

(JNO. B. HUSSEY, Editor & Proprietor)
 (COLUMBIA: \$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

Madison street girl's an

with telling effect: "Al-
let me ask this honorable
the railroads do do th
this point a bony legislat
seats in front of him, rose a
ing from his pocket a h
railroad passes, said, "Thi

THE NEW SOUTH.

Business has been depressed for three years. There are signs of revival, but it may be another year before trade becomes really active. It is only a question of time, however, when the country will enjoy general prosperity again. Good government, good crops and a distribution of industrial enterprise will combine to bring about the business revival.

Under Republican administration the Southern States have progressed in spite of the sectional discriminations that have been made against the South. Rich mineral lands are found in the South; rich agricultural lands are found in the South; valuable timber is found in the South. Ever since the Southern States rid themselves of Radical corruption in their local affairs, industrial development has been the rule. The representative men of the Carolinas, of Virginia, of Georgia, of Alabama, of Mississippi, of Louisiana and of the other Southern States put forth their energies. Two blades of grass were made to grow where one grew before; factories multiplied, the centres of trade assumed a busy appearance; and the press has had much to say of late of the "New South." The improvement in our industrial situation has been most noteworthy; but as long as the Republican party held control at Washington the South could never reap the full benefits of its advantages.

Some of the Northern capitalists, independent of party feeling, have invested their money in this section; but many investors have been afraid to venture in the South because of the false impressions that had been received from the South. The 4th of March will mark a new era in our history. With Mr. Cleveland's inauguration sectionalism will pass away, and the "New South" will stand, as it has never stood, on an equal footing with the rest of the Union. It will be regarded no longer as a region to be avoided, for the Northern people will see that the Southern people are just as loyal, just as industrious, and just as progressive as the people of the West. On the other hand, the South will be looked upon as the most inviting section of the country. The population of the Southern States will increase rapidly, and four years hence the "New South" will be the wonder of the world.

Secretary Chandler has made a report showing that the Greely relief expedition cost the Government \$759,265.

There will be 138 new men in the next Congress, and of these ninety-one have responded to a circular sent out by *The American Merchant* asking their views on the tariff. Of the re-elected members of Congress eighty-eight are recorded in favor of protection, and the responses from new members indicate that seventy-nine of them belong in the same category—a total of 167 and a majority of nine (which may be much increased) for a protective policy in the XLIXth Congress.

The Norfolk Ledger says: North Carolina proved herself worthy of the confidence reposed in her by the Confederacy in the darkest days of the war, and now that peace has spread its white wings over the land, her people are for going well to the front in developing the untold wealth of that splendid old Commonwealth. True to her old, faithful in peace, may she always fill that splendid position in the Union which the courage and energy of her people now so richly entitle her to.

Resolutions Concerning Delinquent Counties.

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the State Treasurer be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and deliver to the chairman of the board of commissioners for the counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Buncombe, Camden, Chatham, Cumberland, Davie, Gates, Graham, Hylle, Jackson, Jones, Lincoln, Madison, McDowell, Northampton, Onslow, Perquimans, Rutherford, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Swain, and Warren a circular letter calling attention to the neglect of return of State taxes on hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants, &c., as required in schedules "B" of the revenue act for the year 1883.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of commissioners of the several counties above mentioned, on receipt of such circular letters, to at once make a thorough examination into the cause of such delinquency and require such persons as may be liable for such taxes to report and pay the same without delay, and the amount so collected shall be forwarded to the treasurer by the sheriff of said counties, with a statement of amount and from whom collected.

Resolved, That the enquiry here provided shall extend to the year 1884 in such of the above counties as made no returns for that year.

OUR STATE FINANCES.

Statement of Treasurer Bain as to the Condition of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPT. OF N. C.

Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1885.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution passed by your honorable body to wit:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Treasurer be requested to inform this body at an early day as practicable, what surplus, if any, is in his hands.

By surplus, is meant money in his hands above what is necessary for the expenses of the coming fiscal year and specific appropriations.

