THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT RALEIGH, N. C.

TERMS OF SUBCRIPTION: One year, Six months.

Address all communications to "THE TIMES,"

VOL. I.

Raleigh Post Office.

JOHN NICHOLS, Postmaster. Note Changes in Arrival and Departure

of Mails. Office hours: 7:30 a. m. to 6:45 p. Sundays, 2:30 to 3:30,
Money Order Office: 8 a. m. to 5

p. m. Registered Letter Office: 8 a. m. to She has studied human nature;

Registered Letter Office: 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The front doors of the Post Office remain open day and night.

SCHEDULE OF MAILS.

Northern—Through—Fast freight—
R. & G. R. R. —Arrive, 8:20 a. m.

Norfolk—(Special)—Fast freights—

But a widow all the while.

Northern—Through—Fast freight—
R. & G. R. R.—Arrive, 8:20 a. m.
Norfolk—(Special)—Fast freight=
R. & G. R. R.—Arrive, 8:20 a. m.

Norfolk—(Special)—Fast freight—R. & G. R. R.—Arrive, 8:20 a. m. Close, 7 p. m.

Northern—Through and Way—Regular mail—R. & G. R. R. F.—Arrive, 8 p. m. Close, 8 at a. g. a system of the state of the st Store—Arrive 7 p.
Store—Arrive 7 p.
Friday. Close 9 p. m. Sunday
Thursday.
Collection from letter boxes twice
Collection from letter boxes twice
at 6 a. m. and 12 m.

daily, at 6 a. m. and 12 m.
Registered mail closes half an hour
before closing the regular mails.
The Post Office Department desires

The Post Office Department desires that every letter or parcel deposited for registration shall have on the outside thereof the name and full address of the sender, preceded by the word "from." No letter or parcel will be registered unless this request be complied with.

Box holders are requested not to entrust their keys to children or other irresponsible parties. Much annoyance and inconvenience might be avoided by a strict compliance with this rule.

The making and use of keys to letter boxes is a violation of law. Extra keys will be furnished on application at the

*This mail makes close connection

at Humlet with trains on the C. C. Road for Wilmington and Charlotte.

Our Governments.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, President of the United States.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New York, Secretary of State.
Charles J. Folger, of New York,
Secretary of the Treasury.
H. M. Teller, of Colorado, Secre-

tary of the Interior.
Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois,
Secretary of War.
Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hamp

shire, Secretary of the Navy.
Timothy O, Howe, of Wisconsin. Postmaster General.

vania, Attorney General

THE JUDICIARY. SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Chief Justice. Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa,

John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, Stephen J. Field, of California, Wm. B. Woods, of Georgia, Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, Samuel Blatchford, of New York, Associate Justices.

OUR STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Thomas J. Jarvis, of Pitt, Gov-

James L. Robinson, of Macon, Lieutenant Governor. entenant Governor. with the proper administration of W. L. Saunders, of New Hanover, this law, through the Commissioner Secretary of State

Treasurer. Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief proving, to make all proper rules and

Hal. M. Worth, of Randolph, law into effect.

The sixth and last section is simply

Hal. M. Worth, G. Talacata.

Teller.

W. P. Roberts, of Gates, Auditor.
Thomas S. Kenan, of Wilson, Attorney General.
John C. Scarborough, of Johnston,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Johnstone Jones, of Burke, Adju-

J. McLeod Turner, Keeper of the plated is one of great importance on secount not only of the amount in Sherwood Haywood, of Wake, volved, but also of what is expected Capitol.

State Librarian.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, oegned it is easily understood and readily comprehended; in a word, it hief Justice.
Thomas Ruffin, Thomas S. Ashe, several States and Territories, to be

W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk.
R. H. Bradley, of Wake, Marshal. the revenue derived from the tax on

TIMES

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 10, 1882.

The Young Widow.

Year.

She is modest, but not bashful,
Free and easy, but not bold;
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young and not too old;
Half inviting, half repulsing,
Now advancing, and now shy—
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

Are you sad? How very serious
Will her handsome face become!
Are you angry? She is wretched.
Lonelyoutindless, touched, downly.
Are you mirchial? How her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out!
She can lure and catch and play you
As the angler does the trout.

You old bachelors of forty
Who have grown so bold and wise,
Young Americans of twenty,
With the love looks in their eyes,
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who could win and fool you all.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. LOGAN.

