allow us a short space in your columns for a few more words to Mr. Stephenson and then as he is done, of course we will be done also.

We are not ashamed of our names as school committee, and did sign our names to all correspondence written by us as committee in District No. 41. Oh! that if we were gentlemen of renowned ability as school committee men, as such as Mr. Stephenson, thinks himself to be as teacher, we might be called upon to be a body incorporate and be committee for the county, yes, for the whole State of North Carolina.

Mr. Stephenson has never really been to the committee for any information, relative to the school. While it is true he met with Mr. Stancell, probably some time in August, and simply asked him when the school would commence. Of course Mr. Stancell could not then tell him as the committee had not had a meeting. He did not tell Mr. Stancell that he or his neighbors were anxious for the school to be started. Mr. S. has never said a word to either of the other committee about the school, notwithstanding he was in company with one of them just a few days before his criticisms on the committee appeared in the newspaper asking the County Superintendent to interfere in the matter. Had he asked them he might have obtained the information he says he so much desired without all of his trouble of a newspaper correspondence, as the committee had a meeting about the middle of September and decided upon the time of starting the school. The balance of the conversation he alleges as having taken place between himself and Mr. Stancell, the latter don't remember. He does not remember telling him anything but that he did not know when the school would commence. Now, does it not appear to any reasonable thinking mind that if Mr. Stephenson had obeyed the golden rule (as he claims to have done from his youth up) he would have seen a majority of the committee, or at least the chairman of said committee, (Mr. Vick is chairman and not Mr. Stancell) before writing to the County Superintendent through a newspaper to interfere in the matter? It would not have cost him much time to have seen all of them as they all live within a mile of each other, and not very far from Mr. Stephenson. But then, had he done so, of course he would not have had the great pleasure of displaying, through a newspaper, so much of that wonderful talent of his which is so much sought after all over this country. Yes, we remember reading of one who lived nearly nineteen hundred years ago who claimed to have kept all "these things from his youth up;" but still he went away very sorrowful when he was told that there was, "One thing thou lackest."

Mr. Stephenson claims that on the following Monday after the school commenced his side of the District swelled the number of children to 26. Incorrect again, Mr. S. This side sent 9 the week before and five more went from this side the following Monday, which left only 12 from Mr. Stephenson's side.

We say that when Mr. Stephenson or any of his outside

friends, say there is no doubt but that his letter moved the committee to action they say that which is certainly wrong. Ask Mr. A. J. Conner, our County Superintendent, if he was not consulted the first week in October about Mr. Baughman teaching in the District, and we believe he will be honest enough to tell you he was.

We have endeavored, in all our correspondence, to state only facts, therefore we say again we were acting before Mr. Stephenson's letter appeared. Mr. Stephenson says we have been weighed in the balances and "found wanting." Yes, we could not be found anything else but wanting, when weighed by such incorrect balances as Mr. Stephenson's have proved to be; but since they have been tested and found to be so incorrect, we hope he will have them so adjusted that they will weigh correctly, then the committee will expect to come out full weight and not be "found wanting."

The committee may have erred in not having what little funds there was left over last winter taught out; but still we contend that the school was started full soon this fall to meet the requirements of the school law, to be of the greatest good to the greatest number of the children in our District, and at a time when the poor children, who specially need the benefits of the school, could best attend.

COM. FOR DISTRICT NO. 41.

Our Public Schools.

Advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of Prof. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Pennsylvania show that the number of school districts in the State is 2,413, an increase as compared with the previous year of 27. The number of schools is 24,541, an increase of 529. The graded schools number 12,869, an increase of 565. There has been an increase of male teachers of 219, running the number to 8,464, and of female teachers of 59, making the aggregate 17,777. The average monthly salary of males last year was \$44.16, and of females \$33.05. The aggregate number of pupils was 1,040,679, an increase of 36,272. The increase in the number of teachers involved an additional expenditure of \$529,906.78, making the total cost \$8,998,818.13. Last year \$1,245,375.73 were expended in purchasing text-books for distribution among the schools, authorized by recent legislation. The cost of school-houses, purchasing buildings, renting, etc., amounted to \$3,396,818.13. Outside of Philadelphia the cost of school supplies other than text-books, including maps, globes, etc., reached \$559,238.42. The total school expenditures aggregated \$18,586,751.33. Not including Philadelphia, the estimated value of school property in the State is \$42,679,504.

