

THE TRIBUNE.

W. F. RUCKER, Editor. L. D. MILLER, Manager.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

WHEN Governor Aycock commented the sentence of Gates and Mills, two of the men implicated in the Emma postoffice burglary, who had been tried, convicted and condemned to die, we suppose the reasons brought to bear were sufficient to satisfy him of the wisdom of his action.

The law of North Carolina has fixed a penalty for the crime of burglary, which is death. The law declares that whomsoever is found guilty in the first degree shall die. If a law is anything, if it is to be respected, it must be supreme, and the wishes of any set of men or section of any State has nothing to do with its operation.

In regard to the Emma robbery, if two are guilty, all are guilty; if two are not guilty, then none should suffer. The fact that these men stood outside and fired no shots and inflicted no injuries, does not absolve them from their part of responsibility in this affair.

Last week we received the communications of two of our correspondents too late to get them in the last week's issue of our paper. In fact we did not get them until after we had gone to press on Thursday afternoon. We regret this, and will be pleased if our correspondents will mail their communications early in the week—Tuesday at the latest.

We call the attention of every white voter to the law which says that everyone who votes must pay his poll tax on or before May 1st. All who fail to look after this matter within the time specified, will not be allowed to vote on election day.

The incident of the fight in the Senate of the United States on the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, is to be regretted by the South, because both participants are from South Carolina and the North is ever eager, willing and ready to seize cudgels against this section when an opportunity presents itself.

The Spanish-American war has done much to palliate the North and the South. It has tempered somewhat the feelings of the descendants of world renowned combatants, but it has not entirely placed in obscurity the Mason and Dixon line.

As for the action of Mr. Tillman in the affair of the Senate, we do not uphold it; neither do we coincide with the political views of Mr. McLaurin, but we do and must always respect the Southern blood that resents an insult as well as that which fights when the lie is given.

In the olden time, the duel was the method of avenging or obtaining satisfaction for a wantonly offered insult, but this having been taken away by the penalty of the law, the common method of "dist and skull" alone is left, and as for us, we bend the knee in homage to Southern blood that is neither backward nor afraid.

That prince Henry, of Prussia, should be given such a cordial welcome by the United States authorities at Washington is causing much comment from the English press, which states that a significance lurks behind it all. Suppose there is a significance. It is time the two nations of Germany and America should come to a more amicable understanding, and the reception of the prince is only that of one nation to another.

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In the death of State Superintendent Thos. F. Toon, the State has lost one of its foremost educators—a man whose heart and soul was in the great work of promoting the cause of education. He realized the vast importance of education, and his efforts have done much for the people of North Carolina.

Prof. J. Y. Joyner, of the State Normal and Industrial College, has been chosen by Governor Aycock, as the successor of the late Superintendent Toon. The governor has chosen a wise and able man, who is well fitted to fill the responsible position.

Since the bout in the Senate, South Carolina has not been represented at roll call. She has gone away back to sit down for a little while.

THE WAR ON ILLITERACY.

Address to the People of North Carolina, by Conference of Educators. GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 20, 1902. To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE: On behalf of the executive committee of "The Association for the Promotion of Public Education" in North Carolina, held in Raleigh last week, we write to request that you publish in the columns of your paper the enclosed address issued by the conference.

Profoundly convinced of the prophetic wisdom of the declaration of the fathers, made at Halifax in 1776, that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means for education shall forever be encouraged"; and cognizant of the full meaning of that recent constitutional enactment which declares from the privilege of the suffrage, after 1908, all persons who cannot read and write; and relying on the patriotism and foresight of North Carolinians to deal with a great question which vitally concerns the material and social welfare of themselves and their posterity, we, in an educational conference assembled in the city of Raleigh, this February 13, 1902, are moved to make the following declaration of educational facts and principles:

1. To-day, more fully than at any other time in our past history, do North Carolinians recognize the overshadowing necessity of universal education in the solution of those problems which a free government must solve in perpetuating its existence.

2. No free government has ever found any adequate means of universal education except in free public schools, open to all, supported by the taxes of all its citizens, where every child, regardless of condition in life or circumstances of fortune, may receive that opportunity for training into social service which the constituents for this and other great States and the age demand.