I construe the resolution as referring more particularly to the prospective surplus at the close of the fiscal year on the 30th of November, 1885.

My predecessor, in his recent biennial report, stated that the balance to the credit of the Public Fund on the 30th of November last, was \$925,086.98, and indicated the sources from which it was made up.

The sum of \$900,000 received from the authorities of the Western North Carolina Railroad, constituted a part of that balance, and, being in lieu of the tax of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of property, suspended for the year 1884, was held to meet the expenses of the State for the present fiscal year. The balance also embraced \$319,104.52, funds set apart for the payment of the interest on the four per cent, consolidated debt of the State, derived from the former levy of six cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of property in the revenue act, and the taxes on specific subjects mentioned in section 6, chapter 98, entitled, "An act to compromise, commute and settle the State debt."

The Treasurer is restricted in his authority to use this fund by section 7 of Article V. of the Constitution, which provides that "every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose; and by the act of 1879 to compromise the State debt, which requires that it shall be held and applied to the payment of the interest, and that the provisions of section six of said act shall be deemed and taken to be a material part of the consideration for which the bonds of the State shall be surrendered."

This act to raise revenue in designation the interest on the four per cent bonds is one of the objects to be provided for done and done quickly, we fear that a serious check will be given to the wonderful improvement in the schools, and to the larger and better courses of instruction as the schools elevate and enlarge their work; to train an abundant supply of teachers; to stimulate scientific observation and research so that our resources may be discovered and utilized; to take a place by the great universities of America as a bright educational life to the educational system of the State.

The best interests of the University and of North Carolina demand an enlargement of our work. It is not to be done and done quickly, we fear that a serious check will be given to the wonderful improvement in the schools, and to the larger and better courses of instruction as the schools elevate and enlarge their work; to train an abundant supply of teachers; to stimulate scientific observation and research so that our resources may be discovered and utilized; to take a place by the great universities of America as a bright educational life to the educational system of the State.

It may be proper to suggest that the recommendation of my predecessor of a tax of ten cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of property in the year 1885, was, as I was informed, only conditional, and intended as a basis of the action of the General Assembly, in the event it should determine to take control of the interest fund and direct its use in meeting the general expenses of the State. In view, however, of the constitutional and statutory provisions, as set forth in this communication, which, in my opinion, fix the status of this fund, I necessarily exclude the \$300,000 of interest fund in estimating the surplus above the amount required to meet the ordinary expenses of the State and special appropriations for the present fiscal year.

My predecessor reported that the balance on the 30th of November last, was \$925,086.98, and indicated the sources from which it was made up.

I do not include in the estimate of expenses the present year of the amount of \$41,250.00, balance due on appropriation to aid in the construction of a line of railroad mentioned in chapter 371, laws of 1883, which may not be called for during this year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BAIN,

State Treasurer.

—The Texas House of Representatives has passed an act making gambling a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. It has not passed the Senate yet, but the vote by which it passed the House, 51 to 20, after a hard fight against it by the sporting fraternity, shows what popular sentiment is on the subject.

Win Bruce McRae.

At the meeting of the executive committee on inauguration ceremonies it was decided to send tickets for the ball to President Arthur, Speaker Carlisle, Senator Edmunds, James G. Blaine, and members of the diplomatic corps and the ladies of their families. These are all the complimentary tickets that will be issued.

No Cabinet Announcements Will After the Inauguration.

The statement that the members of the Cabinet would be announced last week, was officially denied, and it is understood that President-elect Cleveland will not make public the list of his Cabinet officers until after he arrives in Washington, which will be on the evening of the 3rd.

At a church meeting in Angus, Mo., the other day one of the members arose and explaining that he had been refused from attendance to poverty, requested the church to return to him the sum of \$2,000 which he had given to it when he was wealthy.

