Gastonia, N. C., July 22, 1897.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ELECTION, AUG. 10. applied by M. C. Tonehors' Amembiy on fatter ature of Campaign for Local Taxation. By act of the General Assembly an election will be held in every township in North Carolina in which there is no

local taxation for school purposes, Tuesday, August 10, for the purpose

of improving the Public Schools by

The State of North Carolina has np-

Chub in Advance.

No 29.

Few Appreciate the Dangers

"Mother's Friend"

"I know see lady, the mother of three children, "I know see lady, the mother of three children, who and wred greatly in the birth of each, who obtained a bottle of "Mother's Friend" of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly. All agree that their labor was shown and sees palaral," 20mm G. Pout MIL, Macon, Ga.

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The best business course offered in the state. Send for album and catalogue.

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to water system.

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-LAWYER.-

GASTONIA, -: -: -: -: N. C.

L. F. ENGLESBY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

GASTONIA, N. C.

A. G. MANGUM.

-ATTORNEY-AT-LAW-GASTONIA, N. C. Will practice in the courts of Gaston and adjoining counties and in the Federal Courts.

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TRIGG COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, CADIZ, KY.

Steam heat. After design by Prank P. Milburn. Not only estimated to cost \$15,000, but was actually built by Forbes & Co., contractors, for that sum. G. B. Bingham, Judge of the county court, and three county commissioners have signed a certificate saying, "We have a first-class building, and the best one we ever saw for the cost." court-house like the above in Gastonia would be a source of just pride to every citizen of Gaston county.

BONDS ARE GILT-RDGR.

THE CASH DONATION WILL BE READY WHEN CALLED FOR.

ubstantial Mon Put the Matter Beyoud Question-Long Honor Roll of Citiseus Which Says the \$15,000 Will be Forth-coming When Demanded.

To satisfy, not herself-for she eeded no assurance of her good faith-but to satisfy everybody who is interested in removal, Gastonia has preferred to make assurance doubly sure by guaranteeing that her cash donation of \$15,000 for new public buildings in event of removal will be ready when called for. The subjoined paper signed by 56 of her citizons practically puts the endorsement of these men upon Gastonia's bonds and makes them not only gilt-edge

but gilt all over. GUARANTER OF BONDS. Whereas by the result of an election beld on the first Monday in May, 1897, the Town of Gastonia offers to donate to the County of Gaston the sum of litteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars to be lifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars to be used in the erection of a court house and jall in the town of Gastonia, by the issue of coupon bonds; and whereas a question has been raised by certain citizens of said County whether the bonds are unsalable because of a late decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and whether, if the voters of the said county of Gaston should at the election to be held on the 3rd day of August next vote to remove the county seat of Gaston county from Dallas to Gastonia the said donation of \$15,000 from the Town of Gastonia might be not forth-coming;

coming; Now, therefore, we the undersigned, taxpayers of the County of Gaston, in consideration of the removal of the County seat of Gaston County from Dallas to Gastonia within the time specified in Chapter 229 of the Public Laws of North Carolina for 1897, do guarantee that if the result of the election to be held on the Sector election to be neid on the 3rd of August, 1897, pursuant to the above mentioned Act of Assembly, shall be "for removal", the above amount of \$15.000 donated by the Town of Gas-tonia will be forthcoming and paid to the County Commissioners of Gastou County in time to be used in the erection of the said Court House and

Jail according to the requirements of the above mentioned Act of Assembly. Witness our hands and scale this the 6th day of July, 1867. W. Hagan, (Seal) | R. P. Rankin,



The above instrument was on Tues day, the 13th instant, through Mr. A. (i. Mangum, attorney, formally tentered the board of county commissioners in their official capacity as trusteen of the county. Mr. Miles Hoffman representing the opposition, thought it was a sly scheme for using the board's influence in favor of removal, and argued that as the paper was binding as it was, there was no need of its acceptance by the board. Mr. Puett, chairman, also regarded the instrument as binding upon the signers and that any formal acceptance of it, there fore, by the board was unnecessary. In this view of it Capt. Patrick and Mr. White also coincided and the paper was returned to Mr. Mangum

without action. If it's taxes you are straid of, you want to vote for removal. Under no | mud at her credit if she asks the privicondition but removal does Gastonia lege of building a court-house with her agree to pay \$15,000 of the expense for your public buildings.

