

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

H. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor. H. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager

Established in 1835 by H. J. Hale, Sr. The State Democratic Ticket.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, WALTER CLARK, of Wake.

For Associate Justices, HENRY GROVES CONNOR, of Wilson.

PLATT D. WALKER, of Mecklenburg. For Congress, Sixth District: GILBERT B. PATTERSON, of Robeson.

Superior Court Judges: Second District—E. B. Peebles of Northampton. Fourth District—C. M. Cooke, of Franklin.

Sixth District—W. R. Allen, of Wayne. Eighth District—W. H. Neal of Scotland. Tenth District—B. F. Long, of Iredell. Eleventh District—E. B. Jones, of Forsyth.

Thirteenth—W. B. Connell, of Watauga. Fourteenth—M. H. Justice, of Randolph. Fifteenth—Frederick Moore, of Buncombe. Sixteenth—G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.

For Solicitor Seventh District: C. C. Lyon, of Bladen.

For Corporation Commissioner, EUGENE C. BEDDINGFIELD, of Wake.

For Supt. of Public Instruction, JAMES Y. JOYNER, of Guilford.

The County Democratic Ticket. For the Senate: James M. Lamb, of Cross Creek.

For the House: J. W. Moore, of Queen City, and V. C. Ballard, of Beaver Dam.

For Sheriff: W. H. Marsh, of Gray's Creek. For Clerk of the Court: A. A. McKnight, of Cross Creek.

For Register of Deeds: John A. McPherson, of Seventy-first. For Treasurer: John B. Troy, of Cross Creek.

For Surveyor: Charles Jessup, of Beaver Dam. For Coroner: A. S. Rose, of Cross Creek.

For County Commissioners: A. B. Williams, W. H. Downing and J. J. Holland.

The Hill Movement Against Judge Clark. Czar Cope, who is one of the five signers of the Hill movement, is so influential with the Republicans that his convention in Guilford county committed the grave impropriety of passing a resolution denouncing the indictment of his mill dam by the grand jury, which case is now pending in court.

The Interstate Commerce Commission report that in 1901 some automatic east-coasters began to be used in 11,000 railroad employes were annually killed or wounded in coupling cars. Now by reason of the use of automatic couplers they report that the number of killed and maimed annually from such accidents is only 3,000 a year, a saving of 8,000 killed and wounded annually, though there are one-fourth more railroad employes than in 1901. The Commission hopes there will be a total cessation of such losses when the law is enforced. They report that the fact that such couplers it was made by North Carolina Supreme Court in the Greenlee and Fowler cases and that other courts are following those decisions. Judge Clark wrote those decisions which have aided to save the lives and limbs of so many thousands of railroad employes and it is precisely because he did write them that the railroad papers and all the editors they can rent, have been abusing him.

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Letter from Mississippi. Correspondence of the Observer. BOND, Miss, Sept. 22, 1902. Mr. Editor: I suppose your ticket is out before now and a good one too for the Democrats of old Cumberland don't make mistakes. I am sorry to see in your paper that T. N. Hill was a "brave Confederate soldier" as well as a "brave Democrat" and, in so far as possible, have restrained the members. Needless to say the President was sorely disappointed at the failure of his efforts.

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EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH NOT APPRECIATED OR UNDERSTOOD.

Written for the Observer by Dr. Kingsbury.

If the reader could see half of the editorials, communications, letters, addresses, etc., on education in the South, and the negro problem as an annex, that I formerly saw but rarely read five lines of them, and I saw only a moiety of the whole productiveness, he would better understand the endless grime and the constant rolling of the wheels in flood of sophistic wisdom and mendacity. It is sometimes almost impossible to avoid reference to some views that one must see. When the elevating negro question is not up, the tremendous literacy in the South is brought to the thousandth part of the front, and you read the absurd views of the imperfect information offered.

