onfirmed the soundness of the judg-

ment we delivered. It is noticeable that Senator Hale, of Maine, (Blaine's State) made an rgument in opposition. It is also oticeable that all efforts to modify ne bill and to make it less offensive the States failed. It is farther oticeable that Senator Berry, of Arkansas, stated that he was opposed to the bill, but voted for it because the Legislature of his State had proounced in its favor. Is this a good eason why a man should vote gainst his honest convictions? We have not the least doubt hat other Senators made wry faces then they swallowed the monstrous ill compounded by the New Hamphire quack. It has become quite the tyle for Legislatures, with very imperfect information often, to go off half-cocked and instruct the Congress how it ought to vote. Arkansas is a State in question.

The North Carolina Senators voted for the bill. In this connection let is mention that some of the most distinguished educators in the country have recently written letters in opposition to it. President Eliot, of Harvard University, addressed the New York Evening Post a letter in opposition. He said:

The policy embodied in the Blair bill eems to me utterly vicious. It is bad nough to raise a surplus, but to use a part that mischievous surplus in enfeebling he admirable public sentiment of the South regard to education is far worse.

I can think of no parallel for the unwism of such a policy except that of a father, newly made rich, who should say to his vigrous and altogether promising son of sixen: 'My dear son, you need not work uch at present, or exert yourself painfully e learn anything. I will give you an alowance of \$10,000 a year for ten years. After that you may have to support your-

Mr. Edwin P. Seaver, Superintenlent of Public Instruction in Boston, writes to the same paper at length.

"Like many others, I at first felt impressed by the sentimental view of this uestion. To sweep away illiteracy by nagnificent grants of money from an overflowing national treasury seemed not only a grand enterprise in itself, but a display of Northern people toward the Southern which could not fail to be attended with the happiest results. But this is paternal covernment, the objections to which have been growing clearer and clearer ever since the days of reconstruction, particuarly through experience in the Southern States themselves. * The temptation o spend surplus revenue on objects for which a tax would never be laid is just the danger with which the great surplus revenue now threatens the integrity of our governmental policy. The Blair bill is nly onem ore illustration of this danger.

Lastly, I believe the ultimate result o national aid to education will be a paraly-His letter is a strong one and we

would like to publish it all. He says the change in opinion in Massachusetts against it has been most marked within the last year. The President of the University of Wisconsin. T. C. Chamberlain, objects to it because of its method of apportionment. He says:

"If a specific endeavor is to be made by the general Government to remove illiteracy by a discriminative appropriation, the bounty-for it amounts to that-should be placed upon the illiteracy removed, and not upon the illiteracy permitted to ex-

"If the principle of apportionment on the basis of illiteracy is established, there is a danger, if not certainty, that the same ciple will determine the apportionment of future appropriations which are sure to be sought. There will then be a specific inducement to use the funds for the education of the dominant few, and to keep in ignorance as many as practicable so as to secure the greater future apportionment. It will be impossible to exectively guard against this by legal provision."

O. H. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Texas, writes: "Many leading teachars in this State are outspoken in opposition to the Blair bill, while almost all are indifferent to it.

'Apart from the constitutional question I believe that the Blair bill, if it should become a law, would impede the progress of popular education in the South. * * The Southern States are much better able to carry on and develop efficient systems of public schools now than they were to inaugurate them twenty years ago Why may we not reasonably expect them to do

THE WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888.

"I may add that I have no doubt that the Blair bill, if it should become a law, would be the beginning of the transition from State control of public education to

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President Robinson, of Brown Iniversity, Rhode Island, says: "Ten years ago I was very afrongly in favor of Federal aid to education in the

Southern States. But the time for such aid has passed. My decided conviction now is that it is not only unnecessary, but would work directly to the hindrance of the very object it aims to promote.

President Angell, of the University of Michigan, opposes the bill. Aud so also President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, opposes it. It is a good thing for the country, and particularly for the South, that action on the bill was de layed. In one more year the ma jority against it in the Senate would no doubt be as decided as it is now for it. It is very significant that Senator Plumb, of Kansas, should oppose the bill chiefly on the ground that it was a violation of State Rights. He said that "the Federal Government was like an octopus which not only retained all that it could put its hands upon, but was constantly enlarging its powers and strangling everything in opposition." Mr. Plumb is a Republican.

THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH CARD-

LINA AND THE SOUTH. We were interested in a communication in the Raleigh Advocate written from New York by Mr. Joseph. S. Taylor, a member of Dr. Deems's church. He is evidently a man of ability and good intentions. He disfers to North Carolina to "point a moral," if not "to adorn a tale." He says that North Carolina stands at the foot of the class of States and Territories in education with the single exception of New Mexico. He says 28 per cent. of the whites cannot write their names. whole United States but 9 per cent. of illiteracy. New York expended \$7.43 per capita and North Carolina but 85 cents. The actual attendance in North Carolina is 36 per cent., while in New York it is 77 per cent.

