

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor. WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, July 29th, 1881.

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Believe that it will not prove to be in the interest of temperance or good government.—Alfred M. Seales.

Lapham, Senator-elect from New York, is said to be a lawyer of good repute—a plodding, industrious fellow. But the main question is, "Is he honest; is he capable?"

A STAR correspondent, writing from Whiteville, says Columbus county, on a full vote, will give 1,000 majority against Prohibition. He says nearly every representative man in the county is opposed to Prohibition.

Fortunate indeed will be the city of New Hanover if the prohibition agitation does not remand them to Republican rule. An election for members of the Legislature will be held next year. It is painful to think of the possibility of a Democratic minority in that body.

Never mind the talk about the Prohibition bill being a law anyhow. The Legislature will have to meet in extra session, and if the bill is rejected at the polls it will be promptly repealed by the body that passed it if such a step shall be thought necessary. We all know what the intention was.

While the President is in great peril and is submitting to a surgical operation that life may be prolonged if possible, some of the papers are bringing false accusations against him. He is accused of favoring the plan of making Arthur Governor of the District of Columbia. Whoever originated the scheme the President did not, nor is he known to favor it.

Fancy the seething corruption of Washington stirred up by such a master hand in political debasement as Arthur! The regime of Boss Shepherd would be a Paradise of administration compared to such a saturnalia as this possibility suggests. If the Cabinet has really given its time to the consideration of such folly it would be a good thing for it to take a vacation and restore mental equilibrium to its disorganized faculties. It is no misfortune to the country to have the Vice President a useless figurehead, bearing in mind the sort of material of which Vice Presidents are made, but to add such vicious possibilities as this scheme implies to his uselessness would create a universal demand for the abolition of the office.

Justice Nathan Clifford, just dead, was born in New Hampshire in 1803. He was a Democrat of the old school, and was appointed by President Pierce. When Justice Clifford was commissioned he was the youngest of the Bench, excepting only J. A. Campbell. When he died he was, it is believed, the oldest of the Justices. He had outlived all his associates in the Supreme Court, and leaves, in dead, but one or two survivors of all the fifty and more Judges in the District Courts whose commissions, like his, bear the signature of Mr. Pierce. He was very industrious. The New York Times says:

"In the summer of 1878, in his seventy-fifth year, he took no vacation, but devoted himself to clearing up the arrears of another Judge's business. During those months he wrote forty opinions, each one involving the examination of from two hundred to seven hundred pages of testimony. During seventeen days he wrote twenty-two opinions. In 1869 he issued two volumes of United States Circuit Court reports.

"Aside from his duties as Judge, his last prominent public appearance was in connection with the Electoral Commission, of which he was a member by virtue of his place on the Bench and President because of the seniority of his commission. Together with the minority of seven he voted in favor of receiving *alibi* evidence and going beyond the returns to determine Electoral qualifications. In his capacity as President of the Commission he did an act of which even an honorable man might be proud."

There was nothing of the Jo Bradley about the able and pure New Hampshire Jurist.

THE QUALIFIED TEACHERS OF NORTH CAROLINA SHOULD BE BETTER PAID. The people—the parents who have children to be educated should place a high estimate upon the faithful teachers of their children. Good pay is absolutely essential to secure good teaching. The men who are serving North Carolina better than any other class, save the ministry, are the teachers who are furnished amply and are devoted to their work. Surely the workman is worthy of his hire.

It pains us to know that so many faithful instructors of youth are appreciated so little. The few faithful teachers of our boyhood have a very tender place in our memories. When we think over their names blessing and thanksgiving arise instantly in their behalf from our lips and from our hearts. The faithful teacher! God bless him always! He is the best friend of youth next to mother and father. Let him be honored always! What is of supreme importance, let him be well paid.

We are reminded of this when we read a passage in a private letter from a distinguished teacher who has had charge of one of the State Normal Schools lately. The STAR has tried to aid the cause of education in the past and it will work in the same direction in the future. It is not weary of well doing. But to the passage in the letter. It is too touching and important to be thrown aside. Although intended for our eye only we lay it before the eye of a discerning and an interested public. Our friend writes:

"It is one of the greatest needs of North Carolina that her people should be stirred up on the subject of education, and such result seems impossible without the aid of the press. Several of the teachers who attended our Normal School were so miserably paid for their services that they could not raise the small pittance required to pay their board for one month during its session, and therefore had to leave before the close of the school. One of them—the most earnest Normalist we had—told me that his partner seemed to think that he was cheating him if he obtained, for his services, one cent more than his usual and daily. The cause of Education among us sadly needs the aid of our powerful State press."