OF ILLINOIS, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE RILL "TO APPROPRIATE AND EXPEND THE ENTIRE INCOME DE RIVED FROM THE INTERNAL REVE-NUE TAXES ON THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF DISTILLED SPIRITS FOR THE EDUCATION OF ALL THE CHIL-DREN LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES." The bill coming up in the Senate on its second reading, Mr. Logan

said: this bill contemplates the diversion of a large amount of the government revenues into a new channel, and is, on this account at least an integral of the seven years of \$66,758,338.59.

If the bill now before the Senate becomes a law it will have the first the second of the seven years of \$66,758,338.59. revenues into a new channel, and is, on this account at least, an important one, deserving the careful consideration of Congress, it is my intention to discuss it thoroughly, and, if possible, to present to the Senate valid reasons why it should become a law. Let us, therefore, first examine the bill carefully in order that we may understand clearly its provisions. These are simple and, so far as the wording is concerned, easily understood. The first section provides that from and after the passage of the eact the entire income derived from the internal revenue taxes on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits remain substantially the children living in the United States.

The second section provides of the must revenue, to be expended by them in educating the country, provided the tax on and production of distilled spirits remain substantially the came us at present.

The reason for distributing this fund to the States and Territories, and having them expend it in educating the children, are doubtless apparent to every one. In most, if not all, of these there are already syspended for the education of all the children living in the United States.

The second section provides of them by the State.

2. That the normal schools are and the country, provided the must such should be librated to the tax on and production of distributing this fund to the States and Territories, as heretofore remarked, of distributing the effect, as heretofore remarked, of distributing the specific ming intelligently, efficiently, and in good faith the work expected of them by the State.

2. That the normal schools are and the country, provided the tax on and production of distributing the same as present.

The reason for distributing the remains substantially the tax on and production of distributing this fund to the States and Territories, as the country, provided the tax on and production of distributing the remains substantially the tax on and production of distributing the remains substantially the carefully and unwaveringly office.

These are simple and, so far as the wording is concerned, easily understood. The first section provides that the General Delivery.

The second section provides for the method of distributing the revenue, as follows: That the money so received shall be distributed to the several States and Territories accord ing to the population as shown by the census of 1880, and each suc ceeding census, for the purpose of being duly applied by such States and Territories solely to the purposes of education, as in this bill provided for.

The third section defines and ex

The third section defines and explains what is to be understood by the term education as used in the first section, thus: That the education hereby contemplated shall into hereby distributing the fund to the States and Territories, and allowing them to appointed schooland instructor in any profession or art it is absolutely necessary that the presented therefore seeks to avoid this very serious objection struction as the bedometry

the total population as given by the sion. census returns as the guide in making the distribution, instead of the number of children of a prescribed age, trial and mechanic arts. I confess nance of normal schools, teachers institutes, and instruction in the in dustrial and mechanical arts. Section four provides for the ne be taken by the sev eral States and Territories in orde that they may be entitled to the benefit of this act, as follows: That

any State or Territory before receive ng the benefits of this act, shall be required by local enactment, to make obligatory upon all children (of such State or Territory) between the age of seven and twelve years, school at endance for at least six months in each year. Section five designates the depart-

ment and officers charged with the administration of the law and the establishing of the rules and regulations necessary, &c., thus: That the Secretary of the Interior is charged ocretary of State

John M. Worth, of Randolph, are authorized and directed, the L2.67, and in some cases even as Commissioner of Education, page 133. high as 15.72, while in the latter it President of the United States apregulations necessary to carrying this

used only and exclusively for the education of all the children thereof,

one, and although the object contem at least six months in the year. As Education, page 132.) it will be necessary for some competo be accomplished thereby and the great vital subject it touches—the tent authority of the general govintellectual advancement of our peo-ple—yet so far as the latter is con-

inis fact will be found the chief of pection in the minds of those who, without a thorough examination of the question in all its bearings, may be inclined to oppose the bill. I am this point; still a few words in reference to them may not be amiss.

As a solidated that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything on this point; still a few words in reference to them may not be amiss.

As a solidated that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything on this point; still a few words in reference to them may not be amiss.

will be a kind of primal facts objection in the minds of many that must be overcome with strong and cogent reasons.

Having briefly stated the provisions of the bill as they appear on its face, let us examine them more carefully by tracing out in detail their operations and probable effect, after which we will be better able to disparator whole by the States and which we will be better able to dis-cusss their expediency.

