Sketch Of The New State Reformatory

The following account of the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training School, written by the chairman of the board of trustees, Mr. James P. Cook, is taken from the Raleigh News and Observer:

The general assembly of 1907, after a full and thorough discussion of the question, the needs for such an institution being presented by the Daughters, by ministers of the gospel and by various educational and charity workers, chartered the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School for wayward and unfortunate white boys. North Carolina has always been cautious and conservative, and perhaps for the reason more than any other, the State is among the very last of the States to provide for this phase of education among its children. But education has one virtue that no other virtue possesses to a greater degree: being once convinced of her duty, she does it earnestly and faithfully.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made for the beginning of the work, and the responsibility of inaugurating this new educational undertaking in the state was placed in the hands of fifteen people, four named in the charter and eleven by the governor upon nominations and suggestions by the charter members. The board of trustees follows:

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Charlotte.
Mrs. I. W. Faison, Charlotte.
Miss Rosdale Shaw, Rockingham.
Mrs. W. H. S. Burgwyn, Weldon.
Mrs. D. Y. Cooper, Henderson.
Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, Winston.
Mrs. A. L. Coble, Statesville.
Mrs. F. P. Erwin, Morganton.
Mrs. Cæsar Cone, Greensboro.
Prof. J. J. Blair, Wilmington.
Mr. B. A. Royster, Raleigh.
Mr. J. G. Tucker, Asheville.
Mr. S. G. Everitt, Durham.
Mr. B. B. Coltrane, Concord.
Mr. J. P. Cook, Concord.

Organization and Location.

Governor Glenn called a meeting of the trustees at Raleigh in September, 1907. The temporary organization which at a later meeting in Greensboro became a permanent one, as follows:

J. P. Cook, chairman.
J. G. Tucker, vice-chairman.
B. A. Royster, M. D., secretary.
Cæsar Cone, treasurer.

Later when the institution was located for convenience and the more satisfactory conduct of the affairs, Mr. Cone, suggesting that the treasurer should live at the site, resigned and to succeed him as treasurer the board unanimously elected Mr. B. B. Coltrane.

The board advertised for proposals for sites of not less than 200 acres. A large number of offers were made, each of them asked for cash a little less than the state's appropriation. The board unanimously agreed and determined that the site must be a donation and one healthfully located and where the usual crops of the state may be successfully and profitably raised.

Whatever my future connection with the institution may be, or wherever my lot may be cast, one of the happiest and sweetest experiences of my life always be the treatment of my neighbors, the great good people of the good town of Concord. Their response then and since to my appeals for aid in making a home for this important educational institution was unselfish and magnificent. By this generous act of a generous people, without personal reward or the hope of a reward, except in the sweet consciousness of doing a noble deed, the state became the possessor of nearly three hundred (300) acres of land; property, valued upon the basis of surrounding sales, worth more than $10,000. It is situated on the Southern Railway and two miles south of Concord. Its elevation is 700 feet above sea level. The building site is ideal and overlooks a territory the radius of which is 17 miles. On the place is a splendid rock quarry, from which the railway in the past has secured an enormous amount of ballast. The place has running streams, good pastures and has many large level fields, which under kind treatment and intelligent tilling will prove invaluable in the conduct of the school.

On the place are four small houses, such as you might expect on an old fashioned cotton farm. Our superintendent, burying pride, but showing his love for the work and his appreciation of the appealing calls, from anxious mothers, is living in one of these cabins. He deserves and needs a better home, and the faith he displays in the goodness of his beloved State, for which he and his board are spending themselves, surely will be as bread cast upon the waters.

System of Cottages.

Though North Carolina has many a criminal and a life of use and profit in consequence lost to the state, because such an institution has not been in existence in the past, we have one decided advantage in this day. The work has passed beyond the experimental stage. We know by the experiments and heavy costs of other states, what now is the best system. Years ago, the idea was to huddle the entire crowd into one building, surrounded by high walls. That is but a prison, and the fact staring each boy in his face defeated the very purposes intended.

