

SOME OLD SCHOOLS

Written for The Post by DR. KEMP P. BATTLE.

CURRIPOOK.—Formed in 1672. Called Curriet, until 1684. Precinct of Albemarle until 1738. Incorporated schools were Currituck Seminary of Learning, chartered in 1780, and Pleasant Grove Academy, 1835. It is of interest that the charter of the Currituck Seminary, alone of all those granted by the General Assembly, calls the principal "Provost." The most important school of this county was Indian Town Academy, built by William Ferebee, Sr., in 1761, and burned during the "negro raid" of 1862. It was on land reserved by the Lords' proprietors in 1704 to Yooppin (pronounced Yawkin) Indians, the country around being called Corettuck (Urriittuck) in imitation of the note of a wild goose. Their chief town was by the Indians called Culong, and by the whites Indian Town. In 1740, by permission of the General Assembly, the Indians sold their lands, and with their King, John Durant, left the State. These lands were bought by a very intelligent class of people, such as Thomas McKnight, the famous Tory, Colonel Gideon Lamb, Colonel Perkins, John Humphries, Thomas Pool Williams, Major Taylor Jones, General Peter Dunge, General Isaac Gregory, William Ferebee, Sr., all of them military officers or members of the legislative bodies before and after the Revolution. The Indian Town Academy was on the plantation of William Ferebee, Sr., known as Culong, which descended to Thomas Cooper Ferebee, Sr., and from him to Thomas Cooper Ferebee, Jr., and was sold by the latter since the civil war. The teacher worthy of mention is Ezekiel Gilman, of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard, who came to Currituck in 1840 and still resides there at the ripe age of 83. He taught for fifty consecutive years, in some instances having under his charge father, son and grandson. He is a man of learning and well preserved, mentally and physically. Indian Town Academy was the early educator of many very useful men. One family, that of Wm. Ferebee, furnished six members of the Legislature, of whom two—Joseph and William—were officers in the Revolutionary army; one, Samuel, was a member of the convention of 1789, and the last survivor; another, George, was a member of the convention of 1835, and still another, Dennis D., was a colonel in the Confederate army and a member of the convention of 1861. Authorities: Acts of Assembly, Hon. T. J. Jarvis, C. M. Ferebee, Esq. PERQUIMANS.—Formed in 1672. Called Berkeley until 1684. A precinct of Albemarle until 1738. Incorporated schools—Union Hall School, chartered 1806; Pleasant Grove Academy, 1816 and again 1838; New Prospect Academy, 1817; Concord Academy, 1820; Woodville Academy, 1830; Harvey's Neck Academy, 1831; Perquimans Academy, 1849; Perquimans Male and Female Academy, 1861 and again in 1867. Union Hall School is described as near "Old Nicks," a corruption from "Old Neck." It was in existence for some time prior to its incorporation. New Prospect Academy was described as near Oak Grove, on Little River. The Belvidere Academy, a classical school, has been doing excellent work since 1835. It is under the control of the Society of Friends, but not sectarian in its teachings or patronage. It has had the following teachers among others: Ed. S. Gifford, of Massachusetts, 1835-37; Dr. John Winslow, 1838-41; Dr. Caleb Winslow, 1843-44; Joseph R. Parker, 1856-67; Timothy Nicholson, 1848-55; John W. Albertson, 1846; W. A. Symmes, 1870-73. Messrs. E. W. Nicholson and M. J. White have been masters since 1882. Among the pupils were Judges Geo. W. Brooks and John W. Albertson, which would exclude the negro from the right to vote on account of his race, etc., and that neither Congress nor the courts will be at liberty to look beyond the words of the amendment in putting a construction upon it. No court, without ignoring the settled rules of interpretation, would be at liberty to pass upon the validity of section five as a separate and independent subject. This section is so intimately connected with the other provisions of the amendment that it would be declared void if the amendment would not be the amendment proposed by the Legislature and ratified by the people, but one made by the court, and this is never permitted. The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Sprague vs. Thomson, 118 U. S., 91, said: "If a clause in a statute, which violates the constitution cannot be rejected without causing the act to provide what the Legislature never intended, the whole statute must fall." Of course no court will hold that the Legislature of North Carolina would have proposed this amendment to the people for their ratification if they had supposed that the fifth section would be declared void, and the rest of the amendment valid. It is not manifest that such a decision would have the effect to deprive thousands of men of their votes contrary to the plainly expressed intention of the Legislature? And it must be kept in mind that this amendment deals only with the elective franchise and the right to hold office, and no one is entitled to hold an office unless he possesses the right to vote. But, if it be conceded that the effect of this section will be to give to white men a privilege that the negro, on account of his race, etc., cannot enjoy, it will follow that his right to vote is denied or abridged on this account; because if he has the qualifications prescribed in the preceding sections he will have the right to vote, and will not be affected in any way by section five. Let it be admitted that he was not entitled to vote on January 1, 1867,