The amount of revenue received sition to these schools which has The amount of revenue received from the taxes on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits for each fiscal year from 1875 to the end of 1880, during which time the rate has shown in this transport of the commissioner of Education for table, taken from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year 1881. Receipts from Distilled Spirits, 1881.

Venr. Receipts.

1870, and that the increase in 1879

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Receipts.

the following conclusions:

1. That the normal schools are performing intelligently, efficiently, and in good faith the work expected

by the State, and also the appliances and corps of officers necessary to do the work. For the general government to attempt to inaugurate and operate a national system of education would, as a matter of course, not only entail upon the people an unnecessary expense, but would bring the national and State authorities into constant conflict. In other words, it is impossible to carry on in the same territory two distinct and different systems of public schools for the same children.

was on account of the greater accuracy of this enumeration. Another teason is that it is the only reliable those who have advocated and supenumeration that is made under Fed parted them, but this has arisen chiefly from three causes: first, the oral authority.

If an exact or thoroughly reliable want of properly prepared and experienced teachers; second, the summeration of the children between perienced teachers; second, the obtained year by year, this would be a preferable guide in the distribution against "scientific farming." That tion, as it would give a slightly larger it is possible by properly conducted proportion to the rural districts and institutions of this kind to render the sections most needing such assist instruction in the various agricul ance. For example, it has been found in enumerating the children in France between the ages of six and thirteen, that the proportion in the rural districts (communes of less than two thousand inhabitants.) In the former turns when the six of the si the average number out of every ture, each of which has its farms, hundred inhabitants was found to be gardens, &c., attached. Report of Report of

high as 15.72, while in the latter it was only 11.53. I presume this would also be found true to a certain extent in this country if we had son.

The data necessary for the comparison.

The data necessary for the compariture, and six schools of forestry
Even in Finland, which is ever as The bill further requires that a sociated in our minds with the lands State or Territory, in order to be entitled to the benefits of its provis higher and lower grades of agriculions, must inaugurate and keep in tural institutions; and even schools existence an organized public school for instruction in the manufacture of system, open to all children thereof butter and cheese, one of the chief of the prescribed age, and must also industries of the country, are main-provide for the enforced attendance tained. (Report of Commissioner of

the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits, amounting in the aggregate, under the present rate of taxation, to about sixty millions of dollars annually.*

The proposition thus to divert from its usual course such a large portion of our revenue when first presented, I admit, is somewhat startling; and it is for this very reason I desire that in the opening of my remarks it may be brought in its full force to the consideration of every Senater present, for I am fully aware that in this fact will be found the chief objection in the minds of those who, without a thorough examination of the question in all its bearings, may be inclined to oppose the bill. I am dred and forty one millions, which still fails short of the sum estimated some twenty-four millions. But as the enrollment will never equal the total school population, and as a large portion will have accomplished their course before reaching twentyone years of age, the joint amount of these two funds will about meet the eal want for some years to come.

Or, suppose, we form an estimate in another way, thus. The entire school population as given by the Commissioner in the table presented (including that of the Territories as (including that of the Ferritories as reported in 1879) is 15,307,109. Allowing thirty scholars to a teacher, this gives 510,236 teachers. Averaging the salary at \$40 per month, (which is three dollars less than the average in Maryland, and two dollars less than in New York) and allowing less than in New York,) and allowing six months' school in the year, we obtain \$122,256,640 as the amoun required for teachers' wages. to this twenty per cent, about the average ratio of miscellaneous expenses as shown by the Commis sioner's report, and we have a total in round numbers of \$147,000,000. heoretically the two funds would be added together, making the whole amount to be expended one hundred and forty one million dollars, but in practice the result would in all proba-positive be somewhat different.

The States which are already taxing themselves heavily for school purposes would be very likely to lessen somewhat the burdens already imposed upon their citizens, and yet, at the same time, with the amount received augment their school fund and increase the amount and efficiency of the instruction. In these States the tendency would be to elevate their educational standard. The States which have hitherto been too weak and feeble to furnish funds sufficient to establish a thorough system of public schools, rather than less the large fund thus granted, would at once enter upon this too

ong delayed work in good earnest.
Take for example Alabama, the first on the alphabetic list, where less than one-half of the children are

of this bill if it should become a law, but this will suffice as an explanation. I will therefore turn to the discussion of the propriety and expediency of its passage at this time. But before doing so allow me to remark that I am not so wedded to the particular form in which it now presented that I am unwilling accept any amendment thought advisable that does not defeat the Although I have, in the previous

