

THE CAUCASIAN.

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CLINTON, N. C., JAN. 22 1891.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SENATE CHAMBER, Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 13th, '91. [Editorial Correspondence.]

To the Sub-Alliances of Sampson and all others whom it may concern:—

I received a few days since a communication containing some resolutions of instructions passed at the last meeting of the County Alliance on several matters that will come up for action before this session of the General Assembly. Among other things the resolutions instructed your Senator and Representatives to vote against establishing a training school for girls. I am a firm believer in the right of the people to instruct and do the duty of a representative to obey such instructions or to resign. Under said right the people of North Carolina, through this servant on last Monday instructed Senator Vance to support financial reform, and in conformity to said duty he agreed to obey said instructions since they contained nothing that he could not cheerfully comply with.

There are probably several reasons why the resolutions by the Sampson County Alliance were passed, but I am sure that the one idea with the majority of those who voted for these resolutions was to prevent additional appropriations from the treasury which might call for increased taxation. To be sure of this I called upon Mr. W. E. Stevens who is now in Raleigh and who was in the meeting of the County Alliance when the resolutions were passed. He says that such was the case. That no one in the meeting or in the county so far as he knew, opposed the training school for girls itself, but were opposed to increasing further taxes. He said that he himself was in favor of the training school but voted against it two years ago on that ground. The bill two years ago called for an appropriation. The present bill does not. Under the present bill we can establish a training school for the girls of our State without appropriating a single cent of your taxes paid into the State Treasury. But you ask how can this be done. In this way. That great philanthropist, George Peabody, left a large amount of money, known as the "Peabody fund" to be used for educational purposes. A part of accrued interest on that fund is now being divided among the states to aid in establishing training or industrial schools for girls, but on condition that each state before receiving any part of the money shall itself do something toward establishing such a school. Nearly every other State in the union has taken such action and gotten a part of this Peabody fund. According to the provisions of the will of George Peabody, the principal as well as the interest of this fund, which is considerable, is to be divided in the year 1900, among the States to the various popular educational institutions which may have been established in the several States. Now shall North Carolina sit still and let her sister States get what should be her share of this educational fund? But you ask, how can we do even that something toward establishing such a school without increasing the burden of taxation. In this way, we have a small educational fund in this State raising from the interest on the sale of public lands etc. This money has formerly been divided equally between the white and colored public schools of the State. This amount is so small that when divided out it scarcely amounts to two cents a piece to the child, not enough to make scarcely a single public school in the State a day longer. Now by turning this small amount, which does not really belong to the public school fund) to the establishment of a training school for girls, we can expect to draw on the Peabody fund to supplement it. But where are the buildings to come from? The bill provides that the town if centrally located that will subscribe the most money or agree to put up the best buildings for the school shall have the location. So

again there is no expense to tax-payers.

Now why should such a school be established? Because it is one of the highest duties of the State to educate its girls, its women. When the mothers of a generation are educated, the whole generation will be educated. Who ever knew an educated mother (no matter how ignorant or worthless the husband may be) to raise ignorant children? But with an educated father and an ignorant mother and nine times out of ten it will be an ignorant child. If we can't educate but one of the sexes of the present generation, then I had rather a dozen times see the girls educated and let the boys rot for themselves.

Yet the fact is (and it is a crying shame) that everything that has so far been done has been for the boys. Not a single appropriation or endowment for the girls in this whole State. Hence it will cost a girl double as much to get an education as it does a boy, which puts it beyond the reach of all, save a few. And what kind of an education is it after they get it? A little of what is called "foolish." They are not taught how to do anything, are therefore dependent. They must go home and get married or always be dependent. To escape such a fate many a woman marries a man unworthy of her. Let our girls have a showing, be educated to do something and be independent, and there will be fewer worthless husbands. There are dozens of avenues open for our girls to make a living, if they only had the training. I was over yesterday at the Agricultural and Mechanical College and saw our boys getting such practical and industrial training as every boy in the State from the richest to the poorest should have. Shall our girls not have similar training in an industrial school. Again, in the future the teaching in this State will be done principally by women. The kind of training the teachers have had, they will impress upon their pupils, hence the beneficial effects of an industrial and training school for our girls would soon be felt all over the State. Let us give our girls a showing, teach them how to do something and let delayed justice no longer be withheld from the women of North Carolina.