The STAR has essayed to push on the educational movement in the State. We think that the files of the STAR will show that during the last five years thirty columns of editorial have appeared confined exclusively to this paramount subject. The press of North Carolina can help the great educational cause—the cause of hundreds of thousands of children. The people must be taught. They must be stirred and encouraged until they shall feel that next to the salvation of the immortal soul the greatest interest, the greatest work of the people is the education—the training of the mind.

The best friend of the child, after the parent, is the teacher who instills into the docile mind lessons that shall never be forgotten. Let the faithful teacher be well paid. It is unworthy of any enlightened people that they should starve the faithful teacher of the word of life and the faithful instructor of youth.

We have rarely read anything from that vile slanderer of the South, Tourgee, that has in it any of the flavor of truth. But the following, from what he said before the Union League Club, of New York, comes nearer in sight of truth than anything we remember to have seen from him:

"Considered as an evil, slavery was a national crime; considered as a productive institution, it was a national bonanza. You and I are as much responsible for the evil of slavery as the most villainous slave owner."

It will be observed that the carpet-bagger who helped to fleece North Carolinians, has a way of his own, vigorous and plain spoken, of putting his case. He would have been much nearer the truth, if his object was to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with that article, if he had said that the Northern people were much more responsible for slavery than the Southern people were. The great slave-stealers of this country all belonged to Tourgee's tribe.

The vote of censure in the House of Commons failed, as we supposed it would. Mr. Gladstone made a conclusive statement. The people of Great Britain, through their representatives in Parliament, are not yet ready to turn out a Ministry that is pledged to fair dealing with foreign powers, and to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people.

MORE THAN ONCE THE STAR HAS DISCUSSED THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF CHANGING THE PLAN OF ASSESSING THE VALUE OF PROPERTY. We are well satisfied that if the taxable property was assessed fairly and the incomes of the people were honestly rendered that the revenue would be enhanced fully fifty per cent. In other words, we are assured in our own mind that the revenues of the State would be increased at least fifty per cent. if there was more honesty among the people, and a system of assessing was adopted that was thorough, equitable and equal.

Who believes that the taxes paid in by any county are what they ought to be? Who believes that the articles liable to be taxed are given in always with fairness? Who believes that the present system is approximately perfect, or that it cannot be improved very much? We do not suppose there is a good business man in Wilmington who believes that the taxes of New Hanover county are what the law contemplates. In other words, that the taxes are not as large as the incomes and property would justify or demand.

Our Raleigh evening contemporary, the Visitor, has a judicious editorial on the necessity of having a State Revenue Board for the purpose of making the assessment equal and fair, and of thus insuring larger returns and greater satisfaction. It says:

"So far as the assessment of property for taxation is concerned, it seems to us that the present plan is mere guess work. What is needed in North Carolina is a department, or Revenue Board for the assessment and proper arrangement of all subjects of taxation. The establishment of such a board would not only more than compensate for any expense attendant upon its operations, but would largely increase the receipts of taxes under the present assessments. There can be no doubt that under existing provisions there is extreme looseness. It is highly essential that in distributing the burdens of taxation every man should share alike in proportion to his effects. It is a notorious fact that this is not so, and the cause consists in not having a properly regulated system of assessment. It is not proper, in any view of the case, that a matter of so much importance should be left to mere guess and chance."

We indorse this. A change of some kind is needed. This appears to be as good as any that could be suggested. There has been far too much looseness, far too much inequality. It applies to the valuation of property of all kinds, and to the system applying to merchants, &c. The Visitor is practical and says:

"We believe that in the assessment of every piece of real estate for taxation something more than the mere purchase price should be taken into consideration. Location, circumstances, and other considerations should enter into the case. A piece of property which is valued at \$1,000 to-day may, by some surroundings, be worth double the sum in a year hence, and vice versa."