Where funds were available, all such have been discarded; and the dormitory or single building idea has given way to what, for the lack of a better name, is designated as the "Cottage System." Having adopted this system because it is the best, it is pleasing also that it proves itself to us as the most practical from a financial standpoint. Here and there we shall find a man, a woman, an organization, to whom the cost of one cottage is not beyond a simple generosity or a purse; and on this account we are not asking the state for any additional cottages. These we propose to add as the individual donor may be found. The cottage system has an additional good point, which permit me to speak of right here. With the pittance we had to start on and being confronted by a panic, that touched the liberal giver the hardest, we were enabled by begging, by praying, by getting folks to take off profits on material and all official hands working for glory and love, to have two cottages ready by this time worth, complete and furnished, twenty thousand dollars. This is a stewardship that, running no risk of being declared vain, the board can and does feel proud of. The members of the board associated with me have given their best thought and help. They have attended meetings, bearing their own expense in railroad fare and hotel bills, and on occasions when it meant a sacrifice to individual business and in personal comfort. Not one cent has any member of the board received for services, though a number of them have made gifts personally and inspired others to make donations.

Details All Worked Out.

Every detail of what shall be eventually a magnificent, humane and educational institution has been worked out. The location of every building has been fixed. We know where the barn and milk house, to be built by the boys when they are working, shall be located. We know where the wood-working shop shall be placed when an interested friend says the word to commence. We know where the little chapel shall be built, in which every denomination known to Christianity shall in rotation hold service, when time will permit laying the question of cost per capita before the official heads of the several denominations in North Carolina. We know where the drill grounds shall be as soon as our own boys may find time to make their imitation guns of woods, for the government of the institution will be military. We know where the little pavilion shall be built for weekly concerts (music hath charms) when we find the man to donate us instruments. We know where the other eight cottages are to be built (two now complete) as soon as we can find five benevolent folks or charitable organizations to furnish the funds, and the boys can find time from their studies to assist in erection. Three of the remaining eight are provided for. One of them the King's Daughters are raising funds for another will be provided for by a source we are not at liberty to this time to make known; and the third we have reason to know that several county superintendents of the state will provide for to be known as ..... cottage, name to be selected at the next annual meeting. We know where the pastures shall be (already made) when funds available for the purchase of cattle can be had. We know where the corn and cotton fields and garden spots shall be when spring comes on. We know where the little hosiery mill shall be located, when funds for the building can be secured, for a friend has been found to furnish the machines. We know where our crushed rock for building purposes and for domestic sale shall come from, when a gentleman of Raleigh tells us that we may have a good rock crusher standing just one half mile distant from our property. We know where a splendid driven well, a tower, and a tank shall be, because they are already in existence, made possible by the unsolicited donation of that brave soldier, polite gentleman and correct man, Gen. R. F. Hoke and his son Van Wych, a chip off the "old block," which to him seems and is the highest compliment he needs. We know last but not least where one of the most important buildings shall be located. But we defer, for another place, fuller facts.

What is a Cottage?

We have two of the ten cottages complete. Each accommodate 30 boys and the officer and his wife, who is matron. The cottage is built of brick, three stories high with a large, well lighted attic. It is covered with slate. No more substantial buildings and pleasing to the eye, without expensive ruffles and frills, can be found in the State. They are 52x52 feet. The first floor is divided up into storage rooms, recreation room, toilet rooms (plumbing and sewerage already installed) shower baths, personal wardrobes, etc. Leading from this to second floor is an iron stairway enclosed in brick, and it appears and is a part of the building. The second floor, fronted by an attractive porch, contains kitchen, dining-room, assembly room, officer's room, small hall and stairway for use of officer and matron exclusively. The same iron stair continues to third floor where there is a sleeping room containing 30 white enameled iron bedsteads. This room has 12 large windows and transoms and is open on three sides to the outside world.