"The State not only leads in illiteracy mong adults, but lags far behind in the provisions for the education of the rising eneration. It promises, therefore, to maintain for at least another generation very low position in general intelligence.

This is a very unfavorable showing so far as writing names goes. But we wish just here to say, and with all due emphasis, that we be-

1. That crime among the literates of New York is greater than among the whites in North Carolina; and

2. That the standard of Christian

piety and holiness is higher in the South than in any part of the North. This is the impression made upon men of intelligence and observation who have seen more or less of both sections. We have no doubt that the white people of North Carolina are much better citizens as a whole than are the whites of any of the great Northern States. But this is not stated as a reply to Mr. Taylor's figures. There is a notion in the North as old as Horace Mann that education of the mind is a regenerator and uplifter of the race, and that if you train the intellect and fill it with earthly knowledge you have done the very greatest thing for race which it is possithe ble to do. The penitentiaries and houses of correction in the great North are filled with accomplished villains and men and women who can read and write. Education is a very good thing, but it never made a people great in the highest greatness. Read Curtius and Gibbon and Rawlinson and see how it was with the greatest nations of antiquity. We have not the slightest doubt that in poor, derided, ignorant North Carolina in this very year of Our Lord, there are more really religious whites than there are in New York according to population. We suspect there are twice as many.

We have not questioned the ascuracy of Mr. Taylor's figures. We propose now to furnish some figures drawn from the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1884-85. It is the Fifteenth Annual Report, and gives a detailed view up to 30th June, 1885, for one year. The school population in the 38 States and 10 Territories is 17,169,-391. The actual average attendance was 6,520,300 -or but little more than one-third. The attendance in North Carolina was 36 per cent-according to Mr. Taylor-and that is better than for the whole country. The average attendance is

62 days in North Carolina. North Carolina reports for 1885 an increase of 14,723 in the school population, of 13,850 in the enrolment, and of 12,583 in average attendance. The school accommodation was enlarged by the addition of 214 school houses, the school term extended 4 days, and the value of school property advanced from \$483,092 to \$565,960. This showing would be

tics of the graded schools of several towns and cities not omitted.

We find that good progress is reported in all of the Southern States. with perhaps one or two exceptions. In Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the reports are very encouraging. The enrolment of pupils in the South 18 less than in the North, but that is to be expected. In the South there is more poverty, increased very greatly by the conduct of the North, and the

negro element is a great drawback. We find that in Ohio but 71 per cent. of the school population is enrolled; in Illinois 68 per cent.; in Michigan 69 per cent.; Wisconsin 59 per cent.; Nebraska 69 per cent.; Missouri 67 per cent. These States bave not been robbed (Missouri excepted) of their real basis of credit and been stripped and peeled by the calamities of war. They have not been forced to provide for the education of millions of slaves suddenly made citizens and electors by the unvisdem and arbitrary act of the con-

In the South the expenditure for the year under consideration amounted to the sum of \$17,227,373 -a most encouraging exhibit. There is a considerable increase for the year. The terms are shorter in the South than in the North, but this is of course to be expected. But the terms are increasing. In North Carolina, for the year indicated, there was an increase of 4 days. It is more now. The South is doing well. cusses education in the South and re- If the Paternal Government will keep its hands off, the day is not remote when education in the South will be all that can be reasonably demanded. The Blair bill would set back the South in the end. The workings of the bill would be disastrous to the public school system and make the Federal school teaching This is bad. He says that New York | system perpetual. This would break State has but 6 per cent. and the | up inevitably the State system and

> If by any chance North Carolina should refuse to accept or fail to secure the annual appropriation under the Blair bill, it will not be released from responsibility, for it will inevitably have to pay its share of the tax that will be distributed between the successful States. The power to decide lies with the Secretary of the Treasury. If it should be Blaine next time and not Cleveland, then a Radical Secretary will have the power to do a great deal with North Carolina and its part of the appropriation. Here is the increase of the taxes that must be levied under the Blair bill for North Carolina in order to get the part of the funds that

Second	5 car	٠			į.								\$ 211,434
Third.	1.4	ļ	Į										584,754
Fourth													435,446
Fifth -	61	I	Į		Į.	٠			è			Š	286,078
Sixth	•••	ļ			,							,	136,770

Can this be raised?

The STAR has strong friends. They stand by us, uphold us, appreciate us, are even more than kind. We have before us a private letter, written by clergyman who was educated at the University of Virginia to a friend in this city. We are allowed to copy the following:

"Please say to the editor of the STAR that I certainly do enjoy his brave and manly utterances for the cause of truth and true Democracy. I trust that the STAR may long send out its brilliant rays. God bless the toiling and faithful editor who suffers no enemy to Christianity of country to pass his bands unscathed. was astonished, on reading Cleveland's message to see, how he almost perfectly coincided with what the STAR had so often

The STAR has no better and firmer friends than among the educated clergy, whereof it is glad.

