

87 Mett THE NEWS COLLECTION

MORE AND BETTER SCHOOLS.

North Carolina's Standing and Needs Pointed out.

The Central Campaign Committee for the promotion of public education in North Carolina was organized in Raleigh Friday, and Governor Aycock, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, T. F. Toon, and Dr. Charles D. McIver, president of the State Normal and Industrial College, were named as an executive committee.

The organization was the result of an educational conference, there having been three sessions—11:30 a. m., and 2:30 p. m., in Governor Aycock's office and at 8 o'clock in the Senate chamber of the State capital.

Forty odd of the most prominent educators in the State participated in the conference. They are in charge of 80,000 school children, 5,000 in high schools and 25,000 in public schools.

An address to the people, as copied in part below, was issued: "No free government has ever found any adequate means of universal education, except 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 constitutions of this and other great States and the age demand.

"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 14,000,000 children of school age in the United States outside of North Carolina are now provided an average of 145 days of school out of 365; that the teachers of these children are paid an average salary of \$48 per month while the teachers of the children of North Carolina are paid hardly \$25 per month, thus securing for all the children of our sister States more efficient training for the duties of life. And we further realize that for every man, woman and child of its population, the country at large is spending \$2.88 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 20.29 for every pupil enrolled in its public schools, while North Carolina is spending only \$3 or \$4, the smallest amount expended by any State in the United States; 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 cause our pride and our patriotism, and lead us to inquire whether the future will 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 20 white illiterates out of every 100 white population over 10 years of age, in generally poor and poorly laid 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 average daily attendance of 86 6 pupils out of every 100 enrolled in our present 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 this generation of North Carolinians to set about in earnest to find the means by which all our children can receive that education which will give them equal opportunities with the children of other sections of our common country.

Remembering that in the last year nearly 80 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 better 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.—Raleigh Post.

Another Story of the Salisbury Shooting.

"If Conductor Salisbury holds his own for the next four days," said Dr. Eugene B. Glenn, Thursday, "there will be favorable chances for his recovery." Conductor Salisbury rested fairly well last night and was able this morning to take light nourishment.

The wounded man denies the story told by his assailant as to the shooting and says that Dillard had a pistol concealed about his person, either under his apron or in his front pocket.

Mr. Salisbury had remonstrated with the negro early yesterday morning for impudence toward an old gentleman at the hotel and had struck Dillard.

At breakfast when he gave the negro an order it was completely ignored. When questioned as to whether his order would be filed it is said the negro became impudent, and that Mr. Salisbury arose from the table and again slapped him in the face. The negro then proceeded to open fire. Of the four shots fired only two of the bullets have been located, the one that struck Mr. Salisbury and another which lodged in a post in the dining room.

Proprietor Laug of the Glen Rock, says that the pistol, beyond doubt, must have been concealed about Dillard's person. His statement is corroborated by intimate friends of the wounded man, who say that Mr. Salisbury never carried a revolver.

The head waiter at the Glen Rock says that it is all a mistake about his saying that the shooting was done with Mr. Salisbury's pistol. He says he does not know who the pistol belonged to; that he did not see the pistol in Mr. Salisbury's possession at any time.

The physicians in attendance upon the wounded man say that no immediate harm will result by not removing the bullet. If Mr. Salisbury recovers the ball will not be removed until he has gained sufficient strength for the operation and that an X-ray instrument will be used and the ball removed from the back.—Asheville Citizen.

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HYPNOTISM.

Geo. T. Angell Thinks It Should be Suppressed by Law.

There comes to our table this morning from a New York house a pamphlet of ninety six pages, with various pictorial illustrations on the above subject, and a request that we forward \$5 and obtain a course of instruction, which will enable us to hypnotize anybody we want to and make them do exactly what we want. The pamphlet states that 10,000 persons are now taking this \$5 course of instruction. How many of these ten thousand are scoundrels no mention is made, but most probably among them will be found gamblers, thieves and worse criminals, all of whom will be constantly trying their power on men, women and children, and the result is quite likely to be seductions, robberies, kidnappings, murders and perhaps premature burials of persons not dead.

In the early history of New England this dangerous art would doubtless have been considered to be the work of the devil, and those who practised it would have been promptly hung.