part of my argument, given an esti-mate of what would be the theoretical mount of funds with the addition granted by this bill, if it should have intimated, we could not expect that this would be the practical result. In the States where the people already taxing themselves somewhat heavily for the purpose of educating their children, and where they also ready have in operation well organized and thorough school systems, the funds received from the General Government would be accepted as a means of relieving them somewhat respect. The result would probably be that such States would lessen their taxes for school purposes, not to the full amount of what would be received, but to a large per cent. thereof. In Illinois, for example, where the school income for 1880 was \$7,836,952, and whose proportion of the funds granted by this bill would be about \$3,700,000, it is more than probable that the \$1,000,- in its most advanced form over the and sale of this evil agent, aking the data I have presented 000 State taxes for this purpose whole country. ernment to decide whether or not a and the population as shown by the would, for some years at least, be State or Territory is entitled to the census returns, let us now try and omitted, and that a large number of action of the General Government

NO. 1 words, instead of the States an Perritories adding the entire fund t the eighty-one millions already ex pended, and thus increasing th smount to one hundred and forts amount to one hundred and forty, one millions the great probability in fact we may say the certain result, would be that the larger portion, for a number of years to come, would be used as a means of relieving them-selves of their present burden.

Logaris Spices

That there would be some increase probably to the amount of twelve or ifteen millions, is certain from this fact: All the States receiving from this fund more than is now expended by them for this purpose, would of necessity increase their expenditure to the amount of this excess, even should they do away entirely with taxes for school purposes.

with an assessed value of but little sixty millions of its funds would necessivate the raising of this amount by imports or otherwise. But would this increase the taxes on the people of the Uniced States to this amount? By no means; the only addition would be the amount of increase in Georgia, another of the original

The tax paid by the people under the operation of a revenue tariff is set as little as any other imposed upon them, while on the other hand, that for school purposes, where they are adequate for the education of the children, bears heavier on the rural districts than any other, amounting in some cases to 3 and 4 per cent. on the assessed value of their taxable property.

for me to enter into details to prove

be derived from this bill is that it ordinary intelligence. will meet, in a more complete manner than by any other method that could be devised, the very want that gave the States and Territories all of but no more than the funds received no more than the funds received to the states and at once every

support. (Westminster Review, 1853, the ones who would protest against Much more might be added in p. 499.) Thus was the first seed such a change. It would be a congression and effect sown that has developed into the

But this primary plan only em- and education on the other braced communities, so that while some were advancing others were propriating this particular fund to making but little progress; it was this object we make it the interest of making but little progress; it was not lifting up the whole mass.

new era dawned in this respect. At this time, the public mind becoming of spirits to the present extent, but aware of the alarming amount of voted to school purposes, yet, as I such marvelous changes in many of what class and in what sections do have intimated, we could not expect our States. But the rapid advance we find the great body of the workers in the means of intercourse and in-tercommunication has effected such and Territories are brought into more intimate relation with each the larger States were half a century

to the nation as a whole. As it was thus found necessary to provide a system of education applying alike to the whole population of a State, so on this argument, for it is fallacions.

That this can only be done by some benefit of the bill, this is left to the Secretary of the Interior and Comnissioner of Education, subject to the approval of the President.

These provisions, as will be admitted, I presume, by all, are necessary, in order that the funds so disawry, in order that the funds so disawry is considered by all the district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws the law for building school houses is bearing somewhat heavily, would avail themselves of this fund as a district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws the law for building school houses is bearing somewhat heavily, would avail themselves of this fund as a district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any care. Laws district finding their funds considerably increased, especially where the subject with any c

THE TIMES.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Times at the usual local rates. Special contracts made for long advertisements. As a very large edition of the paper will be pubished during the campaign, it offers extra in-

aw will, as I believe, do so. While may have but little effect in in reasing activity in this direction in those States already in the front rank in educational progress, it will undoubtedly have the effect of bringing rapidly forward those which are lagging behind in this great work. Who can estimate the beneficial change that will be made in the educational status in Alabama in the course of fifteen or twenty years by devoting a million and a half of dol-lars to this purpose where now but \$375,000 are expended; or that of North Carolina with one and threequarter millions where now but \$352,000 are expended? The folly of waiting with the hope that time will induce or enable these States to put forth the energy necessary to * * * * give a proper education to their Assuming, in order to place this children is illustrated by the one last question in its most unfavorable mentioned. One of the original thirteen, yet in 1880, with property of an assessed value of \$143,000,000, its expenditure for school purposes light, that the revenue now derived by the United States from all sources does not exceed that which is necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, the withdrawal of this with an assessed value of but little would be the amount of increase in the school expenditure of which I thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000, expended but is not all that can be said in tavor of it, even under the most unfavorable view that can possibly be presented.