Thirty years ago we tried in a two or three column article to do justice to a small volumn of poems by Theo. H. Hill, of Raleigh. Since then other poems have followed. He has published three editions, each enlarged. Of the third, the Home Journal, of New York, the late N P. Willis's old paper, which we read so carefully for thirteen years, be

ginning in 1846, says: "Theophilus H. Hill holds a place o honor among the poets of the South. His volume of poems, 'The Passion Flower,' has been well received by the public, and ais more recent contributions to the press show no decline in inspiration, while they evince progress in the graceful mastery of poetic forms. The religious sentiment tha pervades his 'Passion Flower,' embodied in the peculiarly sweet and melodious verse of the poet, endears the volume especially

to the lovers of devotional lyrics. Chairman Mills says a tax reform bill will be submitted by the Ways and Means Committee to a Democratic caucus of both Houses. That is right. The country expects and demands reform. Some Republican Senators are professing to favor it.

"The Blair bill proposes to distribute among the people of the respective States, according to illiteracy, about seventy million dollars per year for the next eight years."—Augusta Chronicle.

It proposes to distribute \$77,000,-000 in eight years and not, \$70,000,-000 each year for eight years.

Florida is happy. President Cleveland and his very handsome wife are even more favorable were the statis- to visit the land without flowers.

COAL IN BLADEN.

Investigations of a Mining Expert at Owen Hill-Indications of Immens Deposits of a High Grade.

From reliable information recently received from Bladen county, there is a well-founded belief that immense deposits of coal underly a large portion of territory in that county on the west side of and contiguous to the Cape Fear river. Some months ago the STAR published accounts of the finding of lignite and bituminous coal on the lands of Mrs. Ellen P. Guion, at Owen Hill, about ten miles above Elizabethtown, on the river. The indications then were so abundant and promising, that it was deemed of importance to have a thorough examination made by an expert, to ascertain, if possible, if a "working seam" of coal could be found. The services of Mr. Mathew Gilmour, a well known mining expert, were engaged, and the result of his investigations which were made last week on Mrs. Guion's plantation, are of a most gratifying A correspondent, giving an account

of Mr. Gilmour's work, says: "The

first day of his arrival he spent in looking at the lignite beds and inspecting the ravines and hillsides. The following morning he had a detail of men engaged in sinking a temporary shaft very near the river's edge. After going down nine feet they struck a coal measure, but were obliged to give up digging on account of the water flowing into the pit. The miners' compass used showed a slight dip to the southwest. The quality of the coal taken out Mr. Giimour pronounced of a very high grade-giving a black ashe in burning-and being similar in quality to the best Scottish coal. Mr. Gilmour was very much impressed with the indications, and says that he has never found finer anywhere. The measures are the same as at Egypt in Chatham county, only finer. He gave it as his opinion that there would hardly be a basin found, the coal bed stretching out in almost level masses. Mr. Gilmour was more and more impressed with the measures lying so perfectly flat, and said that search only revealed more favorable indications of vast amounts of coal lying throughout this country.'

Mr. Gilmour, is a graduate of the Glasgow Mining School and has been engaged in mining operations in that country and America for a number of years. He has been employed for some years past at the Cumberland Mines in Tennessee, and at the Egypt Mines in this State. Acting under his advice two borings will be made, one as near the river as possible, and the second in a straight line from the first, at the foot of the hills, for the purpose of fully developing the hidden treasures which it is confidently expected will be found

The School Fund. The following is the apportionment of the school fund for New Hanover for the year 1888, as made by the Board of Education. The rate is one dollar and thirty cents for each child of school age-between six and twenty-one years—in the county: District No. 1-White children

1,125, amount \$1,462.50; colored children 1,753, amount \$2,278 90. District No. 2—Whites 1,051, amount \$1,366.30; colored 1,649, amount \$2,

District No. 3-White children 61

amount \$79.30. There are no colored children in the Third District, which is composed of parts of Federal and Masonboro townships. District No. 4-White children 104,

amount \$133.90; colored 109, amount District No. 5-White children 75.

amount \$97.50; colored 135, amount District No. 6-White children 36,

amount \$46.80; colored 199, amount District No. 7-White children 61, amount \$79.30; colored 69, amount

District No. 8-White children 31, amount \$40.30 colored 92, amount \$119.60.

District No. 9-White children 27, amount \$35.10; colored 40, amount \$52. District No. 10-White children 30, amount \$39; colored 153, amount

District No. 11-White children 65, amount \$84.50; colored 183, amount

Total number of white children 2.665: total amount for whites \$3,-464.50. Total number of colored children 4,382; total amount for colored children \$5,696.60. Total number of children of both races 7.047. Total amount apportioned for both races

Remarkable Preservation of Dead

Bodles.