Now my friends considering the justice due our women, the great good to be desired and in view of the fact that not a cent is to be appropriated from your taxes, is there a man in Sampson county who would have not voted against establishing a training and industrial school for our girls? Alliance friends, read this in your lodges and if you still oppose the measure let me hear from you. Friends, outside the Alliance, if you oppose it let me hear from you. Very Respectfully and Surely, MARION BUTLER

That is an amusing situation to Democrats which is forced upon the white Republican "Representatives from Wilkes" in the House at Raleigh. He is Mr. J. L. Bryan, and he has been assigned to a seat between two negro Legislators of his own political faith, and he swears he will not sit there and if the alternative is forced upon him he will resign and return to his constituency in the "State of Wilkes." Well, what if he does? He surely does not expect a white Democrat to sit between two negroes? Great Scott!!—Argus.

The wife of Senator Ingalls has been interviewed upon her husband's political prospects. She says that the senator is a hero, a brilliant, brainy man who has achieved his greatest success under difficulties. It is her opinion that he will be re-elected, and she intimates that if he is defeated the country will inevitably go to the dogs.—State Chronicle.

There is not a man of family in this county can afford to get along without his home paper. Every man ought to keep posted himself, and he owes it to his family to provide them with good wholesome reading matter. The only intelligent and prosperous citizens of any community are those who subscribe to newspapers and read them.—The Times.

Admitting all that has been said of the bad character of the Indians they are entitled to fair and just treatment. In this age no Government can be unjust to its subjects and escape the censure of mankind.—New Bern Journal.

A Forum of Public Opinion.

THE OPINION OF OUR READERS ON THE VARIOUS TOPICS OF THE DAY.

We offer this column to our readers in which to discuss topics of interest and profit to them.—Erie.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me a short space in your valuable paper this week so that my communication will escape that dreadful waste-basket. But before I go into the full details let me step here and congratulate "Little Sleeper" for the article that appeared in your paper of January 1st as to his likes and dislikes. He proposes to do away with the County Board of Education and let our County Commissioners take charge of the business, which we think prudent. Also to do away with the County Superintendent, for he prefers to let the money go to the children, as it is useless to have the County Superintendent visit our schools. While we are always glad to meet him in our laborious work, yet we, too, are compelled to say that it is nonsense to use the money that belongs to the poor children of North Carolina in this way. Why not have a man to examine all the applicants, and have said applicants to pay the examiner at least one dollar for his trouble. Now, as our general Assembly is in session, we do trust that every citizen in North Carolina will give it their full attention, as we think there should be some changes made, and at once. And last, but not least, do away with the County Institute, as we think the profit will not compensate for the cost.

We can say, with safety, that "Little Sleeper" gives the sentiments of our township (Mingo), as they say away with our unnecessary expenses. Let us hear from others, if they can suggest a better plan than he did. MINGO TEACHER

More About the Public School System.

AS the columns of THE CAUCASIAN have been a little bereft for the last few issues on the question of public schools, I hope by persistent agitation and further enlightenment on the present system we may effect a cyclonic movement in the direction of reform.

I believe in education in every sense of the word; I believe it is the nurse and on y safe guard of our liberties, and I believe that an ignorant, uneducated populace is dangerous to our free institutions, in as much as they are the dictators and rulers of the land. But how shall the masses be educated?

There is no man, however ardent for more free education for the people, but what should be equally as ardent for the best plan of educating them with equal and exact justice to all classes.

This question will be brought before the Legislature now in session, in fact, one bill has already been presented reformatory to the present system. Some are favorable to doubling the school tax, some instead are favorable to abolishing the County Superintendents, Institutes and Board of Education. Some want the tax on the polls doubled for public education, others to increase the revenue by taxing female dogs, or cats, all want a change, and the nature of that change is with the Legislature and to their action we will have to submit. My protest is against the present system of public education and my reasons are summarized as follows:

First. There is a great deal of unnecessary expense attached. \$91,837.62 was expended last year for the County Superintendents, Institutes and for other expenses connected, for which the children of the State received no direct benefit, and this amount, at regular tuition rates, at a good academy, would send 22,000 children to school four months. But this is not all, you must add to this the amount that actually goes to each school district, both black and white, to see the extent to which we are taxed to support a system so unsatisfactory to the general-ity of the people.

