COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE ON SCHOOLS IN RALEIGH

Superintendent Moses Recommends an Amendment to Charter of the City.

AN ANCIENT OFFICIAL REPORT THAT'S NEW

CONDITION OF THE CITY'S FINANCES JUST ONE YEAR AGO.

WAS DELAYED BY HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES

A Bad System of Making City Reports That Ought to be Changed. Health Office Sale Recommends Purchase of a Farm For a Dumping Ground For Garbage.

A bit of rather interesting ancient history came from the Christian Advocate press yesterday morning.

It is entitled, "Annual Report of the Mayor and Officers of the City of Raleigh for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1899."

This report should have been issued a year ago, and certainly not later than last May.

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends with the month of February. One month after that ought to be sufficient for closing up financial statements, completing reports and having them in the hands of the printer. There is no reason for the document being delayed till September, for the school report. The schools belong to the township and not to the city and the report of their conduct and condition should be a separate document.

And if the hospital authorities neglect to furnish their report, as was the case with the present document, why such reports as are in hand should be printed on time and the responsibility for the missing ones placed where it properly belongs.

But the report now before us, belated as it is, gives some interesting information. In course of his official letter, Mayor Powell says, touching municipal ownership:

"The board of aldermen should take into consideration the purchase of the waterworks by the city, and if a satisfactory price can be obtained, we should ask the next Legislature to pass an act authorizing the issue of bonds to pay the purchase price."

"Our street lights are one hundred gas lamps, supplied by the Raleigh Gas Company. These burn regularly and are satisfactory. The electric lights are supplied by the Raleigh Electric Company and have been very uncertain and correspondingly unsatisfactory. The Electric Company has however, lately put in new and expensive machinery and we hope that this trouble will soon be over. Incandescent lights from both companies do well."

CITY CLERK'S REPORT.

The report of the city clerk shows receipts for the year, (March 1, 1898 to March 1, 1899, $81,848.05. Expenditures (exclusive of streets), $60,968.40. Expenditures on the streets, $45,249.20.

Indebtedness of the city $289,443.92.

This indebtedness is given as follows:

Six per cent. Funded Debt bonds, due July 1, 1907	$41 500 00
Five per cent. Consolidated Debt bonds, due July 1, 1919	67 500 00
Five per cent. Street Improvement bonds, due July 1, 1929	25 000 00
Five per cent. Public Improvement bonds, due July 1, 1929	75 000 00
Five per cent. Street and Improvement bonds, due October 1, 1927	50 000 00
Five per cent. Current Expense bonds, due May, 1903	25 000 00
Warrants outstanding on March 1, 1899	5 443 92

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer Mr. Sale, reports that the total number of deaths during the year was 250—whites, 126; colored, 124. The ratio per one thousand inhabitants was for the whites 11.5; for the colored, 13.8. For all colors it was, 12.5. The average monthly mortality was—for the whites, 10.5; for the colored, 10.3; for all colors it was, 20.8. Deaths under 5 years of age—for the whites was, 45; for the colored, 53; for all colors it was 98. Deaths over 70 years of age—whites, 23; colored, 8; all colors, 31. These two added together make 129, and is over fifty per cent. of the entire number of deaths. This is indeed a very remarkable showing and is a record of which no city of twenty thousand inhabitants can boast.

The whole number of births reported was 280. Whites 141, colored 139.

Mr. Sale's report further on contains the following important recommendations:

