

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

By JOHN T. BRITT.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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OXFORD, N. C., JULY 6, 1894

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—FIFTH DISTRICT,  
**AUGUSTUS W. GRAHAM,**  
OF GRANVILLE.

The Philadelphia Record, after looking over the field, thinks parties in the next Senate will be about as now. There are 44 Democrats, 38 Republicans and 3 Populists.

The Kolb crowd in Alabama are making appeals for money through such organs as the New York Tribune, which is publishing editorials urging the aid from the Republicans of the North.

The Populists in Congress voted solidly with the Republicans against the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state banks, and yet the populists in North Carolina talk about Cleveland's plutocracy. O consistency, thou art a jewel.—Ex.

The executive committee of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was to have met at Topeka, Kansas last Thursday, but as only one member of the committee, I. E. Dean, of New York, put an appearance, the meeting was indefinitely postponed.

It costs some Kentucky farmers a good deal to feed their calves. At least that was the experience of one who hung his coat on his pasture fence and when he came back found that a calf had eaten up the contents of a wallet amounting to \$2,116 in notes, checks and paper money.

The Wilmington Messenger says: While 600 teachers are attending the teachers meeting at Oxford, Miss., and four others are holding or to be held, but sixty are at Morehead. What has done this? Did that famous trip to the Chicago big show have anything to do with it? There are but eight county superintendents present.

Senator Cameron has written a remarkable letter to the National Republican League, in which he repeats with great fervor but with even greater obscurity those perplexing ideas about silver to which he and his colleague have lately been devoting themselves. Mr. Cameron does not limit himself, however, to Mr. Quay's \$40 per capita. He wants free silver and plenty of it, and he wants it right away.

The campaign of Coxey in McKinley's old Congress district is getting red hot. Coxey is making speeches in Canton, Massillon, Alliance, Millersburg, and other places and have large crowds everywhere. The recent trouble with the miners in Ohio, thousands of whom live in this district and vote the Republican ticket, and who are angry at Governor McKinley for calling out the troops, saying they will vote for Coxey, makes the campaign lively.

If he wants good roads Coxey's heading the wrong way when he enters the rough and devious paths of politics.

There is a split in the Populist party in Kansas. It is not hard to make a split in a party which has as much mouth as the Populist party of Kansas has.

Nearly all of the big iron mills in and around Pittsburg have resumed operations this week with full force on full time. Some of these mills have been idle for a year.

Freedom is a fine thing, but those natives of Colorado take too many liberties when they produce a tarred and feathered Attorney General as of the American Eagle breed.

They are doing some pretty tall speculating in the amount of blackmail the New York police have been pulling out of the gambling and dens of Gotham. The latest estimate is \$10,000,000 a year.

At Chicago it is estimated that 150,000 men are now out on a strike on account of the refusal of the Pullman Car Company to settle the differences with its employees. A large number of Railroads are tied up on account of it.

A dispatch from Boston, Mass., says: Judge Cold, of the United States Circuit Court, on Wednesday in the case of Shebalto Salto, the Japanese who made application in court to become a citizen of the United States, decided against the petition. The Judge finds that, like the Chinese, the Japanese do not come within the term "white persons," as presented in the naturalization laws of the United States. This is the first case of the kind ever brought before a United States court.

Louisburg Times says: The country needs financial reformers," but in all reason let's have men to attend to such reforms who have shown some indication of their ability in that direction. There is a considerable number of these so called "reformers" who are daily throwing out their great knowledge (?) of "financial reform" when to our certain knowledge some of them have "gone through" with what they possessed and in some instances, very materially embarrassed their friends. But these are the kind of people who generally push themselves forward to "save the country" and "raise Caine" if they are not allowed to have their way.

**IN HANDS OF RECEIVER.**  
The Raleigh News and Observer states that the sale of its property will take place on the 16th of July, terms, one third cash, balance in six and twelve months. It started, it says, in 1881, with a debt of \$1,000. In 1888 this debt became large. Subsequently it ran up debts of \$3,500 and \$2,400 at different times. Competition reduced its receipts but this was finally gotten rid of and the paper paid expenses from September last to very recently. Capt. Ashe concludes his statement thus:

The paper will we doubt not be continued by the purchasers right straight along—and with some little additions to the plant that will save some expenses, the property will, in our judgment, make profit for its owners.

Freedom from the incubus of debt—the result of heavy fights for the Democratic party and in part the result of competition that is now happily past—the paper should become very valuable property. We so consider it; and if we had any means the intended sale would not be made.

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Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. G. Hall, druggist

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EDUCATION IN N. C. IN THE PAST.

