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PASSED INTO HISTORY

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS HAS COMPLETED ITS WORK AND ADJOURNED.

State Library
PREMIER CRISP'S VALET

men to whom I owe the office and to those gentlemen on the other side who have always extended to me the utmost courtesy and kindness. And to each and every member of the House, as he is now about to return to his home, I extend my thanks, and express my hope that he may be re-united with his family and his friends in peace and happiness.

When the clock marked the hour of noon, Speaker Crisp announced that the 53rd Congress was adjourned.

The correspondents in the press gallery sang the doxology, and were loudly applauded.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Nothing Done But the Signing of Bills by the Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The last message which the President sent to Congress, through the joint committee which waited upon him to ask whether he had any further communication to make to it, was a tendering of congratulations to Congress at the conclusion of its labors. Senator Voorhees, in delivering that message, did so in a spirit of humorous gravity which led, irresistibly, to a outburst of laughter and applause in the Senate chamber and in the galleries packed with spectators.

In the farewell words of the Vice-President testimony was borne to the magnitude of the questions determined by the Senate during the Congress just expiring and to the ability with which they had been discussed. With the fall of the gavel, he said, the great debates and the important legislation of the Fifty-third Congress would pass into the domain of history.

BUTLER'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

Otho Nominated, but Fifteen Easternists Smash the Spatter-Board.

The Populist caucus met last night, Hileman in the chair. Resolution offered to turn out Captain Roberts as Keeper of the Capitol. This brought Harry Skinner to his feet in one of the best speeches of his life in indignation and eloquent opposition to the monstrous proposition. Before Col. Skinner was through the members began to ask where were they, and Mr. Boynton got up and said the Populists would stand by Roberts, and take whatever burden that went with it. Under the spell of Skinner's words, the vote was put and was for Roberts to a man.

Skinner Saves the Soldier.

The doors were then opened for a while to admit Russell and his Wilmington cohorts in behalf of the change of that city's charter. Russell's jowls oscillated with down east convictions, until the roof of his white hat had several holes in it. But the matter went over and Russell went out.

Bagwell, member from Wake, moved to go into the election of Railroad Commissioner Hileman put the vote and announced 21 in 19 in favor of election, though there are others who do declare that the vote was 21 to 19 against. But this is simply a matter of small arithmetic which however sank deeply into the hearts of Fowler and fifteen more arithmeticians who added his way, and in a high dudgeon they left the caucus in a body swearing that they never would vote for Otho, whose nomination against Foster had already adopted, but in respect to Otho's kindness, courtesy and conduct with which I have been treated by member of this body. Persons acquainted with the methods and procedure here have but little confidence in the trials, the troubles and dignities of legislation in so large a body.

THE BATTLE ROYAL

FIGHT AGAINST STATE AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION COMES TO A FOCUS.

STRONG SPEECHES TUESDAY.

President Winston, Dr. Columbus Durham, Maj. W. A. Guthrie, Judge Russell, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Messrs. Peele, Caddell, District Attorney Aycock and Rev. Leak Speak—Hot Debate Before the Joint Educational Committee.

The fight against State aid to higher education which has been spread over the State for many months came to a focus Tuesday in the State Library, when the Educational Committee adjourned the evening before, things were at fever heat. Dr. Winston, President of the State University, and Dr. Durham, leader of the fight against State aid, had engaged in a heated debate in which personalities were freely used, and Dr. Winston had denounced utterly false the statement that he had tried to reduce the students of the denominational colleges and pro-seolyte them to the University. Dr. Durham had replied that the statement was true, and he was prepared to read a letter in Dr. Winston's own hand-writing to prove it. And in the midst of all this the committee adjourned.

When it reassembled at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the room was crowded by persons interested in education, and anxious to hear the matter fully discussed.

Dr. Winston was the first speaker. In opening he referred to his colloquy with Dr. Durham before the committee Monday. He said that he regretted it exceedingly, and thought that no personalities should be allowed to enter into this discussion; but as it had been permitted and charges had been made re-peating on him personally, he would take this occasion to reply to them physically and unequivocally. He declared that he had only answered letters, and done his best to conduct the institution of which he was in charge in a proper manner. And even if the charges had been true the committee were not the proper persons to take them under consideration; all such matters, he said, should come under the supervision of the 50 trustees of the University. The question, he added, and the only question before this committee was whether North Carolina would have a University, and if so, what kind of University.