"Your attention is directed to the fact that out of our school census of 6,225, there were enrolled in the schools 2,734, leaving 3,491 not enrolled. Even when we deduct from this balance of 3,491, all over fifteen years of age, all who are attending the excellent private schools of the city, all who are away at school or college, and all individuals of school age, we shall find that the number of absentees is far greater than it should be. If it is a good thing for Raleigh to maintain, by taxation, free schools, for the protection and welfare of the community, then illiteracy is a bad thing, and should not be tolerated. With the enlarged accommodations now made possible, would it not be wise to consider the question of taking steps to render it impossible for any child of sound mind and body to grow up in this community without learning at least how to read, write or spell, and the fundamental processes of arithmetic? No country in the world, no State in the Union, which has an efficient system of public schools, is without some form of law requiring attendance at school. While it is probably true that our State at large is not yet prepared to take any steps in this direction, I am convinced that conditions in Raleigh are favorable, and that an amendment to our charter, authorizing the School Committee to enforce, in its judgment, attendance upon some school, public or private, of all children between the ages of six and thirteen for one hundred days in the year, would greatly enlarge the usefulness of the schools in your charge, and the highest and best interests of this city in this generation and in those to come after us. Such a law would not only bring into the schools many who never enter a school house, but it would make affective the work of very many who now come with no serious purpose and with no appreciable benefit. Under present conditions we have no power over the attendance of any child except to say if he will not attend regularly, he shall not attend at all. The enforcement of such a rule defeats the very end we seek, for half a loaf is better than no bread. In every home, attendance on school should be considered the only serious business of childhood, and yet going to school is little more than a farce in many families and a mere pastime with many children. In one of our white schools during the past year, out of an enrollment of 84 only 17 attended school as many as 100 days; 31, or more than one-third the whole number, attended less than 60 days; 18, or more than one-fifth the number, attended less than 25 days. One child attended two days, another four days, another five days; two attended seven days, one eight days, and one attended nine days. These eight children, or about ten per cent, of the whole number in that room, attended, on an average, six days during the year.

In one of the colored schools, four fifths of the children enrolled failed to attend as many as 100 days. Only about one-half attended as many as 60 days; and one-fifth of those enrolled attended on an average of 10 days.

RALEIGH'S PLAGUE SPOT.

I have often called public attention in general terms to this crying evil. At least, I have conceived it to be my duty to be specific and, perhaps tiresome in my statements, that I might lay bare before you what seems to be to be the plague-spot in the schools of Raleigh. The teachers have labored unceasingly and unselfishly in vain efforts to eradicate it. There seems to be no remedy to apply but the knife. It is said that the traveller in Switzerland is told, as he journeys from canton to canton, that he will not be able to find an illiterate person in all the beautiful land. I pray that the day will come when, in this beautiful city, we may make the same boast, but we can never do so until we shall have had the use of the only weapon ever forged by man that could destroy the monster of illiteracy anywhere, and the weapon is the law of compulsory school attendance.

A CITY FARM.

"The question of dumping grounds is another matter of great importance which should claim the attention of the Board of Aldermen. It has been expedient, and in many instance wise for the city to use some of the low grounds, an old ravines for dumping ashes, cinders, and such refuse. The careless mixture of garbage, and various animal and vegetable debris, has led to their abuse. As a result we have had a number of complaints with reference to unpleasant odors arising from these dumps, and especially during the summer months. In many instances they have been well founded, and we think that some steps should be taken to abate this form of nuisance. The city is growing and spreading out in every direction and these complaints will continue unless we find some other place better adapted for dumping the city's refuge. While I believe that the best method of disposing of garbage is by cremation; yet I do not think this practicable at present. I think the plan more suitable to our condition would be the purchase of a farm near the city to be used as a dumping ground, and of sufficient size, to carry on small farming operations. I believe in this way we could make it pay for itself in the way of feed for horses; beside paying the expense of operating same. And should the city in the future desire to put in a crematory, they could dispose of the farm for more than the purchase price. However, I believe that the farm once tried would prove a success, and there would be no need for changing for at least fifty years."

REX HOSPITAL.

Report of the Matron of Rex Hospital is as follows: From March 1, 1898, to February 28, 1899, there have been admitted three hundred and six patients. Of this number there were white males, 106; white females 76; colored males, 66; colored females, 58. There were white charity patients, 95; colored charity patients, 112. There were white pay patients, 87; colored, 12. The revenue derived from pay patients was $2,057.40. There were nineteen deaths—white, 9; colored, 10. There were births, 15; surgical operations, 66.

Perhaps one of the most important recommendations contained in the report is that made by Superintendent Moses, asking for an amendment to the charter, making attendance upon some school compulsory for all children, age between 6 and 13 years.

Discussing the advices made in the methods of teaching and the higher grade of scholarship and equipment now required, Mr. Moses adds:

"I recommend that all teachers be examined every three years—regular attendance upon the work of a summer school for teachers, once in three years, to be accepted in lieu of an examination. This requirement would be no hardship upon any progressive teacher, and would be a safeguard to the public against every teacher who could not give evidence that she had the heart to love a child, and the desire constantly to grow wiser, and more skilful for the child's sake."

SHIPPING GUNS TO LONDON.

Taylor Denies He Would Set Up Government There.