This floor also contains three small rooms for the exclusive use of the officer. The attic may be used for storage purposes and at times may be needed to hold some necessary private conference with certain of the pupils when occasion demands.

All of the ten cottages to be built will be exactly alike, inside and out.

The Government and Daily Program.

As previously said the government is military. Each cottage contains in reality a family; in government, a military company. One half of these boys attend school one half day and work the other half. The boy that makes the best record in study, in application to duty, in demeanor and in the care and keep of his person, becomes captain. The one standing second in grade becomes lieutenant. The officer in charge of the cottage enjoys in the government of the institution the title of colonel. Superintendent Walter Thompson, large in frame, strong and bright in intellect, big-hearted but firm, earnest and loyal in his work, the equal of any young educator in the State, the friend of the bright, bad boy, and whose selection I regard as reflecting the wisdom of the board and whose acceptance I especially regard as the reflection of a Christian, a noble man and a patriot, is the general. There are no stripes, no chains, no real guns. Every pupil, officer, teacher and employe wears a uniform made of the same goods; at work time all wear overalls made of the same goods.

Some will try to escape, but they will come back for the system is so perfect. It may be of interest to your readers to look into the life of a cottage just at sun down. Twenty-eight boys are seated at tables eating wholesome, yet plain food. They have clean faces and hands. Hair neatly brushed. Two boys delegated for the week to assist the matron in cooking etc., are waiting on the tables. Supper is finished. In the assembly hall, some are playing innocent games, some reading good books (hundreds of which loving Christian friends of the state have already sent in), at 9 o'clock all retire to the first floor. They undress, hanging up their clothes in individual wardrobes. They don night-shirts and, putting on house slippers, march up two flights of stairs. The doors close behind. Each boy has a bed. The window sash rises only 5 inches at bottom—it comes down at top only 5 inches. The transoms elevated 12 feet, open entirely if weather demands. it is 25 feet to the ground. To keep intruders away or guard against fire there is of course a night watchman on constant duty. It is hardly probable that any boy in his night shirt alone, would become so home sick during the night and leap down 35 feet into the night and go away before breakfast time!

The arrangements for the care, keep, instruction and control during the day are equally as satisfactory. Some boys may get away—just for awhile; but they'll come back. There is nothing else possible, under our arrangements.

Is There a Demand?

I would, to argue this point, insult the ladies, who appeared before the General Assembly of 1907, and the assembly itself. Eliminate that knowledge entirely, and I am almost appalled at the inquiries and applications coming to me daily. During the past week, here in Raleigh, four splendid widows have beseeched me to take their boys back home with me. Boys twelve years old and beyond the control of teachers and mothers! What are you going to do with them? I have nearly 200 applications. The first pupil we received is less than 12 years old. He violated the dignity of the law. Turn him loose means a license for his doing worse. Convict him and imprison him with hardened criminals, without hope, you crush his life; you destroy him. So far as saving him to the state or so far as his soul is concerned, it might be cheaper and the shortest route to give him a ticket to everlasting perdition.

Every man and woman in the state of North Carolina knows of a boy or two in every town in the state who though young has gotten beyond control of parent and teacher—has become a law unto himself. Unless he is protected from himself beyond that most critical age of a boy—12 to 17—there is a strong probability of a criminal being turned out.

The Plain Condition.

We have room now for sixty. We can have in the early summer or fall accommodation for sixty more. Were section 12 of chapter 509 of the laws of 1907 invoked, but discretionary with the governor, our capacity would soon be filled. We trust he will not invoke it at this time, for in a very short time (1) it can be filled from the courts now holding; and (2) we have now no funds, the cost of keep, care and teaching falling upon a friend of the cause whose name it is unnecessary to mention in this connection.

What We Need.

We need from the state funds for the erection of an administration building. This building if erected by any other state institution would cost $40,000 or more. We ask and need just $20,000. In this building we have offices, home for superintendent, home for lady teachers, four school rooms, space for central heating plant and for the installation of industrial features, such as type-setting and printing, tailoring, shoe-making, etc., etc. The boys make the brick on the ground; the boys, under the direction of a competent mason, make the mortar and lay the brick; they do the wood work and the plastering. In this way they are taught and become producers.

