

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County. Vol. II. GASTONIA, GASTON COUNTY, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5th., 1881. No. 9.

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THE NEW SCHOOL BILL. A SYNOPSIS OF ITS PROVISIONS. Raleigh News-Observer.

The most important bill of the session was introduced by Senator Merritt, of Chatham, on Saturday. It was the new public school bill, as agreed on by the committees on education of two houses, and which was on yesterday printed and laid on the desks of the members.

We propose to note a few of the new features of this school bill as compared with the law now in force. The most prominent of these are:

1. It gives traveling expenses and clerical assistance to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. 2. It provides that the State Board of Education shall select and prescribe a series of text books which shall be used in our public schools, but that only one book of an author shall be prescribed. 3. It abolishes the office of county examiner, and substitutes therefor that of county superintendent of instruction. This officer is to be selected by the county board of education and the board of county justice. He is required to examine candidates who desire to teach; visit and inspect the public schools in the county; advise with teachers as to the best methods of instruction; distribute the required blanks to school committees; collect school statistics; countersign all orders on the county treasurer for school moneys; hold teachers' institutes; and make the reports now required from the register of deeds and county examiner to the State superintendent of instruction. For these duties he is to receive a compensation of \$3 per day for each day engaged—to be paid out of the unappropriated school fund of the county. 4. It requires that the school funds of the county shall be apportioned on the first Monday in January in each year, and shall be based on the actual amount of money in the hands of the county treasurer, and not on the amount levied on the tax list as the law now stands. 5. The county board of education may annually appropriate \$100 out of the net school moneys to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes, and where it is deemed practicable or advisable, a number of counties may unite in one institute. 6. The school year is changed so as to correspond with the county fiscal year, and will therefore end November 30th in each year. 7. Twenty cents is levied on each \$100 valuation of property for school purposes, and if this, with the capitation tax, fees, &c., shall be sufficient to maintain one or more schools in each district of the county for four months in the year, then the county board of education is required to levy a special tax to meet the deficiency. 8. Pupils and teachers, during the school term, are exempted from public road duty, and school committees are likewise exempted during their term of office. 9. Additional safeguards are thrown around the collection, handling and disbursement of school moneys, and school committees are required to take deeds for all school house sites purchased by them, which must be regularly probated, recorded and deposited with the county treasurer for safe keeping. 10. School committees are authorized to pay full cost of school house sites, and also full cost of building, repairing and furnishing school houses. 11. The State board of education is required to appropriate on the first Monday in August all the school moneys in the State treasury. 12. Certificates from the county superintendent of instruction to teachers will be valid as follows: "To first grade teachers for three years; to second grades for two years, and to third grades for one year." 13. No teachers can be employed who does not produce a certificate from the county superintendent, and first grade teachers cannot receive more than \$3 per day, second grade teachers more than \$2 per day, and third grades cannot receive more than \$1 per day.

COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

The following sensible article is from the Cincinnati Trade-List: "A gentleman writes to us that his county paper is so poor that he has stopped it; therefore sends us three dollars for the Trade-List. We repeat that we do not want subscribers on such terms. A man's county paper is worth more to him than all the papers in the world, if it is not his fault. If the county paper is properly encouraged, it may be relied upon for information of more value to the people in whose interest it is issued than can be found in all city papers in the United States. No man can afford to be without the paper that publishes the official ad-

vertisements of his county, the public sales, markets, court news and other local intelligence. If the paper is poor, the people are more at fault than the publishers for not giving it a liberal patronage. However poor the county paper may be, it is always worth more more than it costs to those interested in the affairs of the county.

COL. PRESTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The National Republican, contains among its reminiscences of old times in Washington this: "Colonel Preston of South Carolina, was one of the most brilliant Statesmen of the day. His knegs, by Heeley, in the Corcoran Gallery, gives a poor idea of him. He was one of the handsomest men in the Senate, and the wittiest. No man in Congress bore a purer record; it was without a stain. An anecdote of him, which I have never seen in print, occurs to me at this moment: He was standing one day in the Congressional Library, pouring over the contents of a volume, when two lady acquaintances hove in sight. 'There is Mr. Preston,' cried one of them, rushing up to the Senator, 'Dear Mr. Preston, you promised to escort me to the Capitol, and here you are reading a book.' 'I will escort you over,' said the gallant Senator; 'but where do you wish me to take you.' 'I think you may take me to the rotunda and then to the crypt.' 'But the crypt is very dark and lonely,' suggested the modest Senator. 'Never mind,' replied the vivacious lady, 'I am not afraid to go with you.' 'Mr. Preston gazed steadily at the lady for a brief second, and then said in his peculiar sarcastic manner: 'What confidence! what trust! Oh, woman, great is thy faith!'

DURHAM COUNTY.

was the special order in the Senate, yesterday. The discussion began at 12 o'clock and ended at 3, when the Senate adjourned and the county went over as unfinished business, to come up this morning. Messrs. Staples and Glenn spoke for the bill. Both are good speakers and were at their best. The speech of Mr. Parrish, who fought the bill alone, I hear on all sides, was applauded. This morning it appeared as unfinished business, and was defeated by a vote of 22 to 16.