A correspondent of the STAR, a Rocky Mount, referring to the removal of the remains of persons interred in the Methodist Church yard to the new cemetery at that place, makes the following remarkable statement: "Upon examination of some of the bodies they were found to be in a very natural condition, and easily recognized by their friends, looking almost as naural as when first placed away. The body of Dr. R. C. Tillery, one of our most prominent citizens, having been buried three years, was upon examination found to be looking as natural as when buried. The moustache had grown an inch or more and was much blacker, and the chin whiskers were from eight to ten inches longer. The body seemed to be in a perfect state of preservation, as were the remains of some ladies who were removed "

- Receipts of spirits turpentine for the crop year, up to yesterday, 67,427 casks; for the same time last year, 61,317; an increase of 7,110 casks. Receipts of rosin, 311,629 barrels, against 288,754 to same date last year; increase, 22,875 barrels.

WASHINGTON. The Hickory Clipper, alluding to

is, if we are going to have a town,

we must encourage and support each

other. We must give to home folks

family and try to keep it in the fami-

ly as long as possible. We can't all

afford to go North to buy goods, or

learn to be expert buyers, no more

than we all can be learned

in the law, or in physic, or

in the mechanical arts, or any other

business, hence the importance of

our supporting such of our brethren

of the family as make any of these

professions their business. If you

are dependent upon this community

for a living you owe it to the com-

munity to patronize the business

men here as well as the doctors, law-

yers, mechanics, &c. It is a great

mistake in the first place to think

you are getting the goods cheaper

prosper as a town and section."

pared to take passengers.

Another Missing Man.

No. 5 Market street.

Fire at Rocky Point.

The Seacoast Halirond.

The engineers of the Seacoast rail-

surveys for the road. The line as lo-

turns into Brunswick street and fol-

lows that street, through Fanning-

an extension of Brunswick-and turn-

ing into Dickinson it strikes McRae

along Tenth street to near Ann,

where it strikes out for the sound.

The line is nearly straight to the

sound with the exception of a few

hammocks back of Capt. Manning's

place; striking the southwestern

point of the creek between Capt.

a straight line to the hammocks,

through which it runs and comes out

on the side next to the banks. From

the hammocks a draw-bridge will be

built to the banks. The line, in all,

from the Coast Line depot to the

banks, is nine miles long. The work

is being pushed through the streets,

The tabulated statement posted at

of 128,959 bales to the same date last

vear; an increase of 34,651 bales. Re

ceipts for the week are 2,060 bales,

against 857 the corresponding week

The stock at this port is 10,981

against 3,326 bales at the same time

last year. The total exports since

Sept. 1st, are 153,284 bales, of which

It is rumored that the Carolina

Central Railroad Company contem-

plate removing their shops from

Laurinburg to Raleigh, but we hope

the rumor is entirely without founda-tion in fact, as it would prove a seri-

ous blow to Laurinburg and Richmond county as well.-Rockingham

Officials of the company here know

-- Friends of young Matthews, of

Reidsville, N. C., who has been in

jail for some time past on the charge

of forgery, were here yesterday en-

nothing of the rumored removal.

bond was fixed at \$200.

115,796 are to foreign ports.

Spirit.

to the sound.

Cotton Movement.

A special to the STAR, received yes-

Cominations and Confirmations-A the practice common in many com-Letter from the Secretary of the Navy munities of persons sending North The Fisheries Treaty-Some of its for articles that they might as well buy at home, well says: "The truth . By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

-day nominated Charles S. Carey, of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasury. A large number of confirmations of Preour patronage. We must pass t Convert itial nominations were made public to-Among them Commodore Braine, to money around among ourselve.acigear Admiral, and ten non-commission deers in the regular army to be second

he Secretary of the Navy has written a etter to Senator Rosco, of Florida, on the subject of legislation by Congress for the education of children of persons who are located on the Naval reservation near the Pensacola Navy Yard, in which he says the children referred to ought to be taught, that is clear; but the general government would seem to have no special duty towards them They are on government land by generous sufferance, doing nothing for the government and subser ving no public interests by being there. do not see how, constitutionally, people of the country could be taxed to maintain education for squatters on its land, who are not there by virtue of any employment nor any law, and pay no rent.' WASHINGTON, February 16 -The fish-

ries treaty, which was signed last evening.