The University Memorial.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The undersigned, a committee of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina, appointed to memorialize your honorable body for an increased appropriation, respectfully show:

That the University has a larger number of students and is in a more encouraging condition than at any time since 1861. The roll of students proves that it has the support of all classes of the people. Three-fourths of them are from families who have never heretofore patronized the institution. The faculty have aimed to furnish the best possible education to the sons of North Carolina of all ranks and conditions. They have, it is claimed, done all that can be done with the means at hand. The high stand taken by our recent graduates and advanced students as teachers in many parts of the State demonstrates that the standard of the academic degrees is kept high. The morals of the student body is as high as can be found anywhere, there being a general spirit of manliness, honor, faithfulness and economy.

But we are not supplying as fully as we ought the educational needs of our people. There is a constant increasing demand among our young men for a more extended and thorough education, for as good an education as can be furnished in any of the universities of the Union. This is a most hopeful sign. If our people remain content with inferior educational advantages, they will be satisfied to sit in an humble station in the social order of the State, to behind their neighbors in progress, wealth, culture, learning, refinement and power. This must not be. This spirit of education is fully aroused in North Carolina. Graded schools and high schools are springing up in all our larger towns. The public schools are well attended. The demand for thorough teaching and skilled teachers far exceeds the supply. In this movement the University cannot stand still. Educators look to us to lead this great revival onward and onward; to supply larger and better courses of instruction as the schools elevate and enlarge their work; to train an abundant supply of teachers; to stimulate scientific observation and research so that our resources may be discovered and utilized; to take a place by the great universities of America as a bright educational life to the educational system of the State.

The best interests of the University and of North Carolina demand an enlargement of our work. It is not to be done and done quickly, we fear that a serious check will be given to the wonderful improvement in the schools, and to the larger and better courses of instruction as the schools elevate and enlarge their work; to train an abundant supply of teachers; to stimulate scientific observation and research so that our resources may be discovered and utilized; to take a place by the great universities of America as a bright educational life to the educational system of the State.

1. A professor of English language and literature is a recognized necessity in every true University. A thorough acquaintance with our tongue and its wonderful masterpieces, the ability to read and quickly, as a speaker and writer, are indispensable to a thorough equipment for the educational duties of life. Our own language now stands by one side of the classics in the great Universities as a valuable instrument for training the mind. Prof. Morgan, who, in addition to various other subjects, has charge of this department, urges that it is impossible for one person so burdened to give such instruction as is adequate to the demands of our students. It is manifest that his chair should be divided. There is ample work for two professors.

2. We need a professor of modern languages. When the University was reorganized in 1875, lack of means caused this chair to be left vacant. The professor of Greek was requested to give instruction in French, and the professor of Latin in German. This arrangement still continues, greatly to the discredit of the University, for it seriously cripples the departments of Greek and Latin and furnishes unsatisfactory instruction in French and German. Students have been debarred from obtaining advanced instruction in the ancient classics because the professors were already overburdened.

3. We need a more thorough course of instruction for teachers, and a professor to take charge of the science and art of teaching. The necessity for the special training of teachers needs no proof or illustration. It has been recognized by civilized nations in the world. Our own State has come to feel this necessity by the establishment of summer normal schools. These have done one and will continue to do a great and beneficent work. Surely we are not to neglect to re-shape teachers' than to mould and train them from the start. By aiding the trustees to employ an expert in the science and art of teaching, the State will have the advantages of a permanent normal school.

4. The extensive agricultural and mineral riches of the State, and its yet undeveloped mines, make it advisable that greater attention be given to the subjects of mineralogy, metallurgy, assaying of ores and agricultural chemistry. By assigning these to separate professors, Dr. Venable could devote more time and attention to general chemistry, to chemistry applied to manufactures, food, clothing, etc., and to advanced classes in quantitative analysis. In all well equipped institutions the foregoing subjects are under the charge of at least three professors and assistants besides. We have now an assistant to Dr. Venable, at a small salary, but it is manifest that the most important and practical departments should be under the charge of a full professor.

A second and most needed change is a new laboratory for chemical work.