LISTING DOGS.

A bill passed the House last night introduced by Mr. Smedes, allowing an annual tax of \$1.00 on dogs, so as to make them a subject of law. The bill was at the instance of parties who own a fine breed of dogs, and wish by listing them, to be guaranteed the same right of action against a thief as for stealing any other property. Of course if any makes no difference, but is alone for those who choose to pay \$1.00 to make their dogs property.

DIM FORESHADOWINGS.

In the Senate the other day the bill was up providing for the erection of a Governor's mansion. Mr. Bernard was decidedly for it. He said it might be the honorable President of the Senate the first man to occupy it, or it might be the beloved Senator from Wayne the favored one. He didn't think the present executive cared or expected to occupy it.

A STORY OF STEEL PENS.

Few persons who use steel pens which is stamped "Gillot" have any idea of the story of suffering, of indomitable pluck and persistence, which belong to the placing of that name on that article. A long depression in trade in England threw thousands of Sheffield mechanics out of work, among them Joseph Gillot, then twenty-one years of age. He left the city with but a shilling in his pocket. Reaching Birmingham, he went to an old inn and sat down upon a wooden settle in the tap-room. His last penny was spent for a roll. He was weak, hungry and ill. He had not a friend in Birmingham; and there was little chance that he could find work. In his dispondency he was tempted to give up and turn beggar or tramp. Then a sudden fiery energy seized him. He brought his fist down upon the table, declaring to himself that he would try and trust in God, come what would. He found work that day in making buckles, which were then fashionable. As soon as he had made a pound or two he hired a garret in Broad street, and there carried on work for himself, bringing his taste and knowledge of tools into constant use, even when working at hand-made goods. This was the secret of Gillot's success. Other workmen trudged on in the old ruts. He was wide awake, eager to improve his work or to shorten the way of working. He fell in love with a pretty and sensible girl named Mitchell, who, with her brothers, was making steel pens. Each pen was then clipped, peened and polished by hand, and pens were sold consequently at exorbitantly high prices. Gillot at once brought his skill in tools to bear upon the matter, and soon invented a machine which turned out the points by thousands in the time that a man would require to make one. He married Miss Mitchell, and they carried on the manufacture together for years. On the morning of the marriage the industrious workman made a gross of pens and sold them for thirty-six dollars to pay the wedding fees. In his old age, having reaped an immense fortune by his shrewdness, honesty and industry, Mr. Gillot went again to the old inn, bought the settle and had the square on which he sat that night sawed out and made into a chair, which he left as an heirloom to his family, to remind them of the secret of his success.

FROM RALEIGH. Charlotte Observer.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25.—The railroad question of freights and passenger fare has had the House off the track a couple of days, and very little else was done than a confusion of efforts to decide upon some sort of a bill. Finally, yesterday, the House settled down with three readings on a substitute from the committee on internal improvements, which provided that the Legislature should appoint a commissioner with a salary of \$2,500 the first year, to have his office in Raleigh, and, on vacancy, his place to be filled by appointment from the Governor, and constituting the Attorney-General his legal adviser, with an increase of salary of \$200 a year. Mr. Day amended, making three commissioners instead of one, and Mr. Hicks, colored, tacked an amendment to that, providing that each political party should be represented on the commission, and both amendments were adopted, and the bill rode through to die, no doubt a quick death in the Senate; for ten men can play an accordion where one can be found to legislate a people's tariff for running railroads. Taxing dogs is simpler.

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

In Tennessee rape and rope go hand in hand. Maryland jockey club races at Baltimore May 24th. The Nashville, Tennessee, races come off early in May. Nashville, Tenn., has a Domestic gas light company. Norfolk, Va., is receiving machinery for a new cotton factory. Lands in the cotton belt of Alabama are advancing in price. Land in Bullock county, Alabama, sold last week at \$20 per acre. The racs of the Kentucky association begins in Lexington, May 4th. Father Ryan, the poet priest, is to deliver a lecture in Memphis Friday. The reckless use of pistols put to death eight men in Alabama last week. New Orleans has the first and only porcelain painting in the United States. Augusta county, Va., is to be restocked with partridges from South Carolina. Union springs, Alabama, is to have a cotton factory and Clement attachment. Bernhard's engagement in Memphis amounted to five thousand dollars on the sale of seats. James Abney, of Union, Ky., has a cow that has within eleven months time dropped four calves. A man at Ozark, Ala., has been fined \$75 and sent to jail for swearing in the presence of ladies. A dwelling and store of J. E. Payne, in Greenville, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire a few days since. The medical department of the university of Tennessee, at Nashville, have just turned out 160 new doctors. Dr. Duncan Eve, of Nashville, Tenn., has the smallest and handsomest dog in that city; it weighs thirteen ounces.

THE ONLY ONE SAVED.