was the subject of much speculation and

North than you deat home, for the liscussion at the Capitol to-day. While values are pretty well fixed, and if a declining to give any specific information as to its provisions, Secretary Bayard toman tells you he can sell you goods night said to an Associated Press reporter for less than their value you may rest that for many years the great contention among American fishermen had been for a assured it is not true, but even if it fair and just construction of the treaty of were true; it is not the way to build 1818, and that the present ireaty had been up and improve our section. Let us framed by the American negotiators with a view to meet the needs and necessities of all pull together in whatever sphere our fishermen, and he believed that if the or business we may be in if we would treaty is ratified the end will be attained. From a trust worthy source it is learned that to our fishermen are secured all the commercial privileges for which they have been contending, with the exception of the Two boys, giving their names as right to purchase bait in Canadian waters. which is expressly withheld. Their right Neil C. Nicholson and Gus Zervice, o enter Canadian ports for fuel, water and are just at present guests of the city. epairs is conceded Certain bays which They hail from South Manchester. re specified are to remain under the exnear Hartford, Conn., and came here clusive jurisdiction of Canada There is nothing in the provisions of the treaty. from Charleston, S. C., walking alsaid, which necessitates the most the entire distance. After their removal of duty on Canadian fish or any arrival here they communicated with way changes our tariff system. In its important features the treaty, it is stated, i their friends, and a telegram was reavorable to the United States, and while ceived by Col. Hall, Chief of Police, new and valuable privileges have been acfrom Geo. F. Bill, Captain of Police mired this has been done without any costly sacrifice on our part. of Hartford, Conn., directing that the

Secretary Bayard stated to night that the wo lads be sent to New York by bublished reports purporting to give essensteamer and that money to pay their tial features of the treaty were unauthoexpenses would be forwarded by telrized and wholly wrong The American negotiators left for their egraph. The boys admit that they nomes to-day. Sir Charles Tupper and

left home without the consent of Mr. Chamberiain will remain in Washtheir parents and went to Charleston ington a few days longer. The latter expec's to sail for England in about a week. by steamer from New York. They WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The House will probably have to remain here E'ections Committee having disposed of the until next week, as the only steamer in favor of Davidson-the sitting member now in port, the Equator, is not pre--will meet next Tuesday to decide upon the further order of business Party lines were drawn in the Alabama contest, and a minority report will accompany the presentation of the views of the majority of Mayor Fowler has received a letter the House

from Mrs. S. A. Magee, London, Eng., The sub-committee of the House Post asking for information of her husoffice Committee to day reported adversely on the bill to prohibit circulation through band, James Magee, a tailor. When the mails of newspapers containing lottery last heard from she says, four years advertisements. Two Democrats of th ago, he was in business in this city at sub committee voted against the till, while the Republican member voted for it. The full committee will probably vote on the

bill to-morrow The House Committee on Commerce liss decided to report favorably to the House terday, says: "Dr. E. Porter's ginthe bill providing for the establishment of house caught on fire at 4 o'clock this a permanent quarantine station off Cape Charles, Virginia, with an amendment reducing the appropriation from \$100 000 to

afternoon, and was burning very rapidly for awhile; but we are glad to The bili to exempt American coastwise say that the loss is not very great. sailing vessels, piloted by their licensed masters or by a United States pilot, from owing to the faithful work of the Doctor's many friends, who at the obligation to pay State pilots for service risk of their lives climbed to the top which are not actually rendered, was ide of the high building, without the aid feated by the House Committee on Mer chant Marine to day. The committee has of a ladder and extinguished the given considerable attention to the matter flames. Dr. Porter was absent (in and heard many persone who were interested, and the division was necessary to Wilmington) and could not thank the determine the committee's feeling. parties for their kindness, but they sistent efforts have been made for twentymay rest assured that it will be highthree years past to secure the passage ly appreciated and long rememsuch a bill, and last year they had so fa succeeded as to secure favorable report o

the measure from the committee. Hatch will present the report to the House The Presidential party will start for Florida about 12 o'clock Tuesday They road have about completed their will go on a special train of one car and baggage car. The party will consist of the President and Mrs Cleveland, Secretary cated starts at the Atlantic Coast and Mrs Whitney, and Col. and Mrs | La Line depot on Front street and runs mont In consideration of the wishes of the President there will be no committee or a half mile up their track, thence it any one else on this train. They will make no stop until they reach Savannah, at 7 30 on Wednesday morning. They will devote an hour driving about that city, and will then proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., arriving at 1.30. They will visit the Exposition and street: leaving the latter the line runs hold a reception in the evening. At 10 o'clock Thursday they will start for St. Augustine, and will leave there for home Friday morning. Senators, Representatives and others going to Jacksonville under the same invitation, will go on the regular train that starts an hour earlier than necessary curves. It turns for the

that which carries the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-C. C. McCain, auditor of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has issued the following circular to railroads located wholly in one State or

Manning's and Summer Rest it makes located wholly territory, which interchange freight or passenger traffic with connec tions to or from points outside of such State or territory, on through tickets or bills of lading, should file tariffs covering such traffic with the Commission. If such through rates are made by addition of local rates to rates of connecting roads, such local tariffs should be filed with the Commission, together with a statement that and material for the trestle is going through inter-State rates are made by adding such local rates to the rates of the carrier, (naming it), with which connection is made. If joint rates are made on any basis other than by the addition of local the Produce Exchange shows that rates to through rates of connecting carthe total receipts of cotton at this riers, tariffs showing such rates should be filed with the Commission covering all port for the crop year up to yesterinter-State business transacted thereday are 163,610 bales, against receipts

ALABAMA.