Frankfort, Ky., March 3—The Johnson Bill, amending the Goebel Election Law by removing the party emblems from the ballots was advanced in the House today, and this is construed by Democratic leaders to mean that this will be the only amendment to the law at this session. Mr. Henry Watterson has been strongly advocating the repeal or modification of the law, asserting that such a step was necessary to secure the united support of Democratic factions in the State, and Senator-elect Blackburn has also favored liberal amendments to the law.

The shipments of guns and ammunition to London, Ky., is said by the Republican State officials to be only for the purpose of equipping State guard companies in that section, and they pronounce as silly the stories that Governor Taylor and other State officials are preparing to set up a government there in the event that the courts decide against them.

Governor Taylor says there is no truth in such reports.

WRECK OF THE CHARLESTON.

Charged That Her Officers Were Under the Influence of Liquor.

Washington, March 3.—Sensational charges are contained in an anonymous letter which has been received at the Navy Department from Manila. The communication relates to the wrecking of the Charleston and makes a serious statement that a number of officers of the vessel at the time of the disaster were under the influence of liquor. The correspondent who furnishes the information claim to have verified the allegations by diligent inquiry among the officers of the Charleston. The letter was not placed on the official files on account of the peculiar nature of the charges, but it has been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy with instructions from Secretary Long that the matter will be investigated at once.

Captain Pigman, who commanded the Charleston at the time of the wreck, is not involved in any of the charges.

To Buy Furnaces and Coal Lands.

New York, March 3.—The stockholders of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company have received a circular stating that two thirds of the holders of the preferred stock have agreed to accept an exchange on a basis of 180 shares of common for 100 shares of the preferred. The executive committee of the company has therefore declared the plan operative and has increased the capital stock to $23,000,000, all common stock.

According to this circular, it is the plan to sell $1,200,000 of the new common stock for cash. The company proposes to acquire three Sheffield furnaces, 370 coke ovens, 72,000 acres of coal lands. The stockholders will vote upon the proposition at the annual meeting to be held on March 13th next.

Asbestos Shields For Firemen.

(For News and Observer.)

A LESSON FROM A MULBERRY TREE.

To the Editor.

Thousands of people at the big fire last Wednesday saw that firemen stand on the corner opposite the fiery furnace and save a block of wooden buildings, with small exposure to himself, because shielded by that big mulberry tree, which though green, was thoroughly scorched on the side toward the fire. Is not the lesson worth heeding? Why not have the fire department furnished with several asbestos-lined shields, which set up on the exposed side of a threatened house would enable a fireman to handle his hose with impunity? One such shield with a good stream of water on the exposed side from the first would have saved the Williams home last Wenesday, but no living man could stand the heat without.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. CURTIS.

Trinity College Notes.

President Kilgo is now in Texas where he went to deliver a series of fifteen addresses on the "Twentieth Century Educational Movement." He expects to reach home about March 18.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees some days ago, the degree of A. M. was conferred on Prof. Jerome Dowd, of the Chair of Political Economy and Sociology.

An athletic exhibition was given under the auspices of the Athletic Association of the College in Stokes' Hall last Tuesday evening. The work of the students was of a very high order.

The Columbian Literary Society has decided to have a debate some time during the spring. The debaters elected are F. S. Carden, M. C. Guthrie, W. H. Brown and E. W. Crawford. There will also be orations by S. A. Stewart and J. M. Culbreth.

A number of people from the city visited the science building last Monday evening to see the new apparatus that has been purchased. Prof. Edwards performed a number of electrical experiments, which were of great interest to the spectators.

At a meeting of the Junior Class, the Archive staff for next year was elected as follows: Chief editor, D. D. Peele, of Gibson, N. C.; business manager, J. K. Wood, of Asheboro, N. C. The assistants have not yet been appointed.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, March 3.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, decrease, $6,037,000; loans, increase, $9,621,000; specie, decrease, $4,507,000; legal tenders, decrease, $767,000; deposits, increase, $3,050,400; circulation, increase, $602,800.

The banks now hold $13,641,550 in excess of legal requirements.

Receipts From the Philippines.

Washington, March 3.—The War Department received a cable statement today showing that total receipts from the Philippine Islands for the month of February, 1900, was $426,423; of which February, 1900, were $426,423; of which toms sources.

AFTER ALL, FOLKS MIGHT BE WORSE

Crime in the State is on the Decrease.