OTHER GUARANTORS.

Thirty-one Colored People Add Their Names and Worth to the Bond Gunr-

We, the undersigned colored men and tax-payers in Gestonia, do hereby add our names and worth to the 56 names already published, guaranteeing the payment of Gastonia's Bonds should the election be carried for removal of Court-house from Dallas to Gastonia.

Witness our hands and Seals this 12th day of July, 1897.

WHAT BLEE?

Gastonia's tender to the county commissioners of the paper signed by 56 of her citizens guaranteeing the availability of her donation when called for was to make trebly sure every assurance that she intended to keep faith with the people in the court-house proposition. The commissioners regarded it as sufficient without their formal acceptance.

Gastonia voted her bonds in good faith, her citizens have guaranteed every dollar of the donation in good faith and have tendered to the people's trustees their written bond of guaranty.

By so doing, Gastonia has exhausted the seventy times seven of fairness. What else is wanted?

MOVE THE COURT-HOUSE.

And Save \$15,000 by Meving 14 Now.

We see some discussion in your paper for and against the removal of the court-house to Gastonia, N. C. The people of this section with few exceptious are all in favor of removal. It seems that the leading argument at present against remoyal is that a very burdensome tax will have to be levied. We do not believe anyone who will just think for a moment will stay away from the election on account of the tax argument. Suppose the election to move the court-house does not carry this time. It will be only a question of a short time until we will necessarily have to build new public buildings or have the shabblest in the state, and surely old Gaston does not want to be left entirely in the rear in the way of public buildings. Of course when it is about to be built anew Gastonia is given up as the location, and then the people of Gastonia (seeing they will get it anyhow) will probably refuse to denate anything, it being button nature to get all you can for the least money. It seems to us that instead of being an election to increase the taxes the surrounding county \$15,000 at

best in several yours. Farmers are very busy trying to conquer Gen. Green, and laying by their corn crops. A SCHECKIRED.

anew at Dallas ?

Gastonia township pays more than one-fourth (nearly one-third) of the total taxes of Gaston county. Of this almost absolutely nothing has come back to her in the way of public improvements of any kind. Yet there are people who kick her and throw own money and giving it to the

local taxation.

propriated \$50,000 out of the General Fund to be apportioned among the townships voting in favor of local taxation. If a townships votes a tax of 10 cents on \$100 worth of property and 30 cents on the poll and thus raises \$500 in addition to the usual school fund, the State will add \$500 more, making the extra amount added to the School Fund in the township \$1,000. If the township raises \$300, the State will give \$300. If it raises over 8500, the State will add \$500.

Any township that votes for local taxation will, therefore, be sure to have first-class public schools.

Col. J. S. Carr of Durham has

schools can be obtained cheaper than any other way.

J. W. BAILEY, HUGH MORSON, L. D. HOWELL, C. H. MEBANE, D. H. HILL, Committee,

N. B. Those desiring literature for information or to distribute, send to J. W. Bailey, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.

POPULAR EDUCATION. Why it Has Been a Pailure in North

Carolina

By Supt. Logan D. Howell, Relities.

In considering the results of popular education in North Carolina, we must compare this State with all others in compare this State with all others in the Union. One of the results of education is wealth. Judged by this standard, education in North Carolina has lamentably failed. For with the exceptions of South Carolina and Mississippi there is less wealth per capita in North Carolina than anywhere else in this Union. But South Carolina and Mississippi have over half their population black. North Carolina one-third only.