We do not go so far as that, but do think that all who read our paper, and all who read the other 20,000 newspapers and magazines which receive our paper every month, should be warned against this danger—and that scientific men should tell everybody how to best avoid it—and that laws should be enacted in every State to punish those who use it for ends to State prisons, where they will be beyond the power of further harm.

We notice in the New York Herald, that a Chicago physician has asked Mayor Harrison to permit him to bury a hypnotized person three days and three nights for the purpose of proving to the medical scientists that a person apparently dead may be buried that length of time and still be alive. As all our readers know, we have for several years urged in this paper, that no person should never be buried until the beginning of decay, and that there should be in every city and large town places where the bodies of the supposed dead can be taken and tenderly cared for until the beginning of decay.—Our Dumb Animals.

Prof. Pearson Resigns.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Prof. Chas. A. Pearson, whose recent utterances against the infallibility of certain parts of the Bible occasioned comment in Methodist church circles, resigned today as professor of English Literature in the Northwestern University. The resignation, it is stated, was voluntary.

Professor Pearson also asked for a letter of dismissal from the Methodist Episcopal church, but the request was refused, as compliance would indicate that he was in good standing in the church. The professor is to continue in charge of his classes until a successor is found, and his salary is to continue until January 1, 1903.

Pile—the Cures Piles!

Money refunded if it ever fails.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of La Grange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all druggists.

BOND CASES TO THE SUPREME COURT.

An Appeal in the Wilkes and Stanly Cases.—The James-Howard Cases Again.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Wilkes and Stanly county bond cases will be fought out in the Supreme Court of the United States. Ex-Judge A. C. Avery arrived today and will apply for a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court on the ground of a conflict between the decisions of the State courts and the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond. This court decided last week in favor of the bondholders. Judge Avery says that an early date he will also file a petition for a writ of certiorari in the Stanly county case. Ex-Judge Shepherd appears with Judge Avery in this case. The bondholders are represented by Hon. Chas. Price and Judge Dillon, of New York.

Judge Avery came here from Richmond, Va., where he argued the cases of Mrs. James and Mrs. Howard vs. the Western North Carolina Railroad, before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Capt. Chas. Price appeared for the defendant. This was the third argument of the case in that court. The cases came up before the court on an injunction restraining the State court from selling the Western North Carolina road under an execution of Rowan Superior Court. It will be several months probably before a decision is reached.—Raleigh Post.

Industries in Stanly.

pany within the past week has spent some thirty thousand dollars buying lands adjacent to the Narrows and around Palmerville. Over three hundred thousand dollars has already been invested in hard cash by the company, and every indication points to a speedy development of the great water power on the Yadkin. We rejoice with those people who have had lands to sell, and with the county in having such a vast enterprise come into our bounds. We are informed that mules, dump-carts and all necessary working materials have been shipped for placing down the railroad from the river to New London, and that work has begun on the river end. We are also reliably informed that a road will be built from Albemarle to the river when the work opens.—Stanly Enterprise.

For the Young Men of Brain.

Humanity will wear more shoes and farmers will use more wagons in 1902 than ever before in the history of the race; but the man who has a million invested in the manufacture of shoes or wagons can do little in the coming years without the genius of publicity. He must call to his aid the men of ideas, men who are masters of the art of presenting forcefully and effectively to the millions of consumers the merits of a particular commodity. The genius of the artist, the printer, the photographer and the writer, will be laid under tribute to this twentieth century profession of publicity. More than ever before will it engage the thought and energy of men of talent and education. The time will come when the devising of an original, skillful and successful plan for launching a new commodity upon the market will command a fee that would now appear incredible. Here is the golden opportunity offered by twentieth century industrial evolution and expansion to "the young man with nothing but brains."

SCENIC COTTON DISPLAY.

For the St. Louis Exposition—From Cotton Boll to Finished Cloth.

St. Louis, February 15.—A great scenic display of the cotton industries of the South is to be made at the St. Louis fair in 1903. The stages of cotton from fibre in the boll to finished fabrics will be demonstrated. The mill owners of Charleston, Atlanta, Spartanburg and Charlotte, where some of the largest mills in the South, are operated, have consented to furnish the display. John R. Kendrick, superintendent of the textile section of the manufacturers' department is in the South arranging for the exhibit.

Young Men and Politics.