The Raleigh correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post slips up when he writes that "North Carolina, once justly known as the Rip Van Winkle State in the matter of education." He ought to read up. Before the great Second War of Independence North Carolina was ahead of the other Southern States "in the matter of education." The University began business a hundred years ago. The great preparatory schools were equal to any in the North. Bingham and Horner and Lovejoy had no superior in the North. At one time Horner had forty-five boys at the University it had prepared and sent to that memorable institution. Davidson, Wake Forest, Trinity, Rutherford, Guilford, and a dozen other famous colleges were in full operation. There were some good classical schools in North Carolina nearly all through this century. The chief academies for both sexes were numerous. See Dr. Charles E. Smith's excellent work on education in North Carolina. The common schools of the State were at least the equal (we believe superior) to those of Virginia or any other of the fourteen Southern States. The female schools were numerous and excellent. They were at Murfreesboro, Warrenton, Oxford, Louisburg, Raleigh, Hillsboro, Greensboro, Goldsboro, Charlotte, Salem and other places. North Carolina was not, therefore, "justly known as the Rip Van Winkle State in the matter of education." We do not know who the correspondent of the N. Y. paper is, but if a native he ought to correct the erroneous impression made. We cannot suppose that any native son would willingly, intentionally misrepresent North Carolina so as to emphasize the justice of reproach. North Carolina has been always misrepresented by people in other States. Let no North Carolinian take a hand in unjust obloquy.—Wilmington Messenger.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMING.

Commissioner Robinson is right in his reply to the North Carolina Christian Advocate as to good farming in North Carolina—good as the best, whether Pennsylvania or elsewhere. Ex-Governor Holt makes 46 bushels of wheat to the acre on 80 acres of land. This State sent to the Vienna Exposition in 1892, wheat that weighed 73 pounds to the bushel. Capt. Bailey Williamson, of Wake, made 12,561 pounds per acre of mixed clover and grasses. One truck farm produced in one year over \$84,000. Eastern Carolina alone sold over \$4,000,000 of trucking in 1892. In scores of counties the best results can be found from farming. If gathered they would be highly creditable to North Carolina, and would place it with the foremost.

We have often stated that Dr. Robert Patterson, of Halifax, once made 100 bushels of corn to the acre upon some fifteen or twenty acres. We also mentioned that Mr. Dicken, of Edgecombe, produced twenty-one bales of cotton on a one-horse farm, and that Capt. Turner Battle averaged a bale of cotton upon 300 acres. We have often told of the tobacco prices in Granville county in other years. We know but little of the farming there now. We will repeat here some facts known to this writer. We knew a farmer to offer to the late Mr. J. C. Cooper his farm for \$1,300. He failed to sell, and his crop of tobacco alone for the same year fetched him \$1,400 and was sold in Oxford. He also raised his pork, made his corn, wheat, oats and root crops. He was assisted by a negro boy about fourteen years old.

Another case was that of Mitchell Curran. His three sons, aged respectively 16, 14 and 12 (the last an invalid) made a crop of tobacco that was sold to Col John Wilkinson, of Milton, for \$3,300 after paying all expenses. Another farmer, case reported in the Oxford Torchlight, made \$1,700 of tobacco himself on his little farm in 1 year without any assistance. In 1870, there were more than ten farmers in Granville who averaged over \$1,000 to the hand. One of these made quite \$1,200. He sold nineteen tierces in Richmond, Va., averaging over \$1 per pound in the leaf. His lowest price was \$87 per hundred, and his highest \$131. We refer to Dennis Tilly, now an old man and a good man as well as first rate farmer.

North Carolina contains the finest farms possible. In the Albemarle section, on the Roanoke, in Pitt, Green, Craven and other eastern counties; in Davidson, Mecklenburg and other counties of that part of

the State, in Transylvania and the trans-montane section there are finest farming sections that cannot will be beaten. In truth in perhaps every county in the State there are thousands of fine fertile lands.—Wilmington Messenger.

The Attack on State Education.

We regret to see the efforts that are being made to attack our State institutions for higher education. Now it is the University that is attacked; now it is the Normal and Industrial School for Women, and soon it will be the Agricultural and Mechanical College. These are the three State institutions for the higher education of our youths, all established by the State and supported in part by appropriations from the treasury. The same principle applies to them all. The Agricultural and Mechanical College receives aid both from the State and from the National Treasury; but all the money it gets comes from the people of North Carolina, whether collected by sheriffs or by Federal officers. The principle is the same in either case. Indeed the taxing of the people of North Carolina by the Federal government for the support of a college is hardly as defensible as for the people of North Carolina through their legislature to tax themselves for this purpose. Those who are now attacking one of our State institutions for higher education must necessarily attack them all, if they proceed from principle and maintain consistency.

Why, then, is this attack made? Why should the State of North Carolina set up a college for the training of young women and proceed to knock it down as soon as its walls are filled with pupils? Are we to throw up our hats and shout for the A. & M. College until it has 400 students, and then demanded its destruction? The University once had an endowment of two hundred thousand dollars given it by the State, which was swept away by the war. It has lived and grown as a vital part of the State for one hundred years, and never in its history did it more nobly fulfill its mission than now. Since 1875 when its reorganization was effected with seven teachers and sixty pupils, it has grown and struggled amid the prayers and plaudits of our people until now it has twenty-six teachers and four hundred pupils and is deservedly ranked among the foremost universities in America. Is this the time to destroy it?