ILLITERACY IN MORTH CAROLINA. But the first object of education is standard our popular education has been an ignominious failure. In fact there is no such thing as popular education here. For the people are not educated. More than a third of those there is no such thing as popular educated. More than a third of those over ten years of ago cannot road or write. Our condition is worse than that of any other State or territory except six, namely: Louisana, South Carolina, New Mexico, Alabama Mississippi and Gaorsia. cept six, namely: Louisana, South Carolina, New Mexico, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. But all these states except New Mexico have a larger per cent of negro population than North Carolina, Virginia and Florida also have a larger per cont of negro population than North Carolina, yet their illiteracy is less than ours.

OTHER STATES ARE EDUCATING FAS

TER THAN WE. The facts are unpleasant to admit, but the most humiliating is this, that four State was nearor being the most illiterate in 1800 than it had been in 1870. It is true the whole amount of illiteracy was somewhat reduced. But we have been more laggard than other Southern States. Florida which other Southern States. Florida which has nearly half its poplation black has gone by us, so that whereas in 1870 we ranked 8th in illiteracy, in 1890 we ranked 7th. At this rate it is only a question of time when North Carolina, se other States having educated their children, will be the homo of the most illiterate people in the American Union. Shall we let this come to

ILLITERATE WHITE PROPER.

Already It is the home of the most States except in the territory of New Mexico. Our State ranks worse in illiteracy whom we compare the white people of the different States than when we count the negroes. This the surrounding county \$15,000 at than the negroes. It does mean that some near future time. Wonder if the white people of North Carolius Dallas would give \$15,000 to build use the most ignorant of all the white anew at Dallas? Orops are fine in this section considering the late spring. Wheat crop than the negroes of several other

WE HANK LOWEST OF ALL EXCEPT NEW MEXICO.

About one white person out of every four in North Carolina cannot read; to be exact, the lilituracy is twenty-three per cent. The enermity of this appears when we consider other States. Massachusetts and No



MINGO COUNTY JALL, WILLIAMSON, W. VA.

Built by C. F. Mays, Contractor, for \$10,000, after designs by Frank P. Milburn. A jail like the above could, very probably, be built in Gastonia for \$8,000 or less. Who wants any finer jail than that? Why, it's just good enough and fine chough to put the president in.

Col. J. S. Carr of Durham has promised to give \$500 to the school fund of the county that votes the largest per cent of its voters for local taxation. Let all strive to get this bounty.

Remember the day, August 10. Be at the voting place and bring your neighbors. To stay away will be equal to voting against this I lan to get good schools for only a small expense. The The tax of ten cents on the \$100 is only one dollar on a thousand. Surely every citizen will see that thus the best schools can be obtained cheaper than any other way.

SHORTEST SCHOOL TERM OF ALL.

The cause of this large per cent of The cause of this large per cent or illiteracy is seen when we compare the school terms of other States with North Carolina's. The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1894 and 1895, gives the average length of terms of the public schools of the United States, one hundred and forty one days or over seven schools of the United States, one hundred and forty-one days or over seven months. North Carolina's is the shortest term of all, sixty-three days. For twenty years we have been struggling in vain to teach four months in the year. All the other States except South Carolina, Alabama and Oklahama, have more than a four months' term. The school terms in New Jersey, Bhode Island, Massachusetts, Maryland, District of Columbia and Connecticut are three times as long as Maryland, District of Columbia and Connecticut are three times as long as ours. There are thirteen States that have an eight months' term or longer, twenty-four States that have a seven months' term or longer, thirty-one States that have a bix mouths' term or longer, this includes Virginia, Arkansas and Kentucky; there are forty-one States (all but eight) that have five months' term or longer, this includes Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, West Virginia, Texas and Florida.

ATTENDANCE AT OUR SCHOOLS

VALUE.