Not long since we were talking with a bright young lawyer who is building up a good practice and who has a promising future, and he mentioned the fact that he is being importuned to run for the legislature, and has the matter under consideration. We urged him not to think of such a thing for a moment but to address himself with all his energy to his business and let politics alone. We are impressed that it may not be amiss to say a word along this line to the young men who read Charity and Children. They will not take our advice perhaps, but that is not our fault. Some years ago a man who stands at the very top of the legal profession in North Carolina said, in substance, these words to the writer: "I had in my professional career switched off by any political preference, however alluring it might be. I would not accept the nomination for congress if it were offered me on a silver waiter." That man has risen steadily, and, as we have said, is today one of the foremost lawyers in the State. He is furthermore, a mighty force in this city and section, and is not afraid to speak the sentiments of his soul. The politician is not a free man, he is a slave. He dare not assert his manhood. He is obliged to be, in some sense at least, a trimmer.

He is afraid to take a square stand on questions which divide a community, though he is monstrous bold on the issues upon which his party is a unit. Young man, do not become an office seeker. If you are worthy you will have all the opportunity you want; if you are unworthy make yourself worthy by your diligence and fidelity. We have in mind as we write now a half dozen sprigs calling themselves lawyers who have not been able to make \$500 a year, but who have announced themselves candidates for Congress. If the people want you they will find you, if they do not want you, do not try to force yourself upon them. We wish our young men would cultivate a little more humility and modesty. "Cheek" is said to be a necessary thing in these rushing times. It is no more necessary now than it was 50 years ago. It may accidentally promote a worthless candidate to a position he cannot fill, but he will strike the ground in good time and be worse off than ever. Attend to your business, boys, and if a yearning for office seizes your soul, stamp the life out of it, and go on with your work.—Charity & Children.

WANTED.—A correspondent and agent at every postoffice in the county. We would be glad if our friends at the postoffices would assist us in the matter. Liberal commission paid to agents.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis' Appearance Before the Legislature of Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis appeared before the Legislature of Mississippi today and her presence caused a very affecting scene. She was escorted to the capitol shortly before noon and introduced to the joint session by Senator Cayce, who eulogized Jefferson Davis and spoke of his distinguished services to his country and of the undying love of the people of Mississippi for the only president of the Confederate States.

Mrs. Davis burst into tears when she attempted to reply. "Gentlemen," said she, "I shall always tenderly love the people of Mississippi, who cling to the cause of a defeated man. I can say no more."

Mrs. Davis was assisted from the speaker's stand and the old veterans, citizens and children crowded around her.

Henry Pacifico Dewey

Washington, Feb. 14.—Admiral Dewey, it is said, has received a lengthy letter from Prince Henry of Prussia. It is rumored that in this letter the Prince admits that the Germans made errors in the engagement at Manila and that Admiral Dewey was right and acted best in all things.

Admiral Dewey may send a representative to New York to receive prince Henry for him as the representative of Mrs. Dewey.

Kicking On A Negro Orator

Lincoln, Neb., Friday, 14.—The senior class of the Nebraska State University is in a state of excitement, owing to the selection of Bocker Washington as the class orator for next June.

There is much ill feeling, which means either the withdrawal of the invitation or a half dozen members of the senior class of the college.

A class meeting was called today to discuss the matter and five seniors have notified the president of the class that if the invitation is not withdrawn they will refuse to appear, though they may forfeit their diplomas.

Senator Pritchard Feels Blue.

"Pritchard," said Senator Clark of Wyoming yesterday, to his North Carolina colleague, "when did you become a dude?"

"What's the matter?" asked Pritchard.

"You are dyeing your hair," replied Clark, laughing. "Go look in a mirror."

When Senator Pritchard gazed upon himself he found that the back of his head was smeared with beautiful blue ink. How it got there he could not tell.—Washington Post.

A Cart Load of Bombs Needed.

Vienna, Feb. 14.—A row occurred in the Reichsrath today between Jewish Liberals and Anti-Semites.

The Liberals called the anti-Semite leader, Dr. Lenger, a "political brigand, a Jesuitical snake, a swindler, and a moral leper."

The anti-Semites retorted with such epithets as accursed dogs, Shylocks and international scavengers.

Both sides picked up such missiles as were handy and hurled them across the chamber at each other.

The riot, which lasted an hour, arose over the discussion of a petty municipal matter.