Outside of Philadelphia the amount of school tax levied last year was \$8,677,582.67, an increase as compared with the previous year of \$811,481.05.

Superintendent Schaeffer, in his individual report, says the introduction of free text books has been the most important step of progress since 1867. One of its immediate effects was a large increase in attendance, in some instances ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. Better classification, grading and teaching have followed this educational enterprise. "In the average length of the school term Pennsylvania ranks eleventh among the States of the Union, and twenty-eighth in the average salary paid to male teachers and twenty-ninth in the average salary paid to female teachers. He favors a school census and the ex-

tension of the high school system to districts.

He says the time has come for the enactment of a law authorizing the directors to use a portion of the annual appropriation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining school libraries.

Under the caption of "Danger to the System" Prof. Schaeffer takes strong grounds in favor of non-sectarian instruction and concludes with the statement that the "praises bestowed by visitors from abroad upon American education was evidence of the fact that our schools have not suffered by the separation of secular from sectarian instruction." Farmer's Friend and Grange Advocate.

Monazite.

Monazite is a strange, rare material found in that rare metallic heart of the Appalachian Mountains that lie in North Carolina. Some year or so ago, one of the gold mining companies down there discovered in their placers a deposit of small crystalline sand which was quite unfamiliar to any of the miners. They sent a sample to their agent here in New York, says the N. Y. Sun. The agent sent it to a famous German analytical chemist, by whom it was recognized as monazite. Up to that time it had only been found in small and scattered deposits in such widely separated localities as Finland and Cornwall, Norway and Bohemia, and in such small quantities that only the richer laboratories had any specimens. It was not like anything else under the sun, and so the few brown octahedron crystals that had been bottled up where labeled monazite, or the "lonely" or "solitary" mineral. The composition of the mineral was even more curious, for it was found to contain six of those undefinable products known as "rare earths" and all ending in "ium," which is a peculiarity, it seems, of these imperishable dusts. What these dusts had gone through before arriving at the catalogued state of "iums" and "ites" can only be guessed at, but the inference is that they had been born in a period of intense cosmic energy, for they proved to be the most "refractory" things on record.

Chemists call things refractory when they can neither melt nor burn them back any further toward the point of elementary origin, and these earths wouldn't go back at all. No matter how great the heat, they just became incandescent, and glowed with a brightness that was like that of the sun; but when the flame was turned off they were just rare earths, undestroyed "iums" as before.

It happened about this time that a certain illuminating company was looking for just such a material as monazite, and in correspondence heard of it. Investigations were made, experts were dispatched to North Carolina, and monazite was found by the ton. Along the river banks and in the river beds, in the clefts of auriferous rocks, and at the bottom of gullies, the brown crystalline sand was found, and bought and shipped to Germany. But it took a lot of sand to furnish the imperishable material in the shape that was needed, and the price went up until it reached \$150 a ton, and from that to \$200 and over. Then the search for monazite was begun in earnest, and now in Alexander, Madison, Mitchell, Yancey, Burke, Polk, McDowell and Rutherford Counties there is a monazite boom.—Scientific American.

Hardup—I wish this was the North Pole, with nights six months long. Casup—Why? Hardup—So that I could tell my creditors to "call again to-morrow."

A Picture From Life.

[For the Patron and Gleaner.]

We often read of a woman's duty to her husband, but seldom of the duty a husband owes to his wife.

In my mind's eye, I have a sad faced woman, who, ten years ago, was a gay-hearted child of sixteen; but alas! the fell destroyer crossed her path in the guise of a good-looking young man—a general favorite with all. He persuaded the silly child that he could not exist without her, and swore solemnly by all the gods of Greek Mythology to always be the same devoted lover as now.

They were married; and five years have flown. Let us take a peep at our hero and heroine and see what Old Father Time with his relentless scythe has done for them. John is the same, scarcely looking a day older than when we saw him last—the same bright eye and jolly laugh which won poor Mary's heart.

Mary, alas! is merry in name only; is pallid and thin, and already becoming sadly stooped and round shouldered. Her countenance looks as though it and smiles were perfect strangers. What has wrought this singular transformation? Not poverty's dread touch, for John is considered well to do; not abuse, for he is called an indulgent husband and a good provider.