Every one knows that there is much complaint that the receipts from merchandise is less than was anticipated. It is believed by those who know most about such things that the State loses tens of thousands of dollars in taxes from merchandise, &c., that ought to have been collected. Guess work is resorted to, or worse in many cases. A reform, a change must come soon or late. We believe an efficient board of honest men could do a great deal in remedying the evil, in equalizing the taxes and in increasing the revenues of the State. The law needs to be changed no doubt. There is a great deal of hedging and dodging.

TYRANNY AND BREVOLYENCE. There are two complaints made in the Northern papers, both of which appear to be well taken. The first is that the treatment of the assassin Guiteau is not in accordance with law and justice. It is argued that he has a right to be visited by his friends and legal counsel. This is the position taken by Judge Hoar, and he is indorsed by the papers, or many of them. The other case is that of the unfortunate English actor, Henry F. Fairweather, of whose touching misfortunes we published a short account. He was in a strange land, poor, without money, with a destitute family in England. He has a fine musical voice and he began singing in the public squares of New York city. He was arrested, taken before Judge Bixy, of the police court, and sentenced to six months in the work-house. His only offence being as stated—singing to keep from starving, and singing well. What a heinous crime in a free country! And yet all over New York there are villains in broadcloth with faultless lips who have stolen and played the accordion generally, who hob-nob probably with this very Judge. The victim is well educated, of very genteel appearance, sober and unfortunate. No wonder there was profound indignation. So great was it he was released. It is a pity Bixy cannot be made to take his place in the workshop for his judicial tyranny.

We also mentioned, as a pleasing circumstance connected with the actor, that he had received help in money and a good place had been offered him. Say what you will of those Northern people there is a vast deal of genuine human nature in them, and they are as benevolent and kind as any people in the world. We must not judge all by the infamous exceptions. We must not estimate the great North by Bixy. The North makes a mistake of this kind in judging the South. They estimate a whole people by the unfortunate exceptions—a few bad men or a few very extreme men. All that is lacking to bring about a real and general good feeling is to know each other better.

LONGSTREET TO THE FRONT. The Sunday's edition of the Philadelphia Press contains the reply of Gen. Longstreet to the strictures of ex-President Davis. It is very sharp; nay, it is very bitter. The Georgia General, who deserted his own people for office, wield a keen blade, or he has some one to represent him who does wield one. It is so personal, incisive, eager in its aggressiveness that Mr. Davis will be almost sure to reply. As the case stands now, Longstreet has the advantage. He is very severe also on Gen. Pendleton. (Rev. Dr. Pendleton.) In fact he places him in an awkward and unenviable position from which the Doctor will find it hard work to extricate himself. He meets a charge brought against him by Gen. Pendleton with letters from Gen. Lee's staff, Col. Walter H. Taylor, Charles Marshall, Charles S. Venable and Gen. A. S. Long. Gen. Longstreet appears to convict Mr. Davis of actual ignorance of the battle of Gettysburg. He closes his vitriolic performance with the remark that "Mr. Davis as a failure is the marked success of the nineteenth century."

Whether or not this letter is final we cannot say. Whether or not Gen. Longstreet was really to blame for his conduct at Gettysburg is more than we can undertake to say. We have read and heard rumors implicating his efficiency. Whether they were groundless or not the future will reveal. We apprehend that more will yet be written concerning his military record at Gettysburg. Thus far his case seems clear and his name unclouded. The charge brought against him by Mr. Davis, is that on July 2, 1863, he was derelict, and failed to make the attack at sunrise as ordered to do. Gen. Longstreet prides there was no such order. We do not admire the Georgian's character. We can never believe he was honest and patriotic when he allied himself with the enemies of the South, and still we will not willingly do him the slightest injustice.

While France advances step by step in carrying out her ambitious projects in Africa, the troops of the Bey are becoming demoralized and are deserting. Unless the Powers intervene, France will add considerably to her territorial limits, and by conquest. Doubtless Italy, England, and other Powers would like to have the much coveted territory; but how to get it is the question. Will they allow France to help herself?

Virginia is becoming demoralized. The fashion of calling members of the Legislature "Hon." if they happen to be a little prominent, prevails. Sorry for Virginia! Sorry for North Carolina!