because of his race, etc., there is nothing in section five to show that such was the fact, nor is there anything there to show that white men were given the benefit of its provisions because they were white. What Courts Won't Do. Let it not be supposed that at this very time it is a notorious fact that the number of negro men 21 years old and upward in this State who cannot write is as great as the number who were entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, and the descendants of such, would any court be justified in holding that the educational qualifications of the proposed amendment were placed there on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude? Would the court go outside of the plain meaning of the words and make an investigation or act upon notorious facts and declare that the Legislature and the people had practiced a fraud upon the negro? Would not this be to overthrow the settled rules of law of every court of every enlightened country in the world? In discussing this matter before the people we are justified in telling them that we can rely upon the courts to observe settled principles of law. There is no reason whatever to fear that the courts will become revolutionary in order to defeat the will of the people of this or any other State. The negro, as a class, cannot claim that their right to vote is denied or abridged on account of race, etc., for it is an admitted fact that a very large number of them possess all the prescribed qualifications. Senators Pritchard and Butler both claim that if the amendment is adopted 50,000 will be able to register and vote. This demonstrates the fact that negroes are not disfranchised on account of their race, etc., nor as a race. Each individual negro who does not possess the requisite qualifications will be under the necessity of making it appear that section 5 was aimed at him; but this he will be utterly unable to do so far as his race, etc., is concerned, for 50,000 of his race will appear as witnesses against him, and show that such a contention will be utterly false, and the language of section 5 will tell him that if he could vote on January 1, 1867, or if he is a descendant of any one who could, it will take him to its bosom and cherish and defend him. But let us, for the sake of argument, not because there is any danger, take it for granted that some judge will discover that the fifth section makes an unjust discrimination against the negro, and for this reason is unconstitutional in its present shape. What will this judge do? As the section gives the white man the right to vote whether he can read or write or not, and the negro is entitled to the XV amendment he will be entitled to the same right whether he was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or is the descendant of any one who was entitled or not? He looks upon the XV amendment as his shield and buckler, and his exceeding great reward, but if he learns that there is no help in it for him, with what an unspeakable disgust will he be filled when the only assurance his professed friends will be able to give him will be that he will have to go to the place of knowing that the poor white man is in no better plight than he is. No self-respecting negro looks for or desires anything of this kind. The purpose of the XV amendment is to secure to the negro in respect of his right to vote equality with the white man, to prohibit a State from denying or abridging this right on account of his race, etc. It gives no countenance to any procedure that will deprive the white man of any right conferred upon him, but it will rather lift up the negro to the plane upon which the white man stands than degrade the white man to the level of the negro. Therefore if section five is construed by the court as effecting an unjust discrimination against the negro its benefits will be given to him and he like the white man will be entitled to vote whether he can read and write or not. The Constitution of Delaware contained a section conferring the right to vote upon "every free white male citizen, etc." Clearly this section was in conflict with the XV amendment. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, did not declare it void, but in the case of Neal vs. Delaware, 103 U. S., 383, said: "White as well as 'free' in section 1, article 4 of the existing Constitution is a dead letter. As they (the negroes) have the right to vote they are liable to serve as jurors." So in this case the court would simply hold, not that the white man should be deprived of the benefit of section five, but that the negro should have the same benefit. It is borne in mind that the XV amendment was not passed to take away anything that has been conferred upon white men, but to give to the negro the same privilege of the white man in respect to the right to vote. But suppose this case could be decided as a political question? If the courts are going to make the amendment do the most good for those who expect to profit by the negro vote they will certainly never do anything to add to the number of the disfranchised negroes, and the Republicans claim a large per cent. of the votes of the poor white men who cannot write, and they profess to be extremely solicitous that this class of citizens shall be protected in their right to vote. The Democratic party has shown its faith by its works and has provided for their protection in the fifth section. So if the courts are in favor of their voting, and the political parties are in favor of it, and the proposed amendment provides for it, how will it be possible that they shall ever lose it? But it is not at all probable that the courts will make any political decision. They will find no reason to swerve from the beaten track in interpreting the amendment. All this ad captandum talk about the poor white man is but the trick of the demagogue, and of the lowest order of the demagogue. It is not that they care for the poor. Their main desire is to save the demagogue, to save them, and enable them to continue in the offices they now hold, and