A GREAT FALLING OFF

IN OFFENCES COMMITTED FROM THE YEAR 1897-98.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT

In the Per Centage of Crimes Committed by the Races There Has Been Little Change as Well as in the Per Centage of Convictions

Attorney General Walser has completed the compilation of so much of his report showing the crimes against the law for the year running from July, 1898, to July, 1899, as deals with the totals of crimes committed, together with the totals for the races and sexes.

The first striking feature of the report is the remarkable falling off in crime that is shown from the totals for 1897-98. Indeed the comparison of the data for the three years past shows that the year 1897-98 stands as a black mark between the year preceding and the year following it in the totals of crimes. There was an enormous increase over 96-7, and an equally striking decrease from '97-8 to '98-9.

Thus the totals of all crimes for the three years and the increase and decrease stand as follows:

Total of crimes, 1896-97	8,812
Total of crimes, 1897-98	9,729
Total of crimes, 1898-99	8,357
Increase of '97-8 over '96-7	917
Decrease of '98-'9 from '97-'8	1,372
Decrease of '98-'9 from '96-'7	455

From this it appears that while there was a vast increase of '97-'98 over '96-'97 there was during the year ending July 1, 1899, an actual falling off in the number of crimes committed in the State of 455. When the fact is considered that the population of the State is all the while increasing and crime is naturally expected to increase with it, the actual decrease of 455 in the number of offences does not by any means indicate that the State is going to the bad.

THE YEAR 1898-'99.

For the year 1898-'99 the following is the data as compiled by Attorney General Walser:

Total crimes committed	8,357
Committed by whites	4,366
Committed by negroes	3,974
Committed by Indians	17
Committed by men	7,694
Committed by women	663
Total nuumber convicted	5,402
Total number acquitted	1,125
Total number nolle pros	1,758
Otherwise disposed of	72

THE YEAR 1896-'97.

Total of crimes	8,812
Committed by men	8,099
Committed by women	713
Committed by whites	4,388
Committed by negroes	4,398
Committed by Indians	26
Total convicted	5,813
Total acquitted	1,327
Total nolle pros	1,551
Otherwise disposed of	121

THE YEAR 1897-'98.

For 1897-'98 the figures were:

Total of crimes	9,729
Committed by whites	5,015
Committed by colored	4,714
Committed by men	9,011
Committed by women	718
Committed by Indians	42
Total convicted	6,238
Total acquitted	1,596
Total nolle pros	1,794
Otherwise disposed of	101

PERCENTAGES.

The percentage of crimes committed by the colored race for the several years as computed from the above are as follows:

1896-1897	49. per cent.
1897-1898	48.4 per cent.
1898-1899	47.5 per cent.

The percentages of conviction were as follows:

1896-1897	66 per cent.
1897-1898	67 per cent.
1898-1899	64 per cent.

There has been, it will be noted, little variation for the three years.

Tube-Rose Growing in North Carolina

A recent visitor to Magnolia, N. C., sends the Star the following interesting comment upon things seen there:

"The tube rose industry here is increasing. Mr. Newberry, the pioneer, has a business that ships many carload lots and furnishes employment to many hands, and has a great warehouse packed also with calladida and calias. Messrs. C. P. Gaylor and J. F. Croom are also carrying on the same business. Magnolia is said to be the most extensive producer of tube roses in the world. Farmers grow them by the acre and secure better returns from them than from cotton. Mr. Newberry also has a large crate and berry basket factory and has just shipped carload lots to Wilmington. Crosties are also being sold here on a large scale and afford timely help after losses suffered by truckers last year.

The La Fayette Dollar Presented.

Paris, March 3—Mr. Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the LaFayette Monument Commission, as special commissioner of the United States representing President McKinley, and in his name presented to President Loubet this morning the first of the LaFayette dollars which was enclosed in a casket costing $1,000. The presentation took place at the Elysee Palace.

Desire Senators by Direct Vote.

Richmond, Va., March 3.—The General Assembly today adopted a resolution calling upon Virginia's Federal Senators to try to secure a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the people.

Bill Arp's Letter.

The Bible Should be Read in the Schools. Application of the Rod Sometimes Necessary.

BILL ARP—ONE G..GG ..G ..G..G..

I thought that the school system was settled and the pupils had all acquiesced. Some of us antiquated men and women rebelled for a while, for we were wedded to the ways of our fathers, but we had to fall into line and be reconciled to what we could not help. The world was against us; Prussia, France, Germany and New England, where all the development comes from. Still some of us felt that it was hard and unjust to be taxed for the education of other people's children when we had already paid for our own under the old plan. In the old country the young men have to pay it back in military service.