Two horrible crimes were reported Tuesday night in the South, the work of negroes. The poisoning of five children by a she-devil is very horrible. The other crime reported—the outraging of a white girl and throwing her in the well afterwards, and whilst she was alive, by a negro Hercules, is inexpressibly revolting and shocking. If Judge Lynch does not preside quickly in both cases then the Louisiana people are long-suffering and respecting. They ought not to be allowed to live one hour. Crimes of this heinous sort must be put down by the stern hand of might. Bring these horrid, devilish crimes to your own household and then say if immediate death would not be your sentence.

Twenty years ago it was deemed a great achievement if a horse could make a mile in 2:17. Only one or two had ever accomplished it. Now people are very much disappointed if a horse cannot do better than Vanderbilt's Maud S. did last Saturday at Chicago, when she made it in 2:11 and 2:11, instead of 2:10 3/4 and 2:10 1/4, which latter time she had previously reached. American people are sometimes very unreasonable.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, Greenfield, Mass., was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism. Cincinnati Observer Standard.

A Russian student died recently. On his death-bed he informed the police that he was one of twenty youths who had sworn to kill the Czar. He was the one selected to perform the infernal deed. At the last moment his heart failed him, and he gave himself a mortal wound. What chance is there for the Emperor? Not only the Nihilist, but the students are combined to kill him. What a curious commentary and satire both upon the Russian Government is that mentioned by one of our exchanges: that whilst the Czar looks himself up in a fortress on the Gulf, the Nihilists are holding a congress in his capital, whether he dare not go.

There is a curious error in the 10 mo Oxford edition of the Revision. It occurs in I. Corinthians iii: 5. We noticed it sometime ago and intended mentioning it. It has been pointed out by two of our Northern exchanges. It reads: "What, then, is Apollo? and what is Paul? Ministers through whom ye Lord believed; and each as the gave to him." The word "Lord" has been dropped in "making up" the form, and inserted a line ahead of its proper place; it should come in after "each as the."

Senator-elect Lapham promises to be a civil service reformer who would please the late Hayes set perfectly. He made a speech at Albany in which he flapped the bloody shirt and said that "dispensing the Federal patronage in this great State of New York" was "an inferior portion of the high duty devolving upon a Senator." It was nevertheless a duty, and one which he hoped his colleague and himself would be able to discharge satisfactorily. Nice Lapham!

Surgeon General Barnes takes a somewhat gloomy opinion of the President's actual condition. He says the people have never known how desperately he was wounded. But we are glad to know now that his condition is greatly improved since Saturday and Sunday, and his case is every way more hopeful.

Ten infernal machines are said to have been shipped from New York to England. The Liverpool police deny that any have been seized, and insist that it is a canard of the first order.

Out of eight living U. S. Supreme Court Judges there is but one Democrat—Judge Field, of California. It is a Republican Court when party issues are up.

A Washington merchant was fined for selling a toy pistol. This is better than being shot with one and then dying of the lock-jaw.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean refers to Mr. Julian S. Carr, of Chapel Hill, as "Colonel." A sufficient cause for an action for damages.

Senator Hill is reported as improving. It is thought he will be convalescent in a few days.

Heavy Rain. This section was visited by heavy rains yesterday morning, and from what we can understand, it is probable that they were very general. Passengers on the C. C. report that the rain commenced at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening, and from then to Wilmington and from Raleigh to Hamlet the fall had been by no means slight. It is to be hoped that the suffering crops in the western counties have obtained the refreshing shower to a beneficial extent, and that the rainfall has been sufficient in the regions penetrated by the tributaries to the Cape Fear to materially improve navigation and give the steamers some showing.

CAMPAIGN NEWS. We are informed that the negro vote in this place will be almost solid in opposition to Prohibition. Henderson Tobaccoists! North Carolina may need a Prohibition law to keep her people sober, but it needs no law that will impoverish it and at the same time, not rid it of the evil.

Concord Register. Major Montgomery was in Lincoln county this week addressing temperance mass meetings. He says that he finds the people awake on this subject. The leading white Republicans in that county are almost a unit for it, but the negroes are against it.

Correspondent of Hickory Press. Last Thursday, the 14th inst., the Anties of Davis had a big meeting at Mocksville. Judge Furbush, Lawyer Clement, Shober and Price spoke. No replies were made. This is a wet county. A distiller told me that not one hundred votes would be cast for the bill, but I think he is mistaken.