JUDGE MERRIMON ON THE AMENDMENT

(Continued from 2nd page.)

supply their friends with things they do not hold. Warmly Congratulated. Judge Merrimon was the recipient of many congratulations at the conclusion, and a number of persons who had been undecided about the matter, took occasion to express their conviction of the legality and equity of the amendment and promised their cordial support. Resolutions of thanks to Judge Merrimon were offered by J. D. Murphy, Esq., and unanimously adopted. New Form of Marriage Ceremony. (Wilkesboro Chronicle.) During the holidays an inexperienced magistrate performed the marriage ceremony for a young couple up in "God's country" in a rather unique fashion. When it came time to pronounce the ceremony the magistrate's memory failed him on the marriage ceremony, but he remembered something about the oath, and not wishing to delay matters, he proceeded somewhat as follows: "Young man, you swear before God you'll marry this woman you're only wedded wife while you are alive, so help you God. Kiss the book. Young woman, you swear you'll marry this young man and keep him to himself till he dies. Kiss the book. The laws of North Carolina pronounce you man and wife." While this is rather a novel ceremony, it is assumed by experienced hands that it will hold good in law, and the couple are living happily together. Fat and Lean. To cover your scrawny neck with a soft pink cushion of flesh, eat cereals and sweets, exercise the neck muscles by slowly moving the head in each direction, and rub all the lanoline into the pores you can. To reduce your double chin take away your pillow at night, skip your mid-day luncheon, and massage the throat with firm upward strokes fifteen minutes each day. It will take months. As aids to flesh building potatoes and milk, especially when the milk and butter are added, cannot be rivaled. Liquids are excellent flesh formers. Stout persons should substitute toast for fresh breads, and even of that eat as little as will suffice. Never drink at meal time if you would grow thinner. The girl with ugly hollows and deep shadows around the collar-bone should take the gymnasium. Outward and upward, four times, then to either side. Singing lessons have often worked magic upon a seemingly impossible throat. The ungraceful carriage of nine-tenths of the stout women adds about ten pounds to their avoirdupois in appearance. It seems very singular in these days that any self-respecting woman should throw out her abdomen when by a slight forward poise she might keep it in line. Cocoa butter is only a degree less fattening than German lanoline, and many persons prefer it. For increasing the bust or arms the best physicians commend it highly. Olive oil is good, also, but lanoline is the quickest known flesh forming application. Before using see that the pores are open; else how could it benefit? Let the lean girl who sits in judgment upon her own physique take courage. She can have all the candy, creams, sweets and good things she wants, and, if she will, acquire a rounded figure by "reading up" the list of flesh-building edibles. To London and Paris. The nineteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention will be held in July in London. Hundreds of Endeavorers and their friends have already engaged steamship passage. This cannot be done too early, as at the last prices advance and accommodations are not so desirable. All Christian Endeavorers and all others furnishing testimonials of good standing are cordially invited to join the Christian Endeavor party. The prices are very reasonable and the tours delightfully arranged. Those in North Carolina desiring full particulars can secure the same by writing (and enclosing stamp) to MISS MAMIE BAYS, Trans. Mgr. C. E. State Union, Charlotte, N. C. A New York woman wants to establish a school "for the training of women in the management of husbands." Why not? We have schools for the training of men in the management of locomotives and other machinery, and it may also be necessary to teach women how to run the machinery of modern civilization. The chances of the girl who does not know too much already. This school may be the last little thing necessary to the perfection of the coming woman, and the world may recognize that fact as soon as set before it. Masters, of course, will receive private lessons, because at present men are so ridiculously prejudiced that they might not be willing to accept "management," even for their own good, and the "preparation" of such a dubious character of education in her determined effort to reduce such theories to practice. A call is made for pupils, and if professors are needed, the whole faculty might be supplied from Florida, or our experts might be induced to give lectures or set up a valuable branch to the New York establishment. Here we take our medicine quietly, and would willingly contribute of our abundant mission-ary material for the benefit of less enlightened quarters of the world. Girl graduates are increasing in number in Germany. Three years ago the ten great schools had on their books 177 women students. At the end of 1897 the number had risen to 347, every university except Munster contributing to the roll of girl graduates. At the beginning of the present year the number had increased to 400. Physiology and pathology are the favorite studies. Two-thirds of the world's sugar is produced from beets.