The distressing fact is, that little education as our schools have been giv ing it is becoming less and less by year. The attendance at the schools last year was less by 4,464 than it had been eight years ago. In 1895 sixtyone per cent of the white school population was enrolled. The next year the enrollment fell to fifty-six per cent. The falling off in the colored schools were were greater for fifty schools were even greater: from fifty cent the next year. The total enrollment fell in one year from 873,503 in 1893 to 348,616 in 1896, a loss of nearly

WHAT OUR SCHOOLS ARE DOING. Nearly half the school population did not go inside of a school but year But what was done by the other half Little more than learn the A. D. Ca. Not half the children studied arithmemetle. The average white teacher in North Carolina curolls during the three months she teaches, forty-one children. But their attendance is irregular, and if we should visit be not, on an average day, we should that twenty-sight pupils present, only thirteen of these far enough advanced to study arithmetic, only seven going raphy, four in grammar, and two in United States history.

COST OF EDUCATION.

Let us see what it costs to educate children in the different States. The average for the United States is \$18.38 a year for such child. We spend upon each child only \$3.40 a year. This is less than any other State except South Carolina which apends \$3.20. The wealth of Massachusetts is the imes as great as North Carolina's, but Massachusetts spends for each child at school about ten times as much as we (\$33.98). Seven Monthern States spend for the education of their children twice as much as we do: Now Mexico, Floride, Louistana, Oktabo ma, Virginia, Texas and Arkansas.

ARE WE THE POOR TO EDUCATE! other States. Massionasetts and Nebraska have less than one per cent of liliteracy among their native white population. There are seventeen States with less than two per cent. States with less than two per cent. Schools in proportion to our means as causing the District of Columbia and excluding the Indian Territory and Alaska there are forty-sine States and territories. There are thirty-seven of the examined into, and ulser only these that have only half as much the wish is father to the belief that our common wealth is setting as others. littleracy among their putive white our commonwealth is setting as others our

Our position among the sisterhood of States is then this: in per cent of illiteracy of the whole population, seventh; in per cent of illiteracy of the native white people, second; in length of solool term, forty sinth; in amount expended for each pupil, forty-eighth; in amount of tax in proportion to wealth, forty-third; in salaries paid teachers, forty-night.

ARE WE TAXED TOO HEAVILY?

There can be only one excase for such a condition—enormous taxes for other things. But taxes in North Carolina are not enormous. They are less than any where elso in the Union, except in Novada and Idaho. The tax rate for all purposes in North Carolina is only something over half the average for the United States.

LET THESE FACTS ABOUSE US TO

AUTION. There is no pleasure in making public such humiliating facts about our state—except for the hope that they may arouse to ection. For these conditions exist, and North Carolins must face them. Shutting our eyes to them will not remove them; denying them will not change them. But having the cause of our failure, we ought to know how to make our public schools a success. lle sulipola a success.

STATES.

Very hearly all the school tax in North Carolina is imposed by the Legislature, less than twenty communities appelementing this by self-imposed local tax. Here again we are behind in educational progress. Twa-thirds of the rebool funds in the United States are raised by local taxes. Thirteen States, including Massachusetts, have no State taxes. All their school taxes are local. As a rule that States that taxe the best strong non-with him. rais the States that have the best schools support them mainly by local

OUR LANGE GENERAL SCHOOL TAX This is our need now in North Caroline. Our State tax is already one of the largest, only six other States hav-lug. A heavier one. But when we come to count the local taxes and the general tax North Carolina drops to

AR'AL TAXATION IN AGRICULTURAL

STATES. There are objections that local taxation may suit Maine, but it will not suit our condition as an agricultural people. We here men saying that good schools cament be maintained among a population so scattered as ours. Local taxation is not peculiar to the Nurth or to cities. Kanaas and Nobraska are great farming State and sottled only about half as thickly as North Carolina. Kanaas lass no State tax, and Nebraska only three-tenths of a cent, but by local taxes Konsas keeps its schools open six months and Nebraska seven. Acknows is not as densely settled as North Carolina. Its tax rate for schools is two-and-ahalf times as great as ours, and two thirds of it comes from local taxes Arkunsas' school term is nearly twice

as long as ours. None of the following States are so thickly sattled as North Carolina and they raise all, or nearly all, their school funds by local taxes, and all have an average school term of from five to eight months: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wrening Wisconelo, Minnesota, Florida, Louis

Compared with other States south und west North Carolina to well pro-mated. Sourcity of population can-not excuse our linter ste constitute. THE NEEDS IN NO EXCUSE.