A Fine Piece of Forgery Discovered in

Montgomery. MONTGOMERY, Feb. 16 .- A very fine piece of forgery, apparently done in Hart-ford, Conn., was developed here to-day. It was a certified check for \$1,500, drawn on Mesers. Josiah Morris & Co., prominent bankers here, by John M. Milner. endorsed by Milner to Gallup & Metzger, and by them presumably deposited with the City Bank of Hartford for collection. Payment was refused here. The losers, probably being in Hartford, were the indorsers. The cleverness of the forgery consists in the way it is certified, which is done with a rubber stamp, with the word certified very large, followed by the signature of the mythical teller in red ink. The whole is backed with a metal perforating stamp, with the name of Morris & Co., local bankers, made in it like a seal. Morris & Co. use no such stamp. The curious circumstance is that in the last two weeks two other forgeries of checks on another banking firm, formerly in existence here,
J. R. Adams & Co., have come to light.
They were gotten up precisely in the same
style. with a metal stamp, but were signed
by R. R. Terrell. The officials here be-

deavoring to secure his release. It was reported that the necessary ar-The Boston and Sandwich Glass Comrangements had been made and that pany, of Massachusetts, has closed every department of its factory, owing to a Matthews would accompany his friends to Reidsville to-day. His disagreement between employes and manu-

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Decision in the Case of a Colored Man Against the Georgia Railroad. WASHINGTON, February 16 .- The Interdecision to-day in the case of William H.

V ASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President Heard vs the Georgia Railroad Company. The Commission holds that the petitioner a colored passenger on the defendant's road, between Atlanta, Ga., and Charleston, S C., who had paid first-class fare, was sub. jected to undue and unreasonable preju-dice and disadvantage, in violation of the third section of the act to regutate commerce, in being compelled to travel in car of inferior accommodations, of which only one half was assigned to colored passengers, the other half being used as a smoking car for both white and colored passengers; and that it is the duty of a carrier, under the law, to furnish to passengers paying the same fare, equal accommodations and protection without discrimination on account of color. But if the separation of white and colored passengers is

> passengers paying the same fare. The opinion is by Commissioner Schoonmaker. Another Opinion Adverse to the Rail-

expedient, for adequate reasons, such sep-

aration is not unlawful, if the accommoda-

tions and comforts for colored passengers

are in all respects equal to those for white

NO. 16

road Companies. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day rendered an opinion in the case of Heck & Peters vs the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co., the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad Company, the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, Richmond & West Point Terminal and Warehouse Company, and the Coal Creek & New River Railroad

In this case it appears that the railroad company chartered by the State of Tennessee owns a short road wholly in that State, but never owned any rolling stock nor operated its road. The road was used and operated as a means of conducting inter-State traffic in coal by companies owning connecting inter-State roads. The Commission holds that the short road is one of the facilities and instrumentalities of inter-State commerce, and as such subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce. In respect to such traffic, the opinion holds that the duties of such road to the public are the same without respect to ownership corporate control, authority or means of its construction. As one of the instrumentalities of shipment or carriage, it must be accessible, it says, to all inter-State shippers on equal and reasonable terms. The public cannot be deprived of this right by separate or joint action of the defendants. The traffic in question is held to be inter-State traffic. The companies conducting it use this short road as a facility to such traffic. They cannot be permitted to use it for the purposes of

The claim for pecuniary damage, the opin ion says, presents a case of common law, in which the defendants are entirled to a jury trial.

discrimination between mine owners on its

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

Demands Aggravate the Situation-The Allies Prepared-Three Armies to Take the Field-An Italian Fleet Ready for Offensive (Copyright by the N. Y. Associated Press)

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Bismarck has received from Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador here, a definite declaration of the Czar's demands with reference to Bulgaria. No secret is made of the exact character of proposals, nor of the official opinion that they will be summarily rejected. The Czar asks substantial recogni tion of the right of Russia to control Bulgaria and Roumelia. Prince Ferdinand and the Sobranje are to be wiped out, and the Russian Commissioner with a Turkish colleague to specify the core mant and army and control elections for the in Sobranje. Russis further claims the right to

occupy the Principality until the Czar deems it proper to withdraw his troops. The impossible nature of these demands aggravates the situation. It is reported that Bismarck has advised Count Schouvaloff to urge the Russian Government to refrain from officially presenting them to Austria on the ground that they would certainly meet with peremptory rejection without discussion. Count Kalnoky, in conversation at a parliamentary reception last Wednesday, compared the position of European statesmen towards peace to that of doctors watching at the bedside of a dying man. "Our duty," he said, "is to employ every means in our power to prolong its days, and even although we are certain that our efforts will be futile, we must en-

deavor to postpone the moment when it will breathe its last. These words are a faithful reflection of the official conviction in Berlin. The military preparations of Austria and Germany now approach the condition of readiness. These governments can abide by events accepting Russia's signal for war, or await ing an opportune moment for attack. As an adjunct to the treaty of alliance, a plan has been agreed upon for the co-operation of allied forces. When the campaign opens there will be three armies in the field; one, consisting of the first or Prussian corps, the fourth or West Prussian corps, the fifth or Posen corps, and the sixth or Silesian corps, will be under command of Prince William: the second army led by the King of Saxony, will consist o the Saxon contingent and Austrian troops stationed in Galieia and Bohemia; the third army, under Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, will be composed of the bulk of the