THE JOHN MCKOY HABES CORPUS CASE. Before Judge Russell. The writ of habeas corpus sued out Saturday by Messrs. Russell & Ricard, counsel for John McKoy, was partially heard before Judge Meares at the Court House yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Ricard moved that the prisoner be discharged, on the ground that he was improperly committed and held. It was agreed between the opposing counsel, Mr. Solicitor Moore appearing in behalf of the State, that the evidence taken down before Justice Harris on Saturday, was to be used on this occasion. Mr. Ricard then read the evidence in the case of Rachel McKoy, and introduced as additional witnesses as to the character of McKoy Messrs. J. F. Garrett, T. H. Johnson, T. P. Sikes and T. A. Weston, following with the testimony in the case of Frances McKoy. John McKoy, the defendant, was then placed upon the stand by his counsel, when Solicitor Moore stated to the Court that if the accused were to be examined, he would insist that the two prosecuting witnesses, Rachel and Frances McKoy, should be brought into Court. To this arrangement the defence interposed no objection, and it was then agreed that either side should introduce whatever testimony was deemed necessary.

After some discussion the further hearing of the case was finally postponed until 4:30 P. M. The case was further considered in the afternoon and much of the previous testimony rehearsed, in the midst of which, owing to some disorder, His Honor, Judge Meares ordered the Court room cleared of the large number of spectators which had gathered to listen to the revolting details, permitting only the witnesses and others specially interested in the case to remain in the room.

At the conclusion of the proceedings His Honor gave notice that he would admit the defendant to bail in the sum of \$300 in each of the two cases against him, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by him (Judge Meares).

We deem it proper to state that the testimony as to character introduced by the counsel for the defence was very creditable to their client.

Anti-Prohibition in Columbus. A correspondent at Whiteville informs us that it was circulated around that Geo. L. Mabson would speak there on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, but he failed to put in an appearance, whereupon the large crowd that had assembled at the Court House was called to order, and one Sanders, of this city, a colored Prohibitionist, made quite a lengthy speech. The Prohibitionists were quite elated at Mabson's failure to be present, but before Sanders had concluded he (Mabson) walked into the town, coming from the direction of Rockwell. He had gotten off the C. C. Railroad, having been accidentally left by the W. C. & A. R. R. train. Sanders, in concluding, announced that either Prohibition speeches would be made, when Mabson asked, the Chairman whether the Anti-Prohibitionists would be allowed to speak, stating that it was his appointment. The chair stated that the Prohibitionists had permission to use the Court House, whereupon Mabson stated that he had an appointment to speak that day, and all who would retire could hear him on the court yard. At this the crowd, amid cheers and hurrahs, left the meeting, leaving the Chairman and Secretary sitting solitary on the stand. The speaker spoke to a large crowd from the stand on the public square and made a very good speech. The Prohibitionists were completely covered after their anticipated victory and the colored citizens of the Anti-Prohibition persuasion (and nearly all of them are that way) were over-joyful.

New Magistrates. Mr. S. VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, has received an official list of the new Magistrates appointed for this county, by the last General Assembly, including two new appointments and three re-appointments, as follows: Wm. M. Poisson, Wilmington Township, in place of J. C. Hill; W. O. Johnson, Cape Fear Township, in place of James Cowan; John H. Sayers, Federal Point Township; A. A. Montgomery, Masonboro Township; A. A. Moseley, Hamlet Township. The term of the new Magistrates, who are to hold the office for six years each, commences on the first day of August, and in the meantime they are requested to come forward before Mr. VanAmringe and qualify, in accordance with law.

Foreign Exports. The foreign shipments yesterday embraced the following: German barque Charlotte & Anna, for Berlin, Germany, by Messrs. E. Fischer & Weyers, with 3,985 barrels of rosin. The German barque Eduard Penn, for Hamburg, Germany, by Messrs. E. G. Barker & Co., with 3,900 bbls. of rosin, the Russian brig, Dolphin, for Ponce, Porto Rico, by Messrs. North & Co., and the Norwegian brig Tremore, for Hamburg, Germany, by Messrs. William & Muhlenhoff, with 1,600 casks of spirits turpentine and 769 barrels of rosin.