Second. Many men pay an enormous school tax who never send a child to the free schools, and others who never had one to send, but this would be charitable were it not that it is equally distributed between us and a race that are ungrateful and burdensome, and who are, as a race, incapable of a high state of development or good citizenship.

Third. There is a serious want of restriction on the number of studies taught. The course is too wide on account of the number of pupils in attendance, instead of teaching the primary branches—reading, spelling and arithmetic, which was the prime object of the public schools, these are, to a great extent, neglected for more advanced studies, even some of the sciences are taught, and in some instances book-keeping—all to the neglect of the poor less advanced ones, who often recite only three or four recitations a day.

Fourth. All will agree that nothing is more conducive to upbuilding and elevating of any community and the county

and State as well, as flourishing and progressive High School and of the nine High Schools located in this county all of them have been materially effected by the public schools near them, some have had to suspend on their account and some have literally died, and the whole results from the fluctuating patronage or the lack of patronage traceable to the public schools. In such cases they have crippled or "choked out" institutions that would have been permanent and resulted in far greater good to the community.

Fifth. It is highly essential that every child should be started right and then taught right. This first school is the most important one to which he attends; he will either cultivate a desire for knowledge which may lead to high attainments, or he may form a distaste for books and study and become careless for want of interest and attention shown by the teacher, either on account of the teacher's incapacity to interest and instruct or on account of the number of pupils he is trying to control. However let the cause be what it may the result is the same.

Sixth. There is no reason why every child that desires an education cannot obtain a practicable one without public aid. The means for them doing so are numerous and too obvious to dwell upon, and by so doing they would not only strengthen their physical and mental nature to make better men and women, but save to the tax payers of North Carolina many thousands of dollars.

As my space is limited, I have enumerated only a few of the many imperfections of the Public School System of this State and I hope the State Legislators will add the others and present the picture in all its degenerate and onerous aspects, and from a sense of right and justice to the people abolish the whole or devise a better plan. G. E. B.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[Regular Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19. The merry jingle of silver in the music which the Senate has provided for the people to dance to, by the adoption of the free coinage substitute for the Financial bill which went through in spite of the determined and extraordinary opposition of the administration and the republican leaders in the Senate.

The democratic party has been committed to free coinage, as far as the votes of all the Senators of the party (with one exception—Wilson, of Md.) can do so, while the republican party, of the eastern and middle States, are by the same token committed against it. On this question of finance, the most important in every country, the republicans of the west and northwest, if the votes of their Senate's represent their views, and the presumption is that they do, seem to be in accord with the democrats and the Farmers' Alliance, which is a much more powerful factor in this matter than most people believe.

The most sensational feature of the debate which preceded the adoption of the free coinage amendment, was the speech of Senator Ingalls in favor of free coinage. It was more than that; it was a most speciously made plea to the Farmers' Alliance, legislature of Kansas to re-elect him to the Senate. It was in many respects the best and most brilliant oration ever delivered by Mr. Ingalls, and had he not allowed his hatred of the South to inveigle him into a defense of the Force bill which by the way, again has the right of way in the Senate, at its opening, it would undoubtedly have made him many friends in that section, where, as he probably knows, he now has none. As it is, although it was carefully listened to and all of its strong points, and there were many of them, against the monopoly and greed of the growing money power, were applauded to the echo, in spite of the efforts of the Senate officials to prevent it, it is regarded as the artificial plea of an office-seeker to obtain the support of members of an organization pledged to oppose his re-election to the Senate, and not as representing his real sentiments. Nevertheless he told his republican colleagues and the republican President, who stands ready, it is believed, to veto free coinage, should the bill get through the House, over the unscrupulous opposition of Speaker Reed, some mighty truths about what the people will do in the future, should their wishes be thwarted in this matter. But it was casting pearls to swine. The republican party has never paid any attention to the wishes of the people, unless they happened to coincide with those of the bosses of that party.