The following affecting incident recalls what the Rev. John Newton said about the presence of his pious mother's blessing, that followed him to sea, and brought him home. In February, 1861, a terrible gale raged along the coast of England. In one bay, Hartlepool, it wrecked eighty-one vessels. While the storm was at its height, the Evening Sun, a stout brig, struck on Longreach rock, a reef extending a mile, from one side of the bay. She sunk, leaving only her topmasts above the foaming waves. The life-boats were away rescuing wrecked crews. The only means of saving the men, clinging to the swaying masts, was the rocket apparatus. Before it could be adjusted, one mast fell. Just as the rocket, bearing the life-line, went booming out of the mortar, the other mast toppled over. Sadly the rocketmen began to draw in their line, when suddenly they felt that something was attached to it, and in a few minutes hauled on the beach the apparently lifeless body of a sailor boy. Trained and tender hands worked and in a short time he became conscious. With wild amazement he gazed around on the crowd of kind and sympathizing friends. They raised him to his feet. He looked up into the weather-beaten face of the old fisherman near him and asked: 'Where am I?' 'Thou art here, my lad.' 'Where's the cap'n?' 'Drowned, my lad?' 'The mate, then?' 'He's drowned, too.' 'The crew?' 'They are all lost, my lad; thou art the only one saved.' The boy stood overwhelmed for a few moments; then he raised both hands and cried in a loud voice, 'My mother has been praying for me!' And then he dropped on his knees on the wet sand, and hid his sobbing face in his hands.—Youth's Companion.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Sundays Raleigh Observer. A lot of Mormon preachers are holding forth in the eastern portion of the State. Dr. W. A. Nelson is assisting Elder J. B. Richardson in a meeting at Thomasville, N. C. Rev. S. D. Adams appoints the Raleigh District Conference for the fourth Sunday in July. There are two Conferences of the Northern Methodist Church in North Carolina; one for the whites and one for the colored people. There is to be held a great assembly of the Shinto priests in Japan, to discuss the "Jesus doctrine," and to decide how the tide of missionary success can be stayed. The Baptist mission in Germany reports 134 churches, 26,656 members, 1,467 stations and 11,813 Sunday school scholars. The churches raised \$65,000 last year for church purposes. The American Baptist Missionary Union has received for the past 11 months of its financial year \$87,641. It requires \$117,359 the present month from the churches to save it from a deficit. The one hundred and thirty-sixth session of the Presbytery of Fayetteville will be held at Buffalo church, Moore county, N. C., commencing Wednesday before the second Sabbath in April. The trustees of Richmond, Va., College have accepted the resignation of Dr. Curry, as professor in that school, and he enters enthusiastically upon his labors as successor to Dr. Sears, as agent of the Peabody Fund. The address of Dean Church to the Archbishop of Canterbury favoring such a solution of the ritualistic question as would recognize the right of the ritualists to remain in the church, has received upward of 2,000 signatures of clergyman. The protestant Episcopal Church has had 127 Bishops in all, of whom 66 are still living. Three have been deposed, three have resigned, and three have been translated. The senior Bishop, Dr. Smith, of Kentucky, was consecrated in 1802, holding the episcopal term as long as that of Bishop White. The committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly on the revision of the Discipline will, it is said, report in favor of a "judicial commission," to be elected by the General Assembly, and to be a court to which all appeals from the lower church courts shall be referred for adjudication. This "commission" is to be composed of nine ministers and nine elders, whose decision will be final. Dr. Angus, one of the English revisers of the New Testament, gives some interesting details of the work, which occupied ten years. There were ten meetings each year, each meeting extending to four days, a day meaning about seven hours work, so that in all the company, in its collective capacity, spent 2,800 hours in the revision. Besides this, however, every member of both the English and American committees exhausted his knowledge and critical ability in his conscientious labors. The eleventh and twelfth sections of the regulations for the observance of Lent in this Catholic diocese and the Vicariate Apostolic of North Carolina, are as follows: The faithful are reminded that, besides the obligation of fasting imposed by the church, this holy season of Lent should be, in an especial manner, a time of earnest prayer or sorrow for sin, of seclusion from the world and its amusements, and of generous almsgiving. The Paschal time extends from the first Sunday of Lent till Trinity Sunday, during which time all Catholics who have attained the use of reason are bound to prepare themselves to receive worthily the Holy Communion. The holy season of Lent is a very proper time also for children to go to their first confession, which they ought to do generally when about seven years of age. Parents should see to this. Bishop Green, of Mississippi, is quite feeble. Jackson, Mississippi, is troubled by burglars. The coal product of Tennessee is 642,021 tons. Eutaw, Alabama, is to have a cotton seed mill. Peaches are partly killed in Bowling Green, Ky. There were 31 deaths in Charleston S. C., last week. Quite a large number of visitors at Little Rock, Arkansas. In Texas they are paying \$3 per day for ordinary laborers. Corn sells for \$1.25 per bushel in some parts of Alabama.

E. W. Rankin