5. An assistant professor is much needed in the department of pure mathematics.

6. Discoveries in the physical sciences are being so rapidly made that additions to our apparatus for illustrative teaching are constantly needed. Prof. Gore has displayed much industry and skill in repairing old instruments, and many new instruments have been purchased, but more should be supplied. An assistant could be most profitably employed in increased practical work in drawing, bridge building, surveying, road making, telegraphy, &c.

7. The professor of natural history, (Holmes) does all that is possible for one man in the departments of geology, zoology, and in physiology and botany. An extension of his course is desirable in the direction of more practical work. In geology there should be an extension of the practical course in agricultural botany and a short course in medical botany. In zoology there should, in addition to our present work, be a course in human and comparative physiology to include a more full discourse of the anatomy and physiology of our common domestic animals; and also instruction in the breeding and feeding of domestic animals, and more careful investigation of the injurious and remedial insects, so as to find remedies for the large destruction of our fruit and other crops by those animals.

Changes are suggested as desirable in regard to the school law, the University library; the campus, and the debt due to the completion of the Memorial hall is clearly stated.

The committees of visitation, seven trustees, from different parts of the State, Messrs. A. H. Merritt, C. M. Cooke, J. S. Carr, D. P. McEachern, Paul B. Means, B. F. Girard, Jr., and A. D. Bitts, after spending nearly a week in the class rooms early in the spring, in their report, say: "We were greatly impressed with the enthusiasm of the faculty. There is a spirit of zeal and earnestness visible in every recitation room that is truly refreshing." "The methods of instruction are thoroughly progressive. We are glad to know that while general and abstract principles are thoroughly taught at the University, the application of these principles to the common uses of life is not neglected. Much of the teaching leads directly to practical results. The conditions imposed by the Federal government in the land-grant are met, and the University is prepared to turn out men educated for the farm as well as the forum and the bench." The committee then mention somewhat in detail the particular practical work of each department, showing a large measure of industrial training, particularly in the direction of agriculture, now being carried on at the University.

None of the buildings, except Memorial hall, on which is a building's risk of \$25,000, has any insurance. The trustees have not the funds sufficient for the purpose.

Gold Deposits Discovered.

A Chatanooga telegram says: The gold and silver excitement in this section has reached Cleveland, Tenn., twenty-eight miles from this city, parties who tested the recent silver and there, have made discoveries that in the same locality are large deposits of gold. Several large quartz nuggets of pure gold were taken out, one piece weighing nearly a pound. Great excitement prevails among the citizens, who are astounded at the immense wealth in their midst.

An Enterprising Female.

A well dressed woman, intelligent and plausible, went to Cambridge, W. Va., about a week ago and stopped at the best hotel, where she represented herself as Mrs. Sawville, the sister of Gaitheau. She said she was looking for timber land, and succeeded in victimizing merchants and others to the extent of quite a large sum. She subsequently disappeared, and it is ascertained that she has been "doing" towns in the interior of that State for sometime past.

Randolph Notes.

(Continued.)

—The "No Fence Law" has many friends in this county.

—An attempt was made to break into Mr. Peter Vannan's smoke house a few nights ago.

—The revenue officers have cut up several blockade stills in this county within the last few weeks.

—The new chapel at Trinity is now furnished with nice stoves, presented by Prof. Carr.

—Our citizens keep talking about raising tobacco, and many of them will try it for the first time this year.

An Infidel Converted.

Opposite Clarrington, O., and about two miles back on the Virginia side, is a settlement known as Wall's Bottom. A church, school house and grocery constitute the village. For nearly two months a wonderful revival has been in progress there, nearly every person within a radius of several miles having been converted. Among the last to yield was a German named Chris Dangel, who was a noted infidel. His conversion occurred on Thursday night last, and was the beginning of a scene rarely ever witnessed in this country. With a bound Dangel raised his feet in the air of the church and pressed his way forward to the mourner's bench. At first it was thought he was creating a disturbance, but as soon as his real object became known a scene of the wildest excitement followed. Room was made for him at the altar. Several women became tranced and one brother climbed to the top of the pulpit, where, in an ecstasy of joy, he danced. Ladies rolled on the floor, children screamed, and the pious spread to the horses outside.