Hungarian and Austrian troops, and will form the Southern corps. If France enters the field this plan will be modified, but the German and Italian armies mobilized are relied upon to dispose of the French.

The acceleration of Italiah navy preparaions is due to urgent representations from Berlin. Signor Crispi, Italian Prime Minister, has responded to Bismarck with the assurance that an Italian fleet will soon be ready for offensive operations. Details supplied to the War Office confirm reports f intense activity in Italian arsenals. German officers who were sent to assist in preparations report favorably on the concentration of Italian naval forces at three cenres-Messina Toronto, Maddalona, On the island of Maddalona, which is off the northeast coast of Sardinia, a new arsenal has been established. The heaviest Krupp guns are being mounted at these points. Maddalona, which is designed to be the rendezvous of the fleet operating against the coast of France.

ILLINOIS.

Capture of the Murderers of Million aire Snell, of Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The man who assisted the murderer of millionaire Snell, by standing watch outside while the residence

was being robbed, is behind prison bars. The arrest was made to-day, and the police have already secured a full confession from ine prisoner It confirms beyond a doubt the statement that the murderer is young Wm. B. Tascott, son of Col. J. B. Tascott, s wealthy manufacturer. He and Tascott went to the house together. Tascott went inside, leaving his comrade on the sidewalk. After the murder was committed Tascott hurried out, grasped his com-

panion by the arm, and together they went to Tascott's lodgings, on West Madison street, where they remained several hours. Tascott told all, and the other was so horrified and so afraid that he would be charged with the murder itself that he refrained from giving information to the police. He made a sworn statement tolieve that the forgeries are the work of the day, and satisfied the police that he was telling the truth. The police refused to reveal the name of the prisoner.

The grain warehouse of J. S. Smith & Co., in Chicago, was partially burned shortly after midnight. The loss will be between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Spirits Turpentine.

Hillsboro Observer: Col. James H. Ruffin died at his home at Demopelis, Als., last week. Col. Ruffin was a brother of the late Chief Justice Ruffin, and uncle of Judge Thomas Ruffin. He was about

90 years of age at the time of his death. - Durham Plant: Blackwell's Durham Co-operative Tobacco Company since 1883, has produced more than 17,000,-000 pounds of smoking tobacco, paid \$1,-500,000 internal revenue tax and consumed

bout 25,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco. - Clinton Caucasian: Mr. Neil Watson, a prominent citizen of McDaniel's township, died Monday night after an illness of about a week. His diseare was pneumonia. — There was a novel election in town Tuesday. Last fall a petition signed by many citizens was presented to the Mayor and Board of Commissioners praying for the passage of an ordinance prohibiting hogs from running at large on the streets. After a free vote and a fair count the result was a tie-48 for the hog and 43 against him.

-Wadesboro Intelligencer : Beween five hundred and one thousand naves of Anson county have left here since he war and are now living in other States. Why? Because there is a sort of idea among people who are not in prosperous circumstances that they would do better somewhere else. — Tuesday last, the seven months' old baby of Captain J. M. Paylor, section master on the C.C., located t Wadesboro, met with a most shocking ccident. The poor baby had been tied in chair, by her mother, who was just pre paring to get dinner. Scarcely had Mrs aylor left the room when the child gave a unge, upsetting the chair, and falling cadforemost into the fire. - Charlotte Chroniele: The de-

nand for the savings bank continues to increase. Our people really need it, and they - Solicitor Wilson and Judge Meares made a big gap in the docket of the Criminal Court yesterday. --- Charlotte s, and should be, a happy city. Her debts have all be paid off and there is now a surplus of \$15,000 in the city treasury. -Bishop W. W. Duncan is in the city, the mest of Mr. John W Wadsworth Charlotte has the largest hall of any city in the State for the State Democratic Convenion to meet in; it has larger hotel accommodations than any city in the State; it has more railways converging to it than any city in the State; it is the place where the poorer delegates of the West want the Convention of the Democratic party to meet so they can attend. - Col McRae, for it is in this style he was most generally addressed and widely known, was a man of rare mental force and exceptional culture. In some styles of speech-making he was facile princeps among all his contemporaries. In wielding the keen blade of irony and satire, and the pungent lightning flashes of wit and repartee, he was unequalled in