Let me unfold a tale that will harrow the soul of sympathy. It is only a little more neglect and indifference each day; forgetting the fond "Good bye!" that he formerly was so particular to remember; omitting the words of praise after an unusually good dinner—words that made her heart glad, and framed her a resolution to become a famous cook just for John's sake. Now, her delicious puddings and nary pies are swallowed in silence; but, if by chance an incident occurs as the bread refusing obstinately to rise, or the pies becoming possessed by a demon of contrariness to vomit their contents over the unoffending oven, how quickly our hero says—"Really, Mary, it's strange that you keep making such wretched eatables! You ought to see the pie my Mother made!" A bright day in October has arrived. Mary, after almost incredible exertions, has finished canning, pickling and preserving; and oh-be-joyful! house-cleaning too! She feels that she has earned one day's recreation; and remembering that John intends to go to the County-seat to-day, fondly hopes in the innocence of her heart, that maybe he will ask her to accompany him.

But, bless you! he does nothing of the kind; and Mary perceives that if she goes, she must humbly ask. When she meekly suggests that she would like to go along, so as to procure some more material like her best gown for new sleeves. John frowns, and says that he has no time to bother to-day! Moreover, he has no money to spare, as there is a bill to pay! Poor Mary makes no reply, but sheds some bitter tears as her liege lord drives gayly away in his shining buggy, which she had helped to wash yesterday.

Reaching town, John encounters some friends. "Hello—Tom, Bill and Jack! Come in and take something;" and they adjourn to the adjacent bar-room, taking turns in treating to wine and cigars. After this, John transacts his business, and then, it is dinner time. Returning to the Hotel, he orders dinner, to which he does ample justice, never vouchsafing a thought to the unhappy wife left at home.

After dinner, he calls on his lawyer with whom he spends a genial hour; then dropping into the Intelligence office, he whiles away some time there. Passing a Geese' Furnishing House, and

seeing some nobly looking hats on exhibition, he decides that his is entirely too shabby, hence he walks in and invests in a three dollar hat. Perceiving some very neat neckties, he buys two at fifty cents each, when not needing them at all! On his way for his team, he passes an oyster saloon, where he disappears and disposes of a stew and one plate of raw. Arriving at the Hotel, he meets a new batch of so called friends, and the treating is repeated with the result that John arrives at home near dark in a slightly elevated condition.

We read that "All things come to him that waits;" and the day finally dawned when John grudgingly permitted Mary to accompany him to town. But there is no driving to the Hotel now! Instead, the horse is tied in front of the store where Mary expects to do most of her purchasing. He solemnly hands her five dollars, saying that was all he could afford her just now, with the injunction to "Hurry up, and not be all day!" as he must be home soon! and then leaves her.

Proceeding to match her dress goods—three yards of seventy-five cents per yard, makes a large hole in her five dollars! She looks wistfully at some ribbon that matches her dress, and thinks how it would brighten up her remade suit; but she dare not indulge.

Her next pressing need are shoes. She has to be satisfied with a two-dollar pair, although her soul abhors them. Wending her way to the millinery store, she stands transfixed with admiration at the airy creations of beauty before her; but sady realizing that such things are not for her, she bravely suppresses a sigh, and requests to be shown some frames. Purchasing one at 15 cents, leaves just seventy-five to buy trimming, so she gets one yard of ribbon for fifty cents, and a twenty-five cent flower, realizing all the time that she will have to cover her frame with old lace, and when finished it will be a first class botch!

Returning to the wagon, she passes a Book store, and looks longingly at the tempting rows, thinking if she could only afford to buy—just one! By this time, she is weak from hunger, not having eaten any breakfast in her flurry to get off; but John greets her with—"I thought you never was coming!" bundles her uncerimoniously into the carriage although it is just noon, and the gongs are summoning hungry mortals to dinner.

He does not say—"Come in, and take something" now, although Mary would be satisfied with a bun; but away they go a distance of seven or eight miles, where she arrives in a state of total collapse—head and heart both aching with the injustice of it all! Bah! talk of man being the noblest work of God! Of course, there are exceptions, but mine is an every day occurrence. Let him deny it who can.

GRACE FERN.

Useful Paragraphs.

Make yourself necessary.

To have a friend you must be one.

Truth is stranger than fiction and more scarce.

Ceremonies differ, but politeness is ever the same.

The error of a moment may become the sorrow of a life.

A woman is most a heroine when she has her hero by her side.

The filter of misfortune, separates true friendship from the scum.

Man or woman has no natural gift more captivating than a sweet smile.

It is the first step that costs; and sometimes it costs so much that we can't afford to take a second one.