Just now there is a forerunner over what is popularly called technical or practical education. A vast amount is written on this. The South is generally conceded to be far behind the North in weight and education, and it is almost invariably admitted or asserted that it is the South's blunder and crime that this is so. But when the facts involved are considered, and it is remembered under what most unfavorable circumstances, and under what a huge cloud of misadventure the South began business after the long barbaric war, where vandalism left it prostrate and bankrupt, the marvel is seen to be, not that the South had been so slow to begin to catch up with the saddest environments and greatest privation, but that it had not yet sought the opportunity and sought by self sacrifice and heroic endeavor, and a generosity unexampled, to meet all the pressing, consuming necessities. Not that, for it acted gradually and nobly beyond all precedent or historic record. It strove mightily to elevate and improve the liberated negroes—their property wrested from them by an army of five to one—and to divide with them any fund for education that in their great poverty and desolation they might be able to raise.

You will find editorials in southern papers that will at once admit the many short comings and the wide prevalence of illiteracy in the South, and particularly in North Carolina, and never explain causes, and show under what extensive disadvantages and difficulties our people have striven to accomplish more for education than has been done before under equal circumstances.

North Carolina today suffers from a larger illiterate population than any of the forty-seven States. But for thirty-five years it has put forth brave efforts to raise the illiterate. It has sent an army of illiteracy from inundating and destroying. In that time it has expended perhaps \$75,000,000, in its poverty, to educate the liberated negroes. It had the best common schools in all South land before the civil war, and it is steadily reducing the high illiterate rate. The able workmen who some months ago. Recently I read with much pleasure a defence of our people by Col. D. Worthington, an able lawyer and the author of "The Broken Sword," a book that merits a wider reading, for it will do good. It appeared in the eight months before more before Dime's widely read "The Leopard's Spots." He wrote to Hon. Joseph Story, of New Hampshire, in reply to a question propounded relative to a lying statement of a certain petulant slanderer, one Rev. Scott, of Boston. The reply is excellent, but here I have to repeat the glowing paragraph that is as truthful as gems and as timely. Col. Worthington writes of the rights and privileges of the negroes:

"Their rights of person and property are not only safeguarded in our courts, but we expend 90 per cent. of the money upon their education. Since 1875 we have contributed \$5,000,000 to their education, and in all these millions the negro has paid less than 10 per cent. We have 2,120 school houses for them and 220,189 negro children are now enrolled in our public schools. It would cost our condition as it was between 1875 and 1877—our debt and waste, bankrupted to credit, 40,000 of our best citizens disfranchised, a proud people under the dominion of former slaves, our government in the hands of the lawless, vicious and depraved, and a government that closed the doors of every school house and every church—yet you could then have a fair conception of the heroic efforts we are now making to preserve our civilization and to educate our people, white and black."

There is much to say for education and its necessity and blessings, but there are highly favored communities in which education is the rule and wealth a concomitant, while immorality and drunkenness and crimes abound. This shows that there is something lacking in the system, and that there is something much higher and grander and more precious than ability to read, write and cipher. I protest against a sweeping demonstration by Southern and Northern writers of the criminal neglect of education, and the consequent failure on the part of the South to be rich like the North in countless billions, and to show commercial advances made by the great industrial section. I opine that there is something better than money, more glorious than commercialism. It is found in a high moral character, and a spiritual life, ennobled and purified and sanctified by the Divine Spirit. You may build your schools by the ten thousands, send your colleges by the hundreds, crowd them with millions of children, and give them all possible mental and moral training, and their moral being neglected, they are really far below any proper standard of a genuine and glorious civilization. If the Bible is indeed, as it is the inner and perfect Word of Jehovah, then that education is extensive, defective that leaves out God and His Divine Love. Victor Hugo, in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," says that in Paris about A. D. 1450 there were forty colleges, and yet that was a most vicious, deplorable and great city in its pravity of character and in its crimes, immorality and crime. It had innumerable churches, immense schools, much splendor, but it left the Christ out of the count, and was filled with all manner of sin, corruption, vice and putrifying sores. It was really another Babel.