DOULTRY DEPARTMENT

Conducted by F. E. HEGE.

Being called upon several times during the past week for information as to what steps a prospective breeder should take in order to begin a new season along the proper lines, I have concluded to let this article predominate in suggestions, both for young fanciers and farmers. Note.—This article is not intended for those who know a great deal more than I, but for others, whose knowledge along these lines is limited. A stitch in time saves nine, and in no business will the old adage apply more forcibly than this for the "little things are THE THINGS that count in this particular line of live stock raising. Matting their breeding yards during the month is the subject of much thought by fanciers, who expect to reap dollars from the young stock raised this year, and I hope they may find a line or so in this article that if applied to their case, will be beneficial. It must be remembered that the male bird is HALF the flock, and when a male wishes to be repaid for his trouble in raising young cock, it is foolishness, or false economy to breed from an inferior male, when at an outlay of five or even ten dollars, a high class bird—fit to head a yard for any breeder—could be purchased. Do race horse men breed from a sire that cannot trot a mile in five minutes? No; still he is a horse. Do poultry fanciers—real fanciers—breed from a male that scores only 80 points? No; still he is a "rooster." If you, as a breeder, hope to get in among the army of real fanciers, whose birds bring from \$5 to \$50 each, you must improve your flock every year, and not be content to travel in the same old rut. The improvements "YOU" can make are many, and food for thought may be found in the following five suggestions: 1st. Select your most typical females and do not use an inferior one, simply to complete a desired number, but let those you do breed from, be fine ones. 2. If you haven't an extra good male, BUY ONE, for, as I said before, the male is half the flock. 3rd. Do not place more than ten females to one male in the tighter weight breeds, and for an Asiatic male, or even the American class, eight hens are enough. 4th. Give your breeders your best attention, both as to feed and cleanliness. 5th. Sit only good shaped eggs, and feed the little chicks well, giving them all the range possible, and then you will be climbing the ladder of success. When the average man sends to a breeder for eggs, he expects to hatch every one of them, when he should really be perfectly satisfied to get eight chicks, and then he should remember that for the small sum the eggs cost, he has transferred to his yards, birds that would cost in all probability ten times the worth of the eggs. Now a word as to when to hatch eggs: Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans should be hatched as early after January as possible, and not later than April 15th. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and in fact breeds of like weight, should come off not later than the middle of April, though March is the best month. Mincos and Leghorns will do all right hatched as late as May 1st. Above mentioned dates as to when to hatch eggs are for beginners. Many fanciers who understand how to feed, frequently hatch a month or more later, but in order to be on the safe side, I always am better pleased with early hatched birds. If you purchase eggs from a good breeder and they do not hatch well, do not "CUSS HIM OUT," for nine times out of ten, it is the fault of the old hen. In reporting a poor hatch, give the facts in the case, in a gentlemanly manner, and you will receive the same treatment in return. Do not expect a world beater to develop from every chick hatched, for you will be sure to be disappointed. For the farmer, who, as yet considers Munged hens perfectly satisfactory, and can see nothing to interest him in the "new fangled chickens," a few suggestions may be beneficial also. I have heard dozens of our farmer friends say that their fowls are not as large as they were a "A FEW YEARS BACK." Have you had the same thought relative to your flock? Have you thought that your hens were not so healthy as in years past? Have you wondered why they do not lay as they once did, or that the eggs were smaller? Many of you will think, yes, my fowls are just now in that plight. I will tell you why you are so "successful" (?) About ten years ago John Jones' mother-in-law swapped a speckled hen to Bill Smith for an old Shanghai rooster, with spurs long enough for fence rails, and because she did not fancy him—for some reason—she presented him to you, and being a bit sentimental this old antiquated character graced your yard, until he was too old to crow, then his grandson was cock of the walk for a few years, and so on. There you have been—"IN BREEDING" year in and year out, until your fowls have degenerated into weak, sickly, bantams, with constitutions so feeble that if a neighbor comes along and says his fowls are dying with the "CHOLERA," yours immediately become affected and die like flies. How will you remedy this? It is easy if you will think, and act, if your fowls are in the condition named, get out your pipe, fill it, set down by the fire and think, first, how often these poor, sickly hens have placed a dollar in your pocket, how many chicken pies you have had in the past year, and how gloriously good those "egg noggs" were. Then think of a single department of your otherwise well-regulated farm that gives you any thing like the return for the money or time invested—think then how much superior to "RAZOR BACKS" are the improved breeds of hogs in your pens; think of