We need $15,000 for the first year's support and maintenance and $20,000 annually thereafter for support. It will require nearly as much assistance teaching, etc., etc., for the sixty this year, as 200 later on. We need to buy clothing, food, equipment, stock, machinery, tools, supplies and a thousand and one things during the first year. And until we get our fields in shape it would be useless to hope for much assistance from the farm, to which, so far as the manual work this year is concerned, the boys will be directed. I am reasonably certain that even by the time we reach our ultimate capacity (300) the cost of keep will not go beyond $20,000 annually. By that time we shall have our orchards, berry patches, fields and industrial features so well installed that they will contribute largely to the support.

The School in Class of Its Own.

No other institution in the state gives free absolutely all that goes to one's keep in school. No other institution has much concern about the real physical detention of their pupils—yet the small amount we feel certain we need does not approach per capital 50 per cent. of what is asked and given to other institutions. I have been criticised for making a modest request, but I am speaking for the board as well as myself when I say that we do not desire a single dollar that we cannot spend judiciously and in a way that will best carry out the spirit of our institution. We have a property worth more than $30,000 upon an appropriation of only $10,000. Knowing the temper of my board, the spirit and the enthusiasm of interested friends in the state and out, I am safe in declaring that, when we again give an account of our stewardship, it will be two dollars for every one the state contributes. This is the low view, however, for value of a useful life to the state or the condition of a soul hereafter is not to be figured on these lines.

The Stonewall Jackson Training School, Mr. Editor, is the response to the demand of humanity. It occupies an important sphere in the activities of the state. It believes all boys under 16 years of age deserve a chance, other than that in the environment of a criminal. It believes that no boy, violating law and order, should be turned loose because of his youth; neither does it believe that a great state, directed by such a high class citizenship, should imprison that boy with hardened and diseased criminals who have no hope. It believes that hundreds of mothers and fathers, distressed over the condition of an incorrigible boy, should have some means of relief other than a prison life for their sons. The spirit that made the Jackson Training School take shape and come into existence believes that it is cheaper and better to control and train a wild, nervous boy than to later on arrest, try, convict and punish a criminal. And this does not touch that higher and nobler plane which leads us to believe that possibly a useful life and an immortal soul may be saved.

It Has Friends.

It is pleasing, because it convinces us of the wisdom of our efforts to have the unanimous and earnest endorsement of the state association of county superintendents and that of the city superintendents; and it is of peculiar pleasure to feel that the Stonewall Jackson Training School and what it stands for has the strong support of that able educational leader, Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, who volunteers his personal and official approval and help.

As far as we know the future by present conditions and by the knowledge of the past, it is a certainty that every educational organization; the orphanages of the state, every minister and all the chiratable organizations and humane societies of North Carolina will applaud a generous and kind support from the General Assembly of 1909.

The Board of Trustees have done their best. It can plan and act in furthering th future of this important educational interest only as the General Assembly gives it support—the measure of the institution's future is the measure by which the Legislature deals with it. If they deny support—that, paralyzing the cause, ends the chapter. If they will otherwise, it has in advance the pledge of the board of trustees of a faithful service in so far as it has light to do.

I thank The News and Observer for this opportunity to speak of our institution through your influetial and widely read journal.

JAS. P. COOK, Chairman,
Board of Trustees Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.

General Phil. Sheridan was at one time asked what incident in his life caused him the most amusement.

"Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule that was kicking freely. The mule finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, Pat remarked:

"'Well, if you're goin' to git on, I'll be gittin' off.'"—Gunther's Magazine.

"My mistress isn't at home, ma'am" said a domestic to a caller.