Dr. Durham next addressed the committee. He said that the committee of which he was chairman, had agreed never to come before a legislative committee or any other. They had decided to fight it out before the people if it took years. But on Monday he had been called out by questions from members of the committee. In reference to the colloquy with Dr. Winston, he said that the charge that he was trying to tear down the University was absolutely false, and no honest man would say otherwise. He declared that he was fighting the sentiment that there was no place in the educational system for denominational schools. He believed that the wisest policy was to separate the University in toto from the State, give it a self-perpetuating board, let its friends throughout the whole country come to its rescue and endow it and stop forever this row before each recurring legislature.

"To impress the State with numbers seems to be the idea of the present management of the University. A certain system of scholarships has been devised, and in this way the number is increased. The President of the University says he has not solicited pupils from other institutions to attend the University. I say that he has I have here the proof." He then read an extract from a pamphlet issued by the University, saying that any one, whether in school or out, is invited to correspond with any of the professors in regard to any educational matters. He also read a circular, saying, "A limited number of rooms with a stove are provided free." "That means a nigger to wait on you," said Dr. Durham. "Isn't that an inducement? Suppose ten boys are thus induced to leave Trinity College at which they pay \$20 a year, that would be taking away \$700 from the institution." He also read a letter dated Sept. 5th, in which Dr. Winston told of the free scholarships and the advantages of the University. (Dr. Winston says this letter was in answer to a letter of inquiry.) "I have heard of more than fifty such letters in the State," said Dr. Durham. He also read the statement published in the two Raleigh dailies, and signed by Dr. Winston, in which twenty University students made a statement of their personal condition. He said: "These twenty students are the worst off in the University, and out of these only four receive scholarships; that's not the class that get the scholarships. If we could receive the names of the holders of scholarships we would find them sons of the most well-to-do citizens of the State." He said Georgia is perhaps the greatest in the South, and the same question had been debated there. The presidents of all the colleges in the State were invited to address the legislature. The legislature ceased to help the University, and it does not. They say we are trying to tear down the University. There is not a solitary word of truth in it. "When our motives are called in question and we are represented as unpatriotic, it is time for us to show the legislature what we mean. If the appropriation is withdrawn the descendants of the men who have given us Chapel Hill for a hundred years will come to its rescue. But shall we by legislation freeze these men who are doing the same grade of educational work out of the field. What have you done for the public schools? You have not done anything as yet. A larger and better foundation work in public schools would harmonize all the higher educational institutions of the State. We are told that the constitution demands that the State

PRITCHARD.

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stition itself. He said he regretted to see these gentlemen attacking the University in this way, trying to throttle it. Why not go openly before the Legislature with an amendment to the constitution? Why by innuendo try to tear down this institution that we have all sworn to support? "I am sorry to hear Dr. Durham state that he started life as a law breaker. Now I am a poor sinner, a poor lobbying member, and a member of a despised church, a church that some of its enemies say has little to do with religion, and a church that has nothing to do with politics.

"I, like Dr. Durham, shouldered a musket and fought as a private in the ranks of those that followed Lee, before I was old enough to vote. When the other came around with the hat to collect the votes he asked me if I wanted to vote. I told him I wasn't old enough. He said we didn't have to take any oath and that would be all right. But I told him my political views did not accord with most of my comrades, and he then said: "Hell, you're not old enough to vote."

"Gentlemen, when you touch this University question you are treading on this life. I am sorry to see in this fight the ministers of the Gospel, followers of the Prince of Peace, who went about doing good. I am sorry to see this cloud rising. It was intended by the founders of this government that Church and State should be forever separate. They put it in the fundamental law of the State that they should be kept separate. If the Constitution allowed it and I was a member of this General Assembly I would vote to make an appropriation to Wake Forest College.

Dr. Durham: "We wouldn't take it. The history of the Church for five hundred years is against taking money from the State."

Maj. Guthrie: "Then why play the dog in the manger and refuse to let the University what you will have. You now propose to bleed religion and politics. The Senator from Macon said, if he could put the responsibility on the Populists and Republicans to destroy the University, he would do it as a matter of party policy not of patriotism. The Republican party has a record concerning the University, which I, as a Republican, am not proud of. You do not want to undertake to tear down this institution which will find its friends in every township that will denounce the party. If you want to make it an issue why not offer it as a constitutional amendment. If it is made a square fight I will be fighting for the University though only a corporal's guard is left. I can say with Webster: 'If I have not the spirit that makes martyrs I have none of that which drags angels down.' I will stand by the State University and the Constitution under what we live."

Dr. Skinner: "I thought Maj. Guthrie was a Democrat."