The minister exhorted Dangel, and at about midnight, with a cry that might have been heard a mile, Dangel leaped to his feet yelling "Hosannah!" In his sudden bound Dangel knocked the preacher down his head crashing against a projection of the pulpit, cutting a deep gash. The congregation gave no heed to the prostrate shepherd, but filled the air with shouts of triumph. At 4 o'clock in the morning the meeting broke up.

That day Dangel lost his mind, and imagined that he was sent as a special agent to care for the preacher. With this idea in view, he went to the house of Jacob Meiser and decamped Meiser into the cellar, where he locked him up. Going into the house, Dangel uttered a threat of death, compelled Mrs. Meiser to show where the money was kept. Dangel took it, together with all he could carry in the way of clothing, to the preacher's house, where he was followed by Dangel and nearly killed. That night Dangel drove the preacher out of the pulpit and took his place there, announcing that he was Christ come to judge the world, and he would now separate the sheep from the goats. A terrible scene ensued, but Dangel was finally secured, and is now in confinement.

Andrew Jackson's Papers.

(New York Times.)

A suit in equity has just been begun by the grandson of President Jackson to enjoin the widow and son of Montgomery Blair from disposing of or publishing valuable papers relating to the public and private life of Gen. Jackson. By the plaintiff it is held that the papers were given to Amos Kendall, General Jackson's noted postmaster general, in 1843, to be used in preparing a biography of the President, and that they were afterward lost, and when found were given to Montgomery Blair for safe keeping. The defendants claim that the papers were loaned to them by the plaintiff, and are still in their possession. The suit is the interest of the University and it is the desire of the faculty to promote the prosperity and the efficiency of these schools. They have, with the approval of the trustees, determined to arrange their instruction so that students should be prepared at the University for entrance into the regular course. It is the sincere desire of the trustees and faculty that the utmost harmony should exist between the University and all other educational institutions of the State.

Having a hope, apparently well grounded, that the tuition fees would be so increased as to defray the additional expenses, the trustees have from time to time added to the teaching force and purchased apparatus and fitted up laboratories so as more effectively to meet the educational wants of the State. This hope has not been realized. The numbers of the students are swelled by those whose poverty renders them unable to pay. There is a great struggling of the poorer classes for higher education. A majority of our students are barely able to pay for board, books, and clothing. Many of them have no assistance from parents or friends, and are working their way with heroic energy through the University. Some of them are the sons of preachers. The faculty cannot consent to turn any away who show such high purpose. Notes are taken where the students have not time to free tuition, but receipts of money from them will be necessary long deferred. The treasurer reports a deficiency of means for supporting the University during the present fiscal year about \$2,000 is impending. We are brought face to face with the question, shall additional aid be given, or shall the institution go backward. The trustees sincerely hope that the general assembly will not consent to reduce the efficiency of the University, but will enable them to face it worthily of this great State. North Carolina has taken

Director Burke Succeeds.

Director General Burke has secured favorable action on the petition for further aid to the New Orleans exposition. An appropriation of \$300,000 will be reported in sundry civil bill with certain limitations. Burke says the success of the exposition is now assured, and that the receipts of the past week have been five times the amount of the expenses. He looks for steady crowds right long now. He is confident that the last shoot is past and the enterprise is now on the broad sea of success.

Failure of an Old Cotton Firm.

Among the failures reported recently is that of John Chiffey & Sons, cotton factors, New Orleans, La., who are asking an extension of one, two and three years. The house is an old established one and has been quite prominent in this line of business for many years.

Hot Water for Open Wounds.