But every now and then somebody raises a rumpus, and abuses the whole thing—the mode of teaching—the exclusion of the Bible and morning prayers, and the infliction of corporal punishment.

If I had my way I would reform some things, but I am only one man, and there are many men of many minds. I would give the Bible a place if it drove out the children of every dissenter in the land; not a place to be taught as a study, or for sectarian doctrines, but a place to be read at the opening of the exercises and to be respected as the oracle of God. This is a Christian country and we base all law and legislation upon the Bible; every officer of the law is sworn upon it from the President down to a petty constable, including the judges of the supreme court and all the other courts, the members of Congress and all of the legislators. Congress has its chaplain and all bow in reverence in the morning prayer. So has the House and Senate of Georgia; and yet there are always one or more members who are Jews or infidels or agnostics. Judah, Benjamin and David Yulee were United States Senators and they were great and good men of the Hebrew faith, and always bowed their heads reverently to the blind chaplain's prayer. Major R. J. Moses, a distinguished Jew of Columbus, was the speaker of our Georgia House in 1866, and with his gavel solemnly called the members to their feet when the chaplain stretched forth his hands to heaven. Our Governor is not a member of any church, but had to confess his faith in the Bible when he was sworn into office.

Then, if all these great and learned men who represent this government, both State and national, do not hesitate to honor the sacred book, what is the matter with children in the public schools? Are they to have no moral training? No reverence for the word of God? Is there a college in Georgia that does not open every day's exercises with morning prayer? Then why this immunity to children—this locking out the Bible and its code of morals that the ages have sanctioned? What means the observance of the Sabbath and the sound of the church going bells? What means all the mighty efforts of our people to send the Bible to the heathen, and through our missionaries to Christianize the world? What is there peculiar to our children that they shall not be taught anything sacred? The very exclusion of the Bible casts a shadow of doubt and uncertainty upon its truth; and added to this comes ever and anon the attacks of such men as Ingersoll and Abbott and Mitchell, who seek to knock out one of the pillars of the sacred volume. But the reply is that these dissenters are taxed to support the schools, and their religious convictions must be respected. Their convictions are not respected in any other department of public policy. They can't work on the Sabbath nor can their children play ball or hunt or frolic. Every letter that is written in their business or their families has a date of 1900, which means 1900 Anno Domini. But I forbear. I am only one man, and have no backers save perhaps Dr. Holderby. With him I agree that far, but I never was more surprised than to read his vehement philipic against corporal punishment. Either he or I is a crank upon that subject. And he is a minister, and I supposed would have been guided by the wisdom of Moses and Solomon. His indignation at the thought of somebody else whipping his child is very great. He is very emphatic and almost belligerent. If the teacher was a man and should, as he says, "lay the weight of his finger upon his child," I believe he would fight. If the teacher was a woman I don't know what he would do. But I will say that if I was the teacher his children shouldn't come to my school at all. I would reject them at the start, for the first thing a child should be taught is obedience, and if the child has already been taught defiance rather, then the child should not come to me.

But the good doctor need not be alarmed, for his children will never be my pupils—thank the Lord.

I believe in corporal punishment in schools, that is, for bad boys. I never saw but one girl whipped, and she deserved it. She was no spring chicken, either. I was raised on corporal punishment, both at home and at school. I did not get it often, but at long intervals, but I got it when forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and it was administered like medicine and was always a good cathartic.

If this was all wrong and made me worse instead of better and humiliated my pride, as the doctors say, then I must consider myself an injured person, and hire a lawyer to sue somebody for damages; for Blackstone says there is no wrong without a remedy. But my teachers are all dead; and they were all dead broke before they died, as all teachers are. So, I have no remedy. Now, of course, there are children who never need punishment either at home or at school—preachers' children and some mild-eyed Jerseys who are good constitutionally. Most all girls are that way, bless their hearts, but original sin is developed early in most boys, and if not restrained grows into moral turpitude and ends in total depravity and the chaingang. Old Eli got his neck broken for not restraining his boys, and they came to a bad end. Eli was a preacher, Solomon said, "Withhold not correction from the child," etc. There were children of Belial then and there are now. Dr. Holderby says there are 500 boys in Atlanta schools who never heard the name of God save when it was used profanely, and he might have added and who never got a licking at home and are on the high road to the chaingang, and their only chance is to be restrained at school by rod and reproof. Teachers are better than fathers and mothers for many children. In fact, we all know of parents who are not fit to raise their own children, and who ought to die and let their children be sent to an orphan asylum. Why all this racket about whipping bad boys?