3. We realize that our State has reached the constitutional limit of taxation for the rural schools, that she has made extra appropriations to lengthen the term of these schools to 80 days in the year. We realize, too, that the four months term now provided is inadequate for the reason that more than 900,000 children of school age in the United States outside of North Carolina are now provided an average of 145 days of school out of every 365; and that the teachers of these children are paid an average salary of \$45 per month, while the teachers of the children of North Carolina are paid barely \$25 per month, thus securing for all the children of our sister States more efficient training for the duties of life. And we realize that, according to the latest census report and the report of the United States Commissioner of Education, for every man, woman and child of its population, the country at large is spending \$2.83 for the education of its children, while North Carolina is spending barely 67 cents; that the country at large is spending on an average of \$29.29 for every pupil enrolled in its public schools, while North Carolina is spending only \$9 or \$4 the smallest amount expended by any State in the Union. And still further do we realize that the average amount spent for the education of every child of school age in the United States is approximately \$9.50, while North Carolina is spending \$1.78.

These facts should arouse our pride and our patriotism, and to inquire whether the future will not hold this generation responsible for the perpetuation of conditions that have resulted in the multiplicity of small school districts, inferior school houses, poorly paid teachers, and necessarily poor teaching; that have resulted in twenty white illiterates out of every 100 white population over ten years of age, in generally poor and poorly paid supervision of the expenditure of our meagre school funds, and of the teaching done in our schools; and, finally, in that educational indifference which is the chief cause of the small daily attendance of about 50 pupils out of every 100 enrolled in our public schools.

We believe the future will hold us responsible for the perpetuation of these unfavorable conditions, and, therefore, we conceive it to be the patriotic, moral, and religious duty of North Carolinians to set about in earnest to find the means by which all of our children can receive that education which will give them equal opportunities with the children of other sections of our common country.

4. Viewing our educational problems and conditions in the light of educational history and experience, we declare it to be our firm conviction that the next step forward for North Carolina, in education, is to provide more money for her country public schools, making possible the consolidation of small school districts, the professional teacher, and skilled supervision of the expenditure of all school funds and of the teaching done in the schools.

The history of the adoption of the principle of local self help by our 35 graded school towns and cities must surely be an inspiration and an example to every village and rural community in North Carolina. These towns and cities have adopted the only means at hand for the adequate education of their children. In adopting this principle, local taxation, they secured: first, adequate school funds; second, competent supervision; third, skilled teachers. Lacking any one of this educational triad no community has ever yet succeeded in establishing the means of complete education for its children.

These towns and cities within our borders have followed the lead of other sections of the United States in adopting first the means of education, local

taxation. The fact that 69 per cent. of the total school fund of this Union is now raised by local taxes, while North Carolina raises only 14 per cent. of her funds by that means, and lags behind all her sister States in every phase of public education, has both its lesson and its warning.

5. Remembering that in the last year nearly thirty communities in North Carolina, some of them distinctly rural, have adopted the principle of local taxation for schools, we think this time most auspicious to urge a general movement of all our educational forces in that direction, and, therefore, we appeal to all patriotic North Carolinians, men and women, who love their State, and especially that part of their State which is worth more than all its timber, lands, mines, and manufacturing plants, to band themselves together under the leadership of our "Educational Governor" and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, aided by the Southern Education Board, to carry forward the work of local taxation and letter schools, to the end that every child within our borders may have the opportunity to fit himself for the duties of citizenship and social service.

And, finally, heartily believing in the Christlike-ness of this work of bringing universal education to all the children of North Carolina, we confidently rely on the full co-operation of all the churches of the State, whose work is so near the hearts of all the people, and, therefore appeal to the pulpit to inculcate the supreme duty of universal education.

LESS CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Some of it Said to Have Been Worked Off in Cuba.

If it has just leaked out that our troops from the South expended Confederate notes freely in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, this plan was originated by young men of the Southern States in whose homes sundry trunksful of "Jeff Davis' money" had been lying idle for some 23 years. The Cuban's were easy victims. The war between the States had long since been forgotten, and no thought of fraud entered their heads when they accepted the crisp bills in exchange for commodities. So, you see, the war was not without its rewards. It enabled the South, through its young men, to redeem, so to speak, the fiat money of the Lost Cause.