In an address before a New York medical college on "The Protective Treatment of Open Wounds," Dr. Theodore Varick, surgeon general of New Jersey, stated that in an experience of seven years, in which 50 cases of amputation were treated with hot water applied to the wound as soon as the ruptured vessels were tied, only two were lost, and these not from the shock. He regarded heat as the best anti-septic, being simple, safe and invulnerable.

A Truthful Cat Story.

"One night last summer, after midnight, when all the family were asleep, Tally ran from the door of one bedroom to another crying and mewling violently, evidently something was the matter. My mother opened her door, and I opened mine, to wonder what was wrong. As soon as she saw us she ran a few steps forward and then guided us first down the stairs and then through the kitchen to the door at the head of the stairs leading to the cellar. Upon our opening it we discovered our greatest surprise that the outside cellar door, at the foot of the steps, had been carelessly left wide open by the servants, thus allowing free ingress if any evil disposed person chose to avail himself of it. I closed the door and locked it, whereupon Tally quietly returned to her bed and slept peacefully the rest of the night."—*Christian Union.*

The leprous microbe has been discovered, it is said, on the Sandwich Islands, and experiments will be made to discover whether leprosy cannot be prevented by vaccination.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Good miners are scarce. There are plenty of miners, but a great many of them belong to that class who are always looking for work, and always praying to God that they won't find it. Credit is easy. A little grub, a good deal of whiskey and tobacco, a sunny spot in the canon where the eye-grass is thick, and their ambition ceases. With bounding front turned to the warm November sun, these brazen fellows, the happy miners, are waiting for the boom, while their claims lie idle on the hillside, with the grass-roots hardly in bud for the next year's growth.—*Arizona Miner.*

I suppose that everybody has not noticed that a woman is never so thoroughly lonely and forsaken as when she is standing outside of a cigar store waiting for a escort to "get a light." She usually waits on a few steps and then encounters the crowd which invariably retreats her steps, and directly into the window, folds and unfolds her and the sidewalk with her boot and attempts, without success, to assume the outward resemblance of one who is waiting for a car. Every one who passes gazes at her whether she comes out of the cigar store, in nine cases out of ten he finds that the temperature has fallen several meters.—*Baltimore Day.*

It is said that a new process for drying lumber has just been discovered. It consists in surrounding the wood with common salt. In ordinary kiln-drying the lumber is killed or destroyed, and the surface dries out first, thus eventually through cracks caused by the uneven expansion of the wood. The new process is vastly better.

NEW YEAR GREETING!

TO FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC:

Having withstood an unparalleled competition, now at the threshold of the New Year we return thanks to friends, customers, and the public generally. We have not only held our trade, but are adding to the number of our customers. We attribute the result solely to the confidence inspired by our system of giving always the best dollar's worth in Reliable Goods, truthfully represented at time of sale, and warranted by our legal guarantee, which is fully honored whenever cause of dissatisfaction arises. Thus friends have been made, if not much money gained—and we can afford to come up smiling with the promise of faithful service during the New Year. Our reward is with you, and we are content to await its bestowal.

The Winter is still here and promises to remain sometime, and it is absolutely necessary that we should dispose of the balance of our WINTER CLOTHING. This we shall do, and from now until our SPRING ARRIVALS Clothing will be sold at such BARGAINS as has never been known in the history of clothing trade in Greensboro.

Not only Clothing, but if you want COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRTS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, or anything of this sort, please remember that we have a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description, and that our prices really are the lowest in the city. We don't ask you to take our word for this but we do ask that you will call and verify our assertions for yourself.

F. FISHLATE.

Jan[ist.]

First Gun 1885!

OPENING THE Spring Campaign.

SOME TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

SILKS, SATINS

TOWELINGS, CRASHES,

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LACES,

EMBROIDERIES

Odds and Ends, Soiled Goods, &c., &c.

No such Bargains were ever before offered to the people of this Section. Come as early as you possibly can for you will never again get as much for so little money. These goods

MUST BE SOLD

To make room for our

SPRING STOCK,

Which will be the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST ever offered for sale in Greensboro.

C. & M. Pretzfelder.

Jan[ist.]