the wonderful improvement your fine cackle are over the poor "old field" crows that your grandfathers raised; then, and not until then, will you be willing to give your fowls the attention deserved. Your first move really should be to sell every fowl on the farm, and begin anew, with pure breeds, but taking it for granted that as yet, a mixed lot, every conceivable size, shape and color, suit you best, you should kill every mean fowl, and if you do not feel able or inclined to grade up the flock, purchase a few males that are not in any way related to yours, and be sure they have not been unbred. Follow above suggestions and you will see a decided improvement. We must not forget that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and so you should thoroughly clean and disinfect their roosting quarters, make comfortable laying quarters for them, and feed on sound food. Use insect powder on your sitting hens, and in the nests, so that the food you give your chicks will go towards making meat and feathers, and not for the support of thousands of "chicken lice." I suppose it will not be best for me to write too lengthy a lecture this time, or it might become tiresome, therefore I will close by saying this: If you intend ordering eggs for hatching, REMEMBER that there are just as good fowls in our State as in any other State, and I feel that it is the duty of our citizens to patronize breeders in the South and in North Carolina especially when it is possible to do so. While I have no eggs to sell, I will take pleasure in telling our readers where they can be supplied, if they will enclose stamp for reply. Next article will be devoted to letters, and just here I wish to add that I will be greatly pleased to hear from any of our farmer friends who have had any poultry experience along the lines mentioned in this article. Just address the letter to me—Raleigh, N. C.

A VISIT TO THE VANCE HOMESTEAD.

(Bilford in Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer.)

Dear M. & I.—I have not heard from you for a long time; neither have you heard from me, so I thought I would tell you about my visit to the old VANCE HOME. A friend and myself left Waverly a few days ago for Beach, a distance of six miles, and on our way passed the VANCE HOME. It is an old-fashioned house, situated on Reems creek, in the heart of the mountains. A short distance from the rear of the house rises a mountain peak, and I thought of how the feet of Bob and Zeb Vance used to roll up that mountainside, hunting squirrels and chestnuts. I heard the peevish murmur of Reems creek, just as it used to sing to them in their childhood. We saw frozen mists upon the mountain top as if the Goddess of Ice had breathed her frosty breath upon the rugged crest. The morning wind, as it blew over the hills, sang of something deeper in life than mere existence. The old spring house is there, just as it was when two barefoot boys used to carry water up the hill and stamped their toes on the rocks. How often had that murmuring spring cooled the lips of two sun-burnt boys—one to be Governor and the other General. Summer after summer the violets have bloomed and faded around that spring, the birds have sung in the tree-tops as the creek has murmured on, but the music is not complete since the laughing voice of Zeb and the pathetic songs of Bob have died forever. We were kindly received by the hostess in the room where Zeb and Bob were born. The house has undergone some changes since the boyhood of these great men. The logs have been torn away and replaced by weatherboarding, but the interior is unchanged. We were gazing with wonder at the big fireplace, about five feet wide, when the lady of the house said: "There is one in the other room that's a baby beside this one," and we started into the other room to see it. The chimney is double, furnishing a fireplace for both rooms. It seemed like walking around a pyramid to get around that chimney, it was so large. Then we saw something that looked more like the mammoth cave than a fireplace. It is eight feet wide and large enough to hold a load of wood. We walked into the fireplace and looked up at the bright blue sky. There was the old pot hook, and crochets in the side of the chimney where Mother Vance used to place their seats so it would rise. We thought of how Zeb and Bob used to roast potatoes and pop corn during the long winter nights. Ten miles away, amid the busy hum of Asheville, stands Zeb Vance's monument. In the Riverside Cemetery General Bob was recently laid to rest, but this old chimney is the monument of their childhood, and the epitaph of those boyhood hours is the marks their dirty fingers left upon it, often stained by the handling of backbones and spare-ribs. In this humble home two of North Carolina's greatest sons were born and reared. Oh that boys would realize that such homes are the palaces in which the kings of the world are born. Working on the farm for an occupation, with the mountains and the birds for their companions, they grew up with their fathers for their teachers. There is no grander recommendation that a boy can start out into the world with than that he came from a mountain farm. The mountain breezes seem to inspire them to higher things, and the grand educational institutions ever organized is far away from the noise and din of a town upon a country farm, and the best course of study any boy ever received is following a treacherous male between the blades of the waving corn. BILFORD.