Several soldiers were detected scattering fraudulent money in Florida. In the camps near Jacksonville, where troops awaited orders to sail for Cuba—orders that never came—the devil seems to have found a good deal of work for idle hands to do. Some of the "boys" were in the habit of raising United States notes of the denomination of \$1 to \$20 notes by cutting out the figures 20 from a Confederate bill, shaving or scraping the paper very thin and pasting it over the \$1 of the genuine bill. So expertly was the work done that there was no difficulty in passing the frauds in bar-rooms and restaurants, where money is seldom carefully examined. Some of the forgers were caught and punished.—New York Press.

The Ways of Brooklyn.

"Talk about hard luck running in families," said the Brooklyn reporter at the city hall. "Why, we get it in chunks. For instance, the other day I was told I would have to handle some of the functions connected with the reception of Prince Henry, so I dug out my evening clothes, for which I had found no use for several weeks. A family of headily mice had made such havoc with the coat that it was no longer fit to wear. Says I to myself, 'I'll step around and borrow my brother's suit.' My brother looked pained when I announced the object of my visit.

"I'm real sorry old man," he said, "but I'm afraid I can't accommodate you. You see I let a friend have it a few weeks ago and he hasn't returned it." "What's the matter with asking him to return it?" says I. "Wall the fact is," said my brother, "the poor chap died before he had a chance to send it back, and his folks, not knowing that the suit was a borrowed one, buried him in it."—Mail and Express.

Clerk's Wise Suggestion.

"I have lately been troubled with dyspepsia, belching and sour stomach," writes M. S. Mead, leading pharmacist of Attleboro, Mass. "I could eat hardly anything without suffering several hours. My clerk suggested I try Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, which I did with most happy results. I have had no more trouble and when one can go on eating mince pie, cheese, candy and nuts after such a time, their digestion must be pretty good. I endorse Kodol Dyspepsia Cure heartily." You don't have to diet. Eat all the good food you want but don't overlook the stomach. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests your food. The Florence Mills, Forest City. Twitty & Thompson.

Still a Little Shaky About Him.

As the train reached a wayside station the other day, an antique looking dame thrust her head out of the window opposite the refreshment room and called out: "Boy!" A bright-looking boy came up to the window. "Little boy," she said, "have you a mother?" "Yes, ma'am." "And are you faithful to your studies?" "Yes, ma'am." "Do you say your prayers every night?" "Yes, ma'am." "Can I trust you to do an errand for me?" "Yes, ma'am." "I think I can too," said the lady, looking steadily down on the manly face. "Here is a penny to get me an apple. Remember God sees you."—Edinburg Scotsman.

Favorite Nearly Everywhere.

Constipation means dullness, depression, headache, generally disordered health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers stimulate the liver, open the bowels and relieve this condition. Safe, speedy and thorough. They never gripe. Favorite pills. The Florence Mills, Forest City. Twitty & Thompson.

BATTLES AROUND RICHMOND.

The Sixth North Carolina in Battle on May 31st, 1862.

IN CAMP NEAR RICHMOND VA., June 6th, 1862. To Gen. J. G. Martin, Adjutant Gen., Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL:—As I commanded the old N. C. in the battle of May 31st, 1862, I deem it my duty to make the Governor, through you, the following report of the part it took in that engagement:

We marched from Richmond, reaching the immediate vicinity about 5 p. m.; when I was at once ordered to move my regiment forward and to drive the enemy before me. The various regiments and brigades were brought into line of battle to the right and to the left.

We met with no check until we had proceeded about one mile, mostly through the woods, but on emerging from a small wood, I was delayed sufficiently long by another regiment, which had obliged while passing through a field, getting in my front—to enable us to discover three regiments making an effort to take us in flank; changing my front, the regiment went at them at the double quick. They faced about, filing behind a wood and unmasking a masked battery which opened upon us when about 150 yards distant from it.

In this position the left wing of the regiment rested behind a wood, and the right in the open field.

The fire of the battery was so unexpected and severe, that the right soon broke and could not be rallied until it had reached a wood about 500 yards to the rear.

Three companies of the left, Cpts. Tate, Kirkland and Carter, maintained their position, or rather advanced slowly upon the infantry of the enemy, in pits and brush, driving them back. These companies were also under the fire of the battery, but not so heavy as the right.