NOTICE!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Northampton county, at Fall term, 1894, in the case of W. J. Capehart and others, vs. Jesse C. Grant and others, I shall, on Monday, December 3rd, 1894, at the courthouse door in Jackson, sell for cash, by public auction, the tract of land on which Henry T. Grant, dec'd., formerly resided, situated in said county, on both sides of the road leading from Jackson to Potocasi and bounded by the lands of Jesse Flythe, J. E. Drake, H. T. Boone and others and containing 187 acres, more or less. This Nov. 2, 1894. t d s B. S. GAY, Commissioner.

NOTICE!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court in the proceeding of J. A. Burgwyn as administrator of Bettie Dauhrey vs. Jere Daughtrey et al., I shall, on Monday, December 3rd, 1894, at the courthouse door in Jackson, sell by public auction, the tract of land formerly belonging to Bettie Daughtrey, dec'd., it being the division containing the dwelling recently occupied by Jere Daughtrey and others, and containing 35 acres, more or less. TERMS OF SALE: One-half cash, the balance payable in one year with interest from date of sale. This Nov. 2, 1894. J. A. BURGWIN, Adm'r. t d s B. S. GAY, Atty.

NOTICE!

Having qualified as administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of the late Mrs. Alice A. Arrington, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said estate, to present them to me for payment on or before Dec. 1st, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors will please pay promptly. This Oct. 22, 1894. J. A. BURGWIN, Adm'r., with the will annexed of A. A. ARRINGTON.

NOTICE!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Northampton County in the proceeding of E. B. Lassiter et al., vs. Sophie N. Horton et al., I shall, on Monday, December 3rd, 1894, at the Courthouse door in Jackson, sell for cash, by public auction, a certain tract of land situated in said county, and bounded by the lands of the R. & T. R. R. Co., E. B. Lassiter, B. F. Traylor and others and known as the "Monice" tract and containing 170 acres, more or less. This Nov. 2nd 1894. 11-8-t B. S. GAY, Commissioner.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale for assets this day made by the Superior Court of Northampton County, North Carolina, in the case in said court pending, wherein J. A. Burgwyn, as administrator of Alexander Kee is plaintiff, and Emily Lockhart and her husband Thomas Lockhart and others are defendants, I shall, on Monday, the 3rd day of December, 1894, sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Jackson, a tract of land situated in said county, bounded by the lands of Mark L. Parker, Thomas Lockhart, Henry Sexton and the late Henry Hill, containing sixty-two and one-half (62½) acres, more or less, on the terms of one-third cash and the balance on a credit of twelve months with eight per cent. interest from the day of sale, taking bond for the deferred payment and retaining title till all the purchase money is paid. Oct. 22, 1894. J. A. BURGWIN, Adm'r. and Comr. By W. W. PEEBLES & SON, Attys.

NOTICE!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court in the proceeding of W. H. Howell and others vs. W. W. Miller and wife, I shall, on Monday, December 3rd, 1894, at the Courthouse door in Jackson, sell the tract of land on which Turner S. Taylor resided at his death, situated in Northampton County and bounded by the lands of L. L. Taylor, Geo. E. Hasty and others, and containing 207 acres, more or less.

There is a large and convenient dwelling house and suitable out-houses thereon, together with a splendid well of water and a good orchard and a lot of timber.

Terms of Sale: One-third cash, the balance payable in two equal annual installments with eight per cent. from date of sale.

This Nov. 2, 1894. 11-8-t B. S. GAY, Commissioner.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to and by virtue of an order of sale for assets, made by the Superior Court of Northampton county, North Carolina, in the case therein pending wherein J. H. Griffin as administrator with the will annexed of E. J. Outland is plaintiff and the devisees of said Outland are defendants, I shall, on Monday the 3rd day of December, 1894, sell for cash at the courthouse door in Jackson, at public auction to the highest bidder, a tract of land situated in said county, containing 75 acres, more or less, and bounded by the lands of Dr. J. L. Outland, Mrs. A. J. Harrell, Dr. Press Jenkins and his wife and others. October 29, 1894. J. H. GRIFFIN, Adm'r., C. & G. of A. J. Outland. By W. W. PEEBLES & SON, Attys. 4t

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has qualified before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Northampton County, N. C., executor of Ann E. Maget, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate must pay at once, and all parties holding claims against said estate must present the same to the undersigned executor within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This the 3rd day of November, 1894. W. T. BROWN, Executor.