Nor can we plead the negro as an exonce. Seven States (South Carolina, Aisolastica, London, Georgia, Florida, Cheorgia, Florida, Vitalula, Alabama have a larger start of negro population than Sorth Carolina, and they all have a larger school term than ours and all out Atabeing them then ours and all out Ala-being have a heavier school tax, therepe has 200,000 means negroes them North Carolina and a sensel term ten weeks longer. Virginia has 70,000 in our negroes then North Carolina and a school term twise as long and a school tax nearly twice as great as THE EXAMPLE OF MISSISSIPPL

Mississippi is a poorer fitate the North Carolina. Its per ample wealt is 80.00 less. Over half the committee of that fatte is black; in Morth Carolina about one-third. Mississippi alian fewer towns than Morth Carolina and less persons to the square millina spile of these facts Mississippi offer its children a five-months consolitate Morth Carolina a three-months farm Morth Carolina a three-months farm Mississippi does this by paying mone for it. Its school tax is more that twice as heavy as Borth Carolina. As a result there is not half as more lifteracy among its white poplation a we have. we have.

WHEELBARROW, POLES, AND PRE

Nome Attractions of Siver Se the 20th-To tive Pie Resing Co And a Greaned Pole Confesi-Pigs for Prince-Rope, Mahan

le There. To the Editor of The Ganotici

To the Editor of The Gasette:

Please say in your paper that in addition to our program as published we will have a wheel-harrow contest, and offer a inc black Fiscer pig to the successful person—that is the one who, idiuded-folded, gets nearest to a stake. Judges: Col. D. A. Lowe, Lowesville; Robert Armstrong, Min. Island; H. M. Jones, River Send.

We will also have a greased pole and the one who climbs to the top will get a fine black Resex pig. Judges: Bobert Iceman, Wm. Korrin, Lock Shelton, all of Min. Island.

In the phe-eating contest, to the one who eats a pie the quickest we will give a fine Essex pig and to the second best a cash prize will be awarded. Judges: W. F. Marshell, Gastonia, W. T. Jordau, Min. Island; Hon. J. F. Holuburdt, Reinhardt's.

The magistrates that are appointed to be sere and bave offices on the ground are Messys. G. W. Bowman, Cleero Harris, R. E. Linsberger, E. L. Stronp.

strong mon with him.
ROOT. L. ABENETRY, For Com.
Mtv. Island, July 13.

War Between Doctors and New

The Southern Illinois Press Association has adopted a rule requiring newspapers to omit the title of "Dr." in referring to medical men, reducing the disciples of Esculapius to pinin "Mr." This step was taken to discipline the Southern Medical Association for expeding from its membership two advertising physicians. In Ohio strained relations exist between the medical fraternity and the newspaper men, because of the activity of the former in their efforts to control measurations for the Legislature in both parties, with the hope of passing a bill probliding the sale of proprietary medicines. The Ohio editors threaten, in case the doctors are successful, to mention the attending physician in the published announcement of each death. The moner medical men wake to the fact that their code of athics has no place in this age of advertising, the latter is will be for both doctors and newspaper men.

The Judge's New Rulin

Concord Times. Judge Ewart's ruling that after tales jurors should not be after tales jurous should not be take from parties sitting in the court ross or about the nourt house, lest that the shoriff should sammon people from the streets mad places of business, and the sac defoudants or prosecuting witnesses should be placed on the jury, "cough to result in gotting better juries as having letter verdicts.