"Oh! indeed," was the sweetly sarcastic response. "Will you please tell her that when I saw her peeping from the front widow as I came I fgelt very much afraid that she was!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

'TWAS A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

There's rejoicing in Fedora, Tenn. A man's life has been saved, and now Dr. King's New Discovery is the talk of the town for curing C. V. Pepper of deadly lung hemorrhages. "I could not work nor get about," he writes, "and the doctors did me no good, but, after using Dr. King's New Discovery three weeks, I feel like a new man, an ca do good work again." For weak, sore or diseased lungs, Coughs and Colds, Hemorrhages, Hay Fever, La Grippe, Asthma or any Bronchial affection it stands unrivaled. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free. Sold and guaranteed by Woodall & Sheppard.

THE CRIME OF IDLENESS

Idleness means trouble for any one, its the same with a lazy liver. It causes constipation, headache, jaundice, sallow complexion, pimples and blotches, loss of appetite, nausea, but Dr. King's New Life Pills soon banish these troubles and build up your health. 25c at Woodall & Sheppard's.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

New Pumps

NEW LOT 1909 PUMPS AND 2 AND 3 HOLE TIES MADE ON PUMP LASTS.

$3.50 and $4.00

THESE ARE "NIFTY" STYLES AND WILL PLEASE THE PARTICULAR CUSTOMER. COME IN AND LOOK THEM OVER.

THOMPSON'S

Senate bill to amend charter of Greensboro by providing for inspection of metres.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

These arrivals and departures as well as the time and connections with other companies are given only as information and are not guaranteed.

Direct line to the principal cities North, East, South and Southwest. Schedule taking effect January 3, 1909, subject to change without notice.

Tickets for passage on all trains are sold by this company and accepted by the passenger with the understanding that this company will not be responsible for failure to run its trains on schedule time, or for any such delay as may be incident to their operation. Care is exercised to give correct time of connecting lines, but this company is not responsible for errors or omissions.

Trains leave Charlotte as follows:

No. 48, daily, at 4:30 a. m., for Monroe, Hamlet and Wilmington, connecting at Monroe with 33 for Atlanta, Birmingham and the Southwest; with 31 for Raleigh, Weldon and Portsmouth; with 66 at Hamlet for Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, New York.

No. 133, daily, at 10:05 a. m., for Lincolnton, Shelby and Rutherfordton without change.

No. 44, daily, at 5 p. m., for Monroe, Hamlet, Wilmington and all local points, connecting at Hamlet with 41 for Columbia, Savannah and all Florida points, and No. 84 for Raleigh, Richmond, Washington and New York.

No. 132, daily, 6:40 p. m., for Monroe, connecting with 41 for Atlanta, Birmingham and the Southwest, with train 84 at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington and New York; with 31 at Monroe for Raleigh, Portsmouth and Norfolk. Through sleeper on this train from Charlotte, N. C., to Portsmouth, Va., daily.

Trains arrive in Charlotte as follows:

No. 133, 10:05 a. m., daily, from points North and South.

No. 45 daily, 11:45 a. m., from Wilmington and all local points.

No. 132, daily, 6:35 p. m., from Rutherfordton, Shelby, Lincolnton and C. & N. W. Railway points.

No. 39, 11:30 p. m., daily from Wilmington, Hamlet and Monroe; also from points East, North and Southwest, connecting at Hamlet and Monroe.

Connections are made at Hamlet with through trains for points North, South and Southwest, which are composed of vestibule day coaches, between Portsmouth and Atlanta, and Washington and Jacksonville, and sleeping cars between Jersey City, Birmingham and Memphis, and Jersey City and Jacksonville. Cafe cars on all through trains.

For information, time tables, reservations or Seaboard descriptive literature apply to ticket agents or address.

JAMES KER, JR., C. P. A.,
32 Selwyn Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD

N. B.—The following schedule figures published only as information and are not gumranteed. January 4, 1909.

1:20 a. m., No. 22, daily, for Washington and points North. Pullman Drawing Room sleepers to New York. Day coaches to Washington.

3:30 a. m., No. 29, daily for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville. Pullman drawing room sleeprs to Augusta and Jacksonville. Day coaches to Jacksonville.