Northern men have their eyes upon the South and are talking of spending money money in the South for education. If well spent it will be acceptable. The South is poor indeed, but is no beggar. It is not being solicited the rich North, plithoric with its immense gains by grinding tariffs, to help to relieve it of illiteracy and its burdens. The North began after the war to pour out its immense cornucopia of money for education in its great section. But the negroes were the sole recipients with the exception of perhaps two schools, one in our own favored city. So much has been done for the negroes by the North, that a negro leonard lately spoke in the North and told the people that his race had double the advantages for education that the whites had in the South. This is probably not true, or only in part. While the impoverished, struggling whites have essayed to educate their own offspring, they have been marvelously generous to the negroes in the North—dividing the school fund between the races. Thus burdened they were overlooked as to benefactions, and ridiculed for prevailing illiteracy. The negroes have been largely helped by the gifts of the North. How much good has been done is at least phenomenal.

In the rush for money-making now the eye is heard, educate that more money may be made. I believe that a wiser view is to educate that honor and virtue, intelligence and character, morality and piety that beget greatness and nobility prevail. Many a Shylock reading that will be ready to dismiss the writer of it as an enserfed old fogy and a hopeless failure in money getting. They will be perhaps correct all through.

I am in Perry county, Mississippi. I left Wallace, Alabama, on March 5th to go to the West. I stopped at Bond, Mississippi, and there met with the honored son of old Q. W. H. M. J. Bethune, and went to work with him. I have found this a good place for a poor man to make money. It is a turpentine and saw mill place. Farming and stock raising is also a good business. The people are very kind, good natured, industrious and cheerful going people. Most of them are well to do, with only a few dead beats and land grabbers.

There is quite a lot of North Carolina people out here. Most of them are well to do. I give you some of the names: Barnes, A. W. Errol, Sutton, Blue, Boston, Jones, K. R. Johnson, and a host of others. I would say to the North Carolina boys that if they want good wages, and to be treated cleverly, come to Mississippi.

TAR HEEL. RAFFORD, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1902. Several northern capitalists and our citizens this week in the interest of establishing a cotton factory here. An other meeting will be held on the 8th inst, and no doubt the amount will be subscribed and the factory assured. The water power here is unsurpassed. Large quantities of cotton are being marketed here, and trade is becoming brisk. Rev. Mr. Townsend, pastor of the Methodist church, closed a protracted meeting here Wednesday. He was ably assisted by Rev. Mr. Leak, of Rockingham. There were a good many additions to the church. The people are very visiting in spirit. Mr. Neill McLaughlin, of Cheraw, is visiting relatives here. Mr. John DeVane is visiting his sister, Mrs. Dickson, and writing life insurance also.

CANDIDATE HILL'S WAR RECORD.

Charlotte News.

There seems to be considerable doubt as to the excellent war record of Mr. T. N. Hill, as set forth in the circular recently sent out by the record of the so-called Democrats that are boosting that gentleman for the chief justiceship. The Asheville Citizen says: "The statement in the Hill circular that T. N. Hill was a 'brave Confederate soldier' is no more true than his being a good Democrat (which party he has bolted ever since the magistrature of Halifax abolished his inferior court). T. N. Hill was in no battle during the whole war. For a very short time he was in a cavalry company, but before his regiment was ordered to Virginia he obtained the place as Chief Justice in Equity—an office without duties in war times—and lived in safety in the secluded parishes of Halifax town while his democratic opponent for Chief Justice, though under military age, was facing battle and hardship at the call of his country."