These three companies maintained their position nobly, but seeing that the right had been forced back, they retired also, but not until they were too late to form on them, and they consequently were joined by their officers to another regiment and acted with it.

Having rallied or partially rallied the right—still under a heavy fire of shell and grape shot, I was ordered to advance and again attack the battery in conjunction with other regiments. This the men did in force, still approaching to within 75 yards of the guns, but here the fire from the battery and supporting infantry became so terrible, that it was impossible to go forward; but unwilling again to retreat, the regiment maintained its ground, being partially sheltered by some rising ground, for some time. Here there was considerable confusion in consequence of several regiments laying themselves thrown on the same ground.

Finding it impossible to do anything but sacrifice lives, I withdrew the men. This is the last of the fight so far as the 6th North Carolina is concerned. It was very nearly dark, and I busied myself in rallying and collecting the regiment. This battery played sad havoc with our division—regiment after regiment charging it, but each in turn failing. The 6th North Carolina was the first to try it, and one of the last to leave it. Officers and men behaved in the coolest and bravest manner possible. They could not have shown more courage. But I would fail in saying all if I did not state that there were a few miserable wretches who not only left the field, but scattered all along the road the most exaggerated reports of the action. I am enabled to give you the names of the commissioned officers wounded, and the number of killed, wounded and missing of the enlisted.

Captain Freeland was severely shot in the leg and was left on the field. Capt. J. W. Lea was painfully but not dangerously wounded in the very first of the action while gallantly leading his company. Lieuts. Ray, company D; Barber, company I; and Smith, company A; were only slightly wounded. Fourteen enlisted men were killed, eighty-two wounded and twenty missing. I can give my testimony as to the gallant conduct of the regiment, and say that I think it has not lost any of its ancient glory. In conclusion, I feel that I will be doing injustice to none when I specify the gallantry of Major Webb throughout the day, and convey to you the assistance rendered me. Lieut. Vincent led his company most gallantly to charge a small party across a field. The stubbornness with which Cpts. Tate, Kirkland and Carter maintained their position on the left in the first charge of the battery entitles them to great credit. The coolness of Captain, now Lieut. Col., Avery was also very conspicuous. I am convinced that there were hundreds of instances besides these, which should be mentioned, but it is impossible to see or mention all. First sergeant Covington, company H, although wounded in several places upon the head and body, maintained his position in the front of his company. Corporal Cox, of company E, was also very conspicuous. Capt. Freeland particularly distinguished himself as I am told, but his company being absent did not come up in time to join his regiment, and went in with the 22nd N. C. He is feared has fallen into the hands of the yankees. They could not have taken a braver man or a more cool and gallant officer.

I would also mention the great services rendered me by my Adjutant, First Lieut. R. B. Smith. He was brave cool and active. I am sure, very respectfully, your obedient servant. W. D. PENDER, Brig. Gen. —Our Living and Our Dead.

Millions Put to Work.

The wonderful activity of the new century is shown by an enormous demand for the world's best workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. For Constipation, Sick Headache, Bilelessness, or any trouble of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys they're unrivaled. Only 25c at Twitty & Thompson's drug store.

Dear Friend: We Know Positively That we have what you want; and that you consult your best interest when you call and purchase from us, as we have the best that can be bought for any price, and give them to you for less money than you can buy them elsewhere. Try us for any drug or patent medicine and You'll Know Positively that the City Drug Store is the place to buy what you want, that you can find what you want for the lowest price at The City Drug Store. Now in Old Hardware Stand.

LOOK FOR ME! I am now in my New Store and only have time to extend every one a cordial invitation to look me up, two doors south of Commercial Bank. C. C. REID.

Among Your New Year's Resolutions, Let us Suggest One! That you always buy your eatables from us. It will be hard to make a better one. G. H. Mills & Son.

When You Want Extra Fine Home Made Molasses, SEND YOUR JUG TO US. 3 lb. Tomatoes, 2 Cans for 25 Cents. Pettijohn's Breakfast Food is fine for breakfast. 15 cents will buy a large package. K. J. & H. L. CARPENTER.

NOTICE! I will sell at my residence on Washington street, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, March 3rd, 1902, all of my Household and Kitchen Furniture to the highest bidders for cash. The property to be sold includes all articles necessary to good housekeeping and everyone is invited to attend the sale. MISS MATT MILLER.