News. We hear that Mr. T. M. Emerson, Assistant Freight and Ticket Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, in this city, has resigned for the purpose of accepting a similar situation on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of August. Mr. Emerson is a good officer and a clever gentleman, and as such we regret to learn of his departure from this place, but he has found it necessary to leave his position.

Persons. Mr. S. P. Collier has been tendered, and we learn has accepted, the office of Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Emerson. Mr. Collier has been for several years past Ticket Agent and Chief Clerk in the General Superintendent's office here, and is well known as a courteous and competent officer. His host of friends will be glad to hear of his promotion to an office which his ability and experience will enable him to fill most successfully, and the officials of the line have undoubtedly made an admirable selection.

Spirits Turpentine. Statesville Landmark: A child of Mr. S. M. Harris was taken sick at Chapel Hill, and soon died. There are suspicions of poisoning and the stomach has been sent to Chapel Hill for examination.

Edenton Clarion: Mike Jordan, an Irishman, was found dead on the porch of the northern entrance of the Catholic church, Friday morning. Coroner Lee held an inquest—verdict, death from natural causes.

Charlotte Observer: Rich, Caldwell, a colored miner at the Radcliff mine, was severely injured in the spine by a rock falling on his back while at work yesterday afternoon. The deathblow in Charlotte was the Mecklenburg Monumental Association.

A negro named Andrew Williams attempted to rob J. C. Hayes near Winston. He struck Mr. H. a very severe blow on the head. He then fled, was pursued by Mr. Frizzell, captured and jailed. He was afterwards highway robbery will begin after a while.

Leakville Gazette: A furious storm of wind and hail struck the vicinity of Reffin and Pelham last Sunday evening, doing considerable damage. Work is progressing satisfactorily on both of our roads. The Midland has 200 hands on the road between Cascade and Madison.

Monroe Enquirer: Since our last issue portions of the Persony have been favored with good rain. Still the crops for cotton and corn crops are not at all promising, as the plant in both cases is very small generally. Plenty of rain from now on, however, would be a tolerably fair crop.

Milton Chronicle: The colored people here are to have a tournament on election day in August. Monday evening, the man, the want of it the fellow, in the estimation of shallow-pated niggers. Darham has been swept by three different storms. About fifty houses, it is said, were blown down.

Raleigh Observer: Three prisoners—two negroes and a white one—were convicted of larceny at the late term of the Greene county Inferior Court, were brought up to the pen yesterday. The sales in the four Oxford tobacco warehouses yesterday were simply enormous, and will aggregate more than \$15,000.

Charlotte Democrat: The negro's paradise: Festivals and Excursions no matter how hot the weather or how tight the money market, or how scarce bread and meat. A villain who fires into a railroad train, or places obstructions on the tracks, ought to be hung to the nearest tree when caught. Let all who deal with it be that way hereafter.

Shelby Aurora: The building of the Air Line Railroad has increased the value of the property at King's Mountain from \$3,500 to something over \$100,000. It is an undeniable fact that the extension of the Vicksburg and Petersburg Railroad will save the farms of Cleveland from 75 cents to \$1.00 on every bale of cotton that they sell. Flux seems to be the prevailing disease in this section at present. There is a cotton root-dwelling in this place of which the yield is about 100 lbs. in all sections of this county since the recent rains. Our town is filled with strangers. They are mostly from the eastern portion of the State.

Lenoir Topix: Lenoir will, in time to come, when all of the projected railroads are finished, be one of the most important railroad centres in Western North Carolina. The Chester road, the Yanin Valley road, and the Tinslow road all cross this way, and now there is another line projected from this point in another direction. The Salisbury Watchman has been interviewing Capt. William Cain, who is in charge of the project, and says that Gen. Imboden is very much in favor of extending the Tinslow road from Lenoir via Taylorville, Salisbury and Wadesboro to Wilmington, and that very shortly a survey of that route will soon be begun.

Raleigh News-Observer: We learn that the engineers re-traying the route of the North Carolina Midland from Goldsboro have reached Pittsboro. They are examining two routes there, one of which passes just north and the other south of the town. The road will cross Haw river at the mouth of Robertson's creek, 40 miles from Pittsboro.