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ROCKFISH RECORD.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Rockfish, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1902. "If 'Booth Lammie' will not think I am a rival in her territory I will give you a local or two from this end of the town. I am glad to note good crops in this section for which we should be grateful to our maker. A series of revival meetings commenced at Baptist church at Rockfish last Sunday by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Cashwell, assisted by the pastor of Lumber Bridge, Rev. Mr. McCowan, which we hope may be means of building up christians and saving lost souls. Rockfish is on a boom. It even has a photographer. Who knows but a large city like New York is now in its infancy? God is now blessing us with a refreshing shower. Let us praise him in blessings and see how many more He sends upon us each day and return thanks to Him accordingly. MACK. Fugitive Item. The Pritchard "Independents" are dummies. They are now badly Dazed, in fact they have been Bill Day—sed.

A Bad Breath

A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25c. All Druggists.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

Wash your muslin or linen with a beautiful color of rich blue. 75c. per box. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. Sold by all druggists.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 1902. The widely advertised conference between the President and the railway and the representative of the striking coal miners has passed into history and without apparent beneficial results. President Roosevelt made a vigorous and eloquent appeal to both parties to seek their differences for the common good of humanity which inevitably suffer serious hardship as a result of prolongation of the strike. President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, promptly replied with a proposition to submit all differences to a tribunal to be appointed by the President and to abide by its decision. That tribunal for a period of from one to five years as the tribunal might direct. As was to have been expected from the autocratic statements of the operators in the past, they refused to recognize Mr. Mitchell or to consider his proposition, which was to effect the coal union and nothing other of that would content them. They pictured, in lurid terms, the violence which has accompanied the strike and blamed the union for it, although it is well known that in very instance the union and its president have demoted the violence and, in so far as possible, have restrained the members. Needless to say the President was sorely disappointed at the failure of his efforts.

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THE COAL STRIKE—GOVERNOR STONE ORDERS OUT THE ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—Governor Stone, last night, ordered out the entire division of national guard for duty in the anthracite coal regions after a formal conference at the executive mansion with Major-General Miller, Brigadier-General Sobell and Gobin, Colonel Hillings and Adjutant-General Stewart, who arrived late from Washington. Governor Stone says he will protest all workers from tunneling riots that have existed and uphold the dignity of the State. President Mitchell is reported here as saying that all the troops in the country can't get the men back. The operators say it means an end to the strike.

AN END TO ROOSEVELT'S PACIFIST PLAN.

Washington, Oct. 7.—It is said here today that Stone's sudden calling out of the troops was done without any assistance of the President, but the impression prevails that the late step by Pennsylvania authorities has ended for good the President's plan for ending the strike peacefully.

THE MINERS ARE DETERMINED.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 7.—Advisers received here from the colliers today say that the miners are as resolute and determined as when the strike began. The State's entire military of ten thousand troops will not be able to overawe them. Gov. Stone has now given the coal barons all the help in his power. The miners remain to be seen whether they can make good their promise to Roosevelt to mine coal if the mines are protected.

ANSWERING MITCHELL'S APPEAL THE MINERS VOTE TODAY TO HOLD OUT FOR TERMS.

Washington, Oct. 7.—President Mitchell arrived here to meet a committee of manufacturers relative to a plan to furnish them coal. He declined to talk.

ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSITION.

Washington, October 7.—It is announced this afternoon that the President has requested President Mitchell to go to work with the promise of an commission to investigate their grievances and a further promise that the President will urge congress to legislate in accordance with the recommendations of that commission. Committee members are: Carroll D. Wright, who sent to see Mitchell, who has not yet replied, and who asked time to consider the President's request.

THE COAL STRIKE—GOVERNOR STONE ORDERS OUT THE ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—Governor Stone, last night, ordered out the entire division of national guard for duty in the anthracite coal regions after a formal conference at the executive mansion with Major-General Miller, Brigadier-General Sobell and Gobin, Colonel Hillings and Adjutant-General Stewart, who arrived late from Washington. Governor Stone says he will protest all workers from tunneling riots that have existed and uphold the dignity of the State. President Mitchell is reported here as saying that all the troops in the country can't get the men back. The operators say it means an end to the strike.

AN END TO ROOSEVELT'S PACIFIST PLAN.

Washington, Oct. 7.—It is said here today that Stone's sudden calling out of the troops