John Bull must be trying to give the dying republican party a boom. At least one would suppose from his foolish action in attempting to get the aid of the United States Supreme Court in his controversy with

the administration over the Delbrings Sea seal fisheries. Mr. Blaine would not have asked for anything better than the latest move of the British Government. It has given him what he has never had before—the united support of the American people. England should have learned from experience that American dignity cannot be trifled with without danger. Already a democrat, Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, has introduced a resolution in the House respecting this action and declaring it to be in derogation of the dignity of the United States, and providing that a copy of the resolution be sent to the British Government. Uncle Sam hasn't much of navy, but he has lots of dignity, and not even the "Queen of the Sea" must dare to rub him the wrong way.

Senator Hearst is said to be dying at his residence in this city from a cancer in his stomach. His physicians have given up all hope.

Senator Quay's new Force bill providing for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the use of the Army and Navy at the discretion of the President, is regarded as too absurd for serious discussion, and some of his friends say that he introduced it for the purpose of disgusting the country with the whole subject. It may not have been introduced for that purpose, but that will be the effect.

STATE PRESENTS.

The man who says the world owes him a living, generally has trouble in collecting the debt.—Gazette.

The Augusta Chronicle says "Vance, Voorhees, Vest and Vilas—This is straight flush of V's and is hard to handle."

The N. Y. World writes a truth when it says that the "American people hate a gag, resent force and despise fraud."

Uncle Jerry Rusk says that Harrison has given the country a clean administration. Well, yes; it has cleaned out the Treasury.—San Francisco Alta California, Dem.

Ingalls coarsely shocked all sensible, honest and decent men when he declared that politics had nothing to do with the Ten Commandments. He spoke for himself.—Wil. Messenger.

Northern capital is finding safe and profitable investment in every field of Southern enterprise. The bond of unity between the two sections is being strengthened; old animosities and prejudices are dying out. Mutual interest in manufactures, saw mills, cotton, iron mines, smelting works brings us into closer relationship. We understand each other better than ever before and respect each other more.—Greensboro Record.

Cancerous Eczema.

For many years I have been sorely afflicted with Eczema on my face. The eruption was in large patches, and Cancerous nature. I had treatment from a number of experienced physicians, with little or no benefit, and only of a temporary nature. After other treatments had failed I bought seven bottles of S. S. S. from Messrs. Tennille & Holland, of Troy, Ala., and it cured me. I feel like a new man, my painful troubles and apprehensions are all gone, and now at sixty years of age I am once more restored to health, and it is due entirely to S. S. S. My postoffice is Orion, Pike county, Ala.

HIRAM THWEATT.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Georgia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS — NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hardware!

HARDWARE.

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I have made a departure in the mercantile business by devoting my entire attention to a single line of Goods. Here you will find a complete line of goods and will be sure to see what you want. The following outline will give you some idea of our large stock:

Hardware

Nails, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Saws of all kinds, Files, Axes, &c.

Farming Utensils!

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Pitch Forks, Plows, Castings, Trace-Chains, Clevises, &c.

Glass and Tin.

Anything you want in Glass or Tin Ware. Come in and see.

Crockery!

Dinner Sets, 120 pieces decorated. Tea Sets, 56 pieces, decorated. Table Sets, decorated. And all kinds of Crockery by the piece.

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes!

When people want anything in this line they know that we always have the LARGEST STOCK, THE BEST GOODS and LOWEST PRICES.

WE LIKE IT

To be so understood and are determined to keep up our reputation.

HARDWARE!

In this department we call special attention to our stock of Spades, Shovels, Pitch Forks, Briar Hooks, Boxing Axes, Grub Hoes, Plow Lines, Back Bands, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, KALSOMINE AND PAINT BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS. Don't fail to get our prices on these goods before buying.

OLD JANUARY

Takes his place in the mythology of the present. In it we look back with pleasure on the successful year just closed, and look forward with hope to the year to come. We have made many new friends and have kept all our old ones. To them all we extend our hearty thanks and wish them "a happy and prosperous New Year."