-Raleigh News-Observer: Chas-Dickens is to appear in Raleigh in the near future, his manager writes us. ——D:ed at her residence on East Lenoir street, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a brief illness of paralysis, Mrs. Caroline W. Pepper, widow of the late W. R. Pepper, age d sixty-seven years. -Dr. Battle, State Chemist, yesterday received for analysis the stomach of Andrew Beam, who died two years ago at Shelby, and concerning whose death foul play was suspected -Commissioner of Agriculture, John Robinson, will start to-day on the first of a series of tours in the State for the purpose of organizing Farmers' Institutes and establishing experiment farms. On this trip he will visit the following counties : Camden, uotank, Chowan, Perquimans, Bertie, Gates and Hertford. -John Nichols is not a candidate for Governor. He denies the soft impeachment most emphatically. His ambition is to come back to Congress from the Metropolitan district. - WILLIAMSTON, N. C. Feb. 15 .- J. S. Tripp, of Robersonville, N. C., made an assignment ast night Liabilities about two thousand dollars. LINCOLNTON, N. C., Feb. 15 -T de Sheriff of Catawba county passed through this place to-day, having in charge Dan Brinkley and Jno. Lowrance, accused of robbery in Catawba county. The Sheriff arrested them in Charlotte on the Augusta train going South. The charge against them is that on Sunday night, February 12th inst.. they entered the house of Daniel Smith, an aged citizen of Catawba county, and, by drawing their pistols upon him, forced him give them his money.

- Raleigh News-Observer: Col. Polk informs us that there are now 399 Farmers' Alliances in the State, b? which number 156 have been organized since January 1st. - The town of Lenoir, . C., is making great efforts to start several manufacturing enterprises. — We regret to learn that Mrs. Mildred O. Leftwick. who is eighty-four years of age, the mother of Mrs. A. M. McPheeters, fell in the yard on yesterday, spraining her ankle and otherwise injuring herself. Soard of Trustees of the University of North Carolina met in this city yesterday, Governor Scales chairman ex officio, presiding. Professor Holmes was authorized to purchase a powerful compound micro-The question of the manner of election of cement officers was taken up and discussed. It was the opinion of the faculty and students of the University that the present plan was very unsatisfactory. After consideration the Board ordered that appoint the representative speakers of the cieties, and that the executive committee of the Board of Trustees appoint the marshals. A proposition to establish a normal college and practice school at Chapel Hill, separate and distinct from the University, at which females should be admitted, was laid on the table by a large majority. A resolution was passed allowing teachers who attend the special course at the spring term, to do so at a charge of \$2 00 per month, or \$5.00 for three months. At Best & Ludlow's saw mill, Loris, S C., Mr. Weeks, about 45 years of age, employed by the above firm, while attempting to pass under the mill was caught by the belting and thrown against the machinery and stantly killed.

- Charlotte Chronicle: There is

considerable activity in the mining circles

of this section at present. Mesars. Hoke

and Burton have sold a gold mine in Lin-

coln county to Northern capitalists. The English capitalists who purchased the Sam Christian mine, in Montgomery county, are preparing to work it upon a large scale. They have invested \$300,000 (?) in mining machinery and intend to work the mine in the right way. - And now King's Mountain is to have a cotton factory. meeting of the stockholders was held at the town Academy last Wednesday, and the following officers were elected: President, W. A. Mauny; directors, W. O. Wier, Jacob S. Mauny, J. W. Garrett, F. Dillon, J. W. Wier, Albert Torrence; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Long. It was decided to build the factory on the Gaston side of the town. The sum of \$38,000 has been subscribed. — It is understood that the car record office of the Richmond & Danville Company is to be removed from Charlotte to Washington City, where the general headquarters of the company are now located, on March 1st. was a country dance at Mr. Skip McDaniels, about three miles from Mt. Holly, last Wednesday night, which had a bad ending, one of the participants, Mr. Barry Butler, being shot in the breast. There was a large crowd at the dance, and as the hours grew late, some of the men began to feel the effects of the bitters and their behavior became boisterous In the row which subsequently followed, Amos Kizier drew a pistol and shot Butler. The ball, which was fired from a 88-calibre piswho says that Butler will recover. — A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, in this city last night, and to those who were present i seemed evident that a very energetic and determined effort is being made for the construction of the proposed road from Char-lotte via Durham to Weldon. There were present about 100 of the leading men of Charlotte, in addition to delegates from Montgomery and Stanly counties. The result of the discussion was the adoption of the following resolution which was introduced by Dr. McAden: Resolved, That the committee on railroads, of the Chamber of Commerce, be instructed to issue a circular letter to the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Moore, Chatham, Durham, Wake, Raudolph, War-ren, Franklin, Halifax and Northampton, asking them to have delegates appointed to represent these respective counties in a rail-road meeting, to be held in the city of Char-lotte, on the 15th of March, 1888.