3:30 a. m., No. 8, daily, for Richmond and local points.

5:52 a. m., No. 44, daily, for Washington and points North. Day coaches Charlotte to Washington. Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Raleigh.

6:30 a. m., No. 25, daily for Columbia, and local points.

8:00 a. m., No. 16, daily (except Sunday) for Statesville, Taylorsville and local stations. Connects at Mooresville for Winston-Salem, Statesville for Asheville.

7:15 a. m., No. 39, daily for Atlanta. Day coaches Charlotte to Atlanta. Stops at principal points en route.

10:05 a. m., No. 36, daily for Washington and points north. Pullman drawing room sleepers to New York. Day coaches to Washington. Dining car service.

11:00 a. m., No. 28, daily, for Winston-Salem, Roanoke, and local points.

10:05 a. m., No. 37 daily, New York to New Orleans. Drawing room sleeper, New York to Atlanta. Solid Pullman train. Dining car service.

11:35 a. m., No. 11, daily, for Atlanta and local points.

No. 46, 3:00 p. m., daily for Greensboro and local points.

4:35 p. m., No. 27, daily for Columbia and local points.

5:00 p. m., No. 41, daily except Sunday, for Seneca and local points.

6:05 p. m., No. 24, daily except Sunday, for Statesville, Taylorsville, and local points. Connects at Statesville for Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

6:00 p. m., No. 12, daily for Richmond and local points. Handles Pullman sleeper, Charlotte to Washington and Charlotte to Richmond.

7:35 p. m., No. 38, daily, New York and New Orleans Limited for Washington and points North. Drawing room sleepers, Observation and Club cars to New ork. Dining car service. Solid Pullman train.

9:35 p. m., No. 35, daily, for Atlanta, and points South. Pullman drawing room sleepers New York to New Orleans, New York to Birmingham, Charlotte to Atlanta. Day coaches Washington to New Orleans. Dining car service.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations, and detail information can be obtained at ticket office, No. 41 South Tryon street.

C. H. AKERT, V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, P. T. M., Washington, D. C.

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Schedule in Effect Oct. 18, 1908.

11:10 am Lv. Charlotte So. Ry Ar 8: pm
9:50 am. Lv. Winston N&W. Ar. 2 pm
4:58 pm. Lv Mart'ville N&W Ar 11:40 pm
7:25 pm Ar. Roanoke, N&W Lv 9:20 am

Connects at Roanoke via Shenandoah Valley Route for Hagerstown and all points in Pennsylvania and New York, Pullman sleeper Roanoke to Philadelphia.

Additional trains leave Winston-Salem 7:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

If you are thinking of taking a trip YOU want quotations, cheapest fares, reliable and correct information, as to routes, train schedules, the most comfortable and quickest way. Write and the information is yours for the asking, with one of our complete Map Folders.

W. B. Bevil, Gen. Pass. Agt. H. F. Bragg, Trav. Pass. Agt. Roanoke, Va.

The Little-Long Co.
DEPARTMENT STORES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Ready-to-Wear

A Strong Tendency Towards Ready-Made Garments

The Coat Suits, Silk, Wool and Wash Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Shirt Waists, Kimonas, Wrappers and many other garments, and we have "taken time by the forelock" and have in these departments a liberal stock for early spring showing.

Our Millinery buyers are now in New York and are determined to make this department, if possible, more popular than ever.

Ladies' Furnishings

A big express shipment of Ladies Collars will be opened to-day. All the new styles and designs' 25 35 and 50 cents each.

Every style of new Ruching is here now 25 to 50 cents a yard.

One counter full of remarkable values in laces of all kinds at 5 cents a yard.

Housekeepers

You should examine our Silver Bleached Table Linen, well named "Houeekeeper's Linen." None wears like it or looks as pretty, 65 cents to $1.50 yard Napkins to match.

Remember

We are Matting headquarters hundreds of rolls of new spring Matting in our Carpet Department.

Little-Long Co.