For 1891 we are going to make mightier efforts than ever before to win your trade. Respectfully,

T. H. PARTRICK,

[In the Old Stand of J. A. Ferrell.]

CLINTON, N. C.

STATE CAPITAL

[Continued from First Page.]

tee on Railroad Commission is now hard at work perfecting a bill, which we will probably be able to get ready some time this week. We can not tell as yet in what way the Railroads intend to fight us. Candidates for Commissioners are already banging around, but the members of the General Assembly are giving them the "cold shoulder." Those who are openly seeking the place will find that that fact will be decidedly to their discredit.

We had the pleasure last week of meeting Messrs. William Daughtry, Jack Hill, Blake Warren and Sheriff B. Hill who were here attending the Grand Lodge of Masons. Eye eye says that it was the largest communication of the Grand Lodge seen in many years. Mrs. Wm. Daughtry and Miss Fannie McPhail were also here on a visit. Dr. Denton of Newton Grove passed through on business a few days since.

Dr. Jesse Pearsall, assistant physician for the Insane Asylum here, who has been quite sick, is improving. He will go to Sampson next week on a visit and to recuperate.

Mr. P. M. Pearsall of Trenton spent a few days here last week. Fifteen or twenty members of the Legislature are on the sick list. Senator Bryan of Duplin and Representative R. C. Johnson of Pender are both sick and have gone home on a leave of absence.

Mr. M. R. Jackson of Sampson has gone up to Chapel Hill and entered the University and Mr. Bobbie Williams has entered the A. & M. College here. Sampson has probably more boys in the various colleges of the State now than ever before.

Reps. Bell and Bigford and Asst. chief clerk Nicholson spent Sunday at home.

We have been so busy this week that we have been unable to give a report of the proceedings of the House. You will keep posted if you read the proceedings either of the House alone, for every measure must come before both bodies before becoming a law. However we will try to give the proceedings of both Houses in the future.

The special features of the eleventh day were the 6 per cent interest bill of Mr. Williams, of Pitt. He made an able defence of the bill, which passed its second reading. There was a fight made on its third reading. There was a big fight on the oyster bill, to prevent dredging; but the bill passed its third reading.

TWELFTH DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

A bill to create a railroad commission was introduced by Mr. Butler, of Sampson, ordered to be printed and referred to the joint committee on Railroad Commission. At 12 o'clock, the special order was for the election of a United States Senator. The Democrats put in nomination Hon. Zeb. B. Vance for his own successor. The Republicans put in nomination Hon. J. C. Pritchard, their candidate for Lieutenant Governor during the late campaign. The ballot resulted as follows:

In the Senate, Vance, 40 " Pritchard, 7 In the House, Vance, 86 " Pritchard, 13 " Duckery, 1 Total for Vance, 126; total for Pritchard, 20; total for Duckery, 1

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking Broder's Iron Bitters, containing the purest and most potent medicinal ingredients.

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The entire stock of winter CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES

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We have hundreds of odd Suits, odd Pants, Coats and Vests and they have to be sold before we go north for our

Spring Stock!

All goods to be sold for Cash. M. HANSTREIN, King Clothier and Hatter, CLINTON, N. C.

A SALE! A SALE!

The coldest and most inclement part of winter is yet to come. Some merchants feel that the best part of the winter's trade is past because the Holidays have come and gone. Not so with us. We believe that the time to sell goods is ALL THE TIME. Acting on this belief we announce a

SPECIAL SALE

OF SEASONABLE ARTICLES at prices that will insure their speedy taking off. Don't fail to step in and inquire the price of anything you may want in the way of LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, HOODS AND FACINATORS, LADIES' AND GENTS' HEAVY GLOVES, MERINO AND ALL WOOL UNDER WEAR, BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND LAP ROBES.

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes!

When people want anything in this line they know that we always have the LARGEST STOCK, THE BEST GOODS and LOWEST PRICES.

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HARDWARE!

In this department we call special attention to our stock of Spades, Shovels, Pitch Forks, Briar Hooks, Boxing Axes, Grub Hoes, Plow Lines, Back Bands, &c.

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A. F. JOHNSON & CO.