The tax paid by the people under the operation of a revenue tariff is selt as little as any other imposed the self-under the operation of the reasons why these States show such a backward of the reasons why the self-under the operation of the reasons why the self-under the operation of the reasons why the self-under the operation of the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000, expended but is the true of the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000, expended but is the true of the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with an assessed value in 1880 of \$229,000,000,000, expended but is a subject to the original thirteen, with a subject to the original thirteen, with a subject to the original thirteen, with a subject to the original

property.

The effect of this bill, even on the supposition with which I am now proceeding, would be to distribute our children will, I am satisfied, soon this amount of tax in such a manner convince any one that it is of such that it would be felt in a far less degree than at present. Nor could those who are engaged in the manufetture and sale of distilled spirits find in this arrangement any just cause for complaint, as it would not add one cent to the tax already imposed upon them. posed upon them.

It would require too much time curse, the money arising from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating the correctness of these assertions, but I feel assured this will be conceeded by every Senator.

But the chief advantage that will to the Senate but to any person of

less than one-half of the children are enrolled in the public schools, and the amount expended on each scholar is 1880 was but \$2.09; her share of the proposed distribution would be a little over \$1,110,000, or about three times the amout she now expends on little over \$1,110,000, or about three times the amout she now expends on little over \$1,110,000, or about three times the amout she now expends on little over \$1,110,000, or about three times the amout she now expends on little over \$1,110,000, or about three times the amout she now expends on little common school system.

The inability of some parents, the neglect of others, and the unwilling-distribution distribution distribution distribution distribution and every teacher in the entire nation becomes interested in keeping this common school system.

The inability of some parents, the neglect of others, and the unwilling-distribution distribution distribution and every teacher in the entire nation becomes interested in keeping this common school system.

The inability of some parents, the neglect of others, and the unwilling-distribution would be a devised, the very want that gave rise to the common school system.

The inability of some parents, the neglect of others, and the unwilling-distribution distribution distribution and every teacher in the funds received from this tax, and at once every school distribution distribution and every teacher in the entire said Territories and Territories and the funds received from this tax, and at once every school distribution distribution and every teacher in the funds received from this tax, and at once every school distribution and every teacher in the funds received from this tax, and at once every school distribution and every teacher in the funds received from this tax, and at once every school distribution and every teacher in the funds received from this tax, and at once every school distribution and every teacher in the funds received from this tax, and at once every school distribution and every teacher in times the amout see now expends on public instruction. Georgia's proportion would be \$1,800,000, or about four times the amount she expended in 1880.

Can we doubt for a moment that such a large addition as this would five years old, and yet in her swaden enough age these. States, which are diling clothes resolved that "containing the support the schools and the support the schools are supported to the support the schools are supported to the support the schools are supported to the support th magnificent system of education in and enlightenment and principle on our country that is the admiration the other, a battle waged for illit-But it may be argued that by ap-

> the free schools of the whole country. It was not until about 1835 that a and all its advocates and supporters, to increase it. Such an argument illiterarcy in the States, a movement was begun, in which I believe Horace its face, but when we look a little has, I admit, some apparent truth on Mann was the leading spirit to below the surface, or rather to the remedy the evil. This resulted in practical effect, we shall find it to be the adoption of the present common a specious one that will not bear the school system, which has wrought test of critical examination. In we find the great body of the workers in the temperance cause? In the educated, and in those sections where vast changes in our social relations schools are most encouraged and that the people of the several States fostered. Give me the money necesand Territories are brought into more intimate relation with each other than the different sections of where the greatest amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed, and in time I will raise up of their children them somewhat burden in this effect of illiteracy in parts of a State would probably ses would lessen Commonwealth is now true in regard their own expense if thereby the meet the demands of the age to provide means for extending this system in its most advanced form

Nations are counted great and remembered chiefly for two things, wisdom and power. The former the property of the few; the latter the The former th property of the many though wielded by the few. The ancients aimed to confine knowledge to a select class, and to make it, so far as possible, an (Continued on 4th page.)