The Teacher's Assembly at Morehead has recently resolved to have the State establish a "Reform School." Shall we all favor this until the school is established and then shall we demand its abolition? It is asked whether the people of North Carolina have a right to tax themselves to give their children the inestimable benefits of higher education. This question is answered in the fundamental law which created the State, in every re-enactment of their constitution by the people of the State, in the practice of the State for one hundred years, and in the practice of our sister States throughout the Union.

The policy is now a part of our Statehood. The denial of the right of a state to maintain schools for higher education is virtually a denial of its right to maintain any schools for what is higher education? Where does it begin? Where does it end?

Higher education is given today in a dozen North Carolina public schools in such places as Raleigh, Goldsboro, Wilmington, Greensboro, Charlotte and Asheville, than was given fifty years ago in the average college. Shall these schools be closed? Shall there instruction be curtailed from eight, nine or ten years to three? Shall the orphans in the Oxford Asylum be allowed to study Latin or to practice telegraphy or stenography or typewriting? Shall the blind girls and boys be allowed to learn on the piano, or to learn singing from teachers paid by the State?

This movement against the State making provision for higher education within her borders should cease. Hand in hand go educational and industrial progress. North Carolina is now entering upon a great career in both lines. Too long has her growth been retarded by sectional quarrels and divisions, which happily are ended. To tear the State in pieces by new quarrels and jealousies over this subject would be calamitous. It can be done only at the expense of the best interests of North Carolina and of the welfare of our people. Let us leave the matter alone.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

Happenings of Interest All Over The United States.

The Vermont Democratic nominee a State ticket.

The Democrats of Michigan nominate S. I. Washer for Governor.

Eugene Stollenweh, a merchandise broker of Mobile, commits suicide.

The administration expects the new Tariff bill to go into effect by August 1st.

Mr. John R. Purcell, of Richmond the oldest wholesale druggist in this country, is dead.

Rev. William Dinwiddie, brother of the president of Peace institute, dies suddenly in Greenwood, Va.

Senator Walsh, of Georgia, announces himself as a candidate for election to the United States Senate for the next term.

Mr. H. W. Fuller, general passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has both legs broken in a railroad collision.

Near Sulphur Springs, Tex., a negro discharged by a Mr. Waite, kills Mrs. Waite and mortally wounds Mr. Waite. He was lynched.

Lieut. Ketchum, of the Second artillery, injured his spine by diving in shallow water at Fort Monroe, and his lower limbs are partially paralyzed.

Henry Hackerman a young man living near Charleston, S. C., commits suicide. He leaves a note to his father and mother saying he is tired of life.

The Italians of Turin are taking retaliatory measures against the French, and mobs have raided the hotels in that city in which Frenchmen are living.

Mrs. L. E. Gannon, of Washington, D. C., dies from a dose of laudanum administered by mistake by her brother-in-law, who in consequence attempts his own life.

A French soldier furnish the authorities with full details of the plot to murder President Carnot. Seven Anarchists drew lots to determine which should be the assassin.

At Anasasia Island near St. Augustine, Fla. Mr. E. H. Reynolds was attacked by a shark while surf bathing. He escaped with a severe wound in the leg. This is the first instance of such an occurrence in these waters.

The July expenditures of the Government are expected to exceed

receipts by \$15,000,000. By deferring all but absolutely essential payments, the deficit for the current year, closing 30th of June, can be kept down to \$75,000,000.

The French police visit the house of a man named Grenier, in Montpelier, who is supposed to have been connected with the murder of President Carnot. When ordered to surrender Grenier plunges a knife into his own body and falls dead.

The grand jury has returned indictments against the brokers, Chapman and Macartney for refusing to answer questions before the Senate Sugar committee. Bills have not yet been found against the newspaper men, as the others will be made test cases.

Conductor T. A. Goodman of R. & A. railroad, which is operated by the C. & O., shot and killed Col. H. C. Parsons, the well-known owner of the Natural Bridge property. The trouble occurred at Clifton Forge, Va., and is said to have been caused by Parsons writing letters to Railroad people trying to have Goodman removed.

Alex. Shields, president of the American Railway union at Hammond, Ind., and other strike leaders are arrested by Federal marshals and taken to Indianapolis, where they are released on their own recognizance. In a conference with the Governor it was agreed that troops would be called out if the stopping of trains at Hammond ceased. Mr. Shields has telegraphed the strikers to interfere with no more trains. The general managers of the railroads centering in Chicago issue a statement saying that the strike is widespread and serious and is embarrassing the freight traffic of the West; that they will make no compromise with the strikers and offer work and protection to all unemployed men who come to them.

Jerry Simpson.

The Charlotte Observer says, after having recovered his health sufficiently to admit of his resuming his seat in the House last Friday, Jerry Simpson returned Saturday to Berkeley Springs, West Va., where he will remain two weeks. He will then go to Atlantic City there to remain with occasional visits to Washington until Congress adjourns.

Alack-a-day! While all the farmers of the country are naked and starving to death in their tracks, Honest Jerry, the Sympathizing Friend of the People, is to hang up his hat at the favorite resort of the plutocrats and consort with publicans and sinners.

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