The doctor throws down the challenge and says the rod in the scriptures merely means government, and that the very moment that you delegate to a teacher the right to whip a child you fling an insult in the face of God. Well, if everybody who knows Dr. Holderby didn't love him they would smile at such ridiculous assertions. He could hardly find another biblical scholar but who would say that the rod in scripture means a good old-fashioned licking, and it is to be remarked that whenever it is used it is in the masculine gender. "Correct thy son and he shall give thee rest." "Beat him with the rod and save his soul." "He that spareth the rod hateth his son," etc., etc. The girls didn't need it then and they do not now. They are all mild-eyed Jerseys, except some.

Dr. Holderby declares that whipping a boy injures his social standing and takes away his self respect. Maybe that is what's the matter with me, and is the reason why I am so meek and subdued. Maybe I was whipped too much. I had a fight one Sunday with a boy at camp-meeting, and he whipped me and muddied my Sunday clothes and gouged the skin off my face. Next morning my father whipped me for fighting and when I went to school the teacher got ready to whip me, but I showed him my legs and he let me off. Good gracious! what a proud, self respecting man I would have been if it had not been for good old John Norton and Dr. Patterson. You see, I was not a preacher's son.

But, seriously, I know parents who would rather the teacher would punish their bad boys than to tackle them at home. The school is their reformatory, and with some mothers it is the nursery. Then, again, there are parents who think the teacher ought to whip other people's children, but never touch their own. There are lots of these, especially mothers. The teachers have a hard time steering between the breakers, and I am sorry for them, but I have never known a single case where the bad boy got more than he deserved.

Long experience has proved that corporal punishment is best for bad men as well as for bad boys. Crime has rapidly increased all over the land under the new regime. The average of boys are much worse than they were fifty years ago. They grow up to fill our prisons and chaingangs, and fill the daily papers with murders and suicides and crimes

BILL ARP.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

One of the Parties Fled. Two Convicts For the State Prison.

Newton, N. C., March 3.—(Special.)—The trial of civil cases was begun yesterday evening in the Superior court.

There will be two convicts sent to the State prison from this court. They are Will Homer and John Yost, two of the negro thieves captured in Statesville. They were members of an organized band of thieves. Will Homer goes for two years and John Yost for one year.

Several persons were sent to the Iredell county chain gang.

The grand jury in a body yesterday evening came into court and returned a true bill for murder in the first degree against Raymond Hunt and Dorse Hunt. These are the young men who were engaged in the fight near Hickory that resulted in the death of Ellis Cline, reported in the News and Observer.

The sheriff was given an instanter capias for Dorse Hunt and started after him immediately. Raymond Hunt left the country immediately after the fight.

A Race War Threatened.

Montgomery, Ala., March 3.—Race trouble is threatened near Letohatchie, twenty-five miles south of this city. It is reported that 1,000 negroes are congregated and are threatening. It is said that last night some white men went to the house of Jim Cross, a negro, called him to the door and shot him. Afterwards the crowd shot his wife, son and daughter. Only a few days ago Sam Powell, white, was shot by a negro in the same neighborhood. The negro was taken from the sheriff and hanged by a mob. The sheriff of Montgomery county has been telegraphed to for aid.

National Republican League.

Chicago, Ills., March 3.—An official call was issued today for the twelfth annual convention of the National Republican League to be held at Saint Paul, Minn., Tuesday, July 17th.

"A BASE SLANDERER."

The Officers of Clyde Offer a Reward for the "Lying Scoundrel."

Clyde, N. C., March 2.

To the Editor: We see in your paper of today a special from Asheville, N. C., saying "smallpox raging west of that city, especially in Canton and Clyde. The author of this report is a base slanderer and infamous liar. There is not now, nor has there ever been, a case of smallpox in either place. Vaccination not compulsory; quarantine only against Waynesville and Asheville. We offer a liberal reward for the lying scoundrel that made this report.

(Signed) J. W. MORGAN,
Mayor of Clyde.
H. N. SENTELLE, Alderman.

[The above telegram should have appeared on the 25th of February. The "fake" who slandered these people in the News and Observer and Charlotte Observer deserves the severest punishment.—Editor.

The grinding trust is truly a grinding wheel manapaly.