Maj. Guthrie: "You never made a greater mistake in your life. I am first of all a North Carolinian."

Dr. Skinner: "I don't believe the University will be hurt by taking away a part of the appropriation. The party have some economy in this matter? This prejudice against denominational colleges nestles in the heart of a certain class that have no denominational college of their own."

Mr. Ewart: "I understood this gentleman to say that if this Legislature did not settle this question some other Legislature will. Will it be made an issue before the Legislature? How can you expect to have a Legislature opposed to the appropriation as long as you vote against the man who opposes it?"

Mr. Skinner: "I will not vote for any man who is for taking away the entire appropriation."

Judge D. L. Russell then spoke. He said these ministers had a right to come here, as much as anyone else, and express their views, especially on questions of education or morality. "The lightning could not strike this Legislature without seriously thinning out the pulpit. I have seen the time since I left Chapel Hill when I was not especially devoted to it. I have felt that men who held the same views as I did had not quite an equal showing there, but whatever of resentment I may have had, it is all now past. There is nothing of that now, the people of North Carolina have now got the University and can now control it. Chapel Hill is supported by the State not in the interest of any class, it is essentially a popular institution. The time has come when men of all shades of thought can meet together under her groves. The shades, and shadows and soil of Chapel Hill is sacred in thousands of North Carolina homes. The man who seeks to attack that institution and break it down is attacking the old commonwealth itself. I would not have the men who rode to victory on this popular movement in North Carolina antagonize the University. We are not its enemies but its

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friends, and we must elevate it, make it higher and better." (Applause.)

United States District Attorney Chas. B. Aycock, was called upon. He said he didn't understand this contest. The gentleman said: "We love the University. God bless it, therefore we will take away the appropriation." They would uphold the University by taking away the appropriation. "There is no competition in education. Let the State run the University, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, Trinity, and the Episcopalians their own schools." Dr. Skinner: "Where have the Episcopalians a college?"

Mr. Aycock: "Let them build one of their own, I know what was in the Doctor's mind, but it shall not find utterance through me. I went to the University without religion and I came away a Christian and a Baptist. All religions stand on the same footing at the University. It has been forever settled that State and Church are and must be independent and forever separate."

Mr. J. C. Caddell then spoke. He said this discussion had made him know more about the University than I ever knew before. If these gentlemen would go through the State and make these patriotic appeals, they would have more endowment than the University needs. I love the University, though some of you may doubt this. Any man with a sound mind and a sound body can get an education in spite of the world, the flesh and the devil. We simply want the University to be put on a level with the other colleges of North Carolina. That is where we stand on the question, and when this is done all this dissatisfied will be gone."

Rev. R. H. W. Leak, (colored) then spoke. He said: "I am one of those who in general vote as they speak. In order to have patriot citizens the State must educate them. The party that I vote with is one in part in power in this Legislature and while I am a good Methodist, I am a good Republican. Our race, the Anglo-Africans, want to raise up a race of high moral men, and we want the State to help us. But so far as we niggers are concerned, this is your white folks' fight. We thank you for what you have done for us, but we are going to ask for more. I have lived in North Carolina, and I have acquired the same appetite for more, and I hope if you can't give the University more you will at least let it have the same amount it now has."

The committee then adjourned.

FROM A CIGARETTE

CARELESSLY DROPPED IN A STABLE IT SETS THE TOWN OF KINSTON ON FIRE.

TWO WHOLE BLOCKS WIPED OUT.

The Fire Began at Bryan Fields' Livestock Stables and Spread Rapidly Among the Wooden Buildings to the Business Portion of the Town—The Newbern People Help to Subdue the Flames—Loss \$225,000 With Little Insurance.

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 28.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in Bryan Fields' stables, and rapidly spread to the wooden buildings in rear of Oettinger Bros' store, and the two main building blocks of the town are in ashes or smoldering ruins, including the stores of Einstein Bros., A. H. Loftin, Oettinger Bros., Frigden & Cox, Candy's hardware store, C. W. Crabtree, Abbott & Sumrell, Dawson Bros., J. W. Collins, Loftin's bank, the bar rooms of H. C. Harrison and L. J. Whaley & Wagoner's beer lotting establishments, Hotel Tull, the Free Press office, Dr. Tull's residence and office, real-estate offices of S. Einstein, L. H. Wilson, Sheriff Sutton, Dr. W. A. J. Pollock, A. H. Loftin, S. M. Harrell, and W. H. Brock's residence and stables.

The flying sparks burned two or three houses occupied by colored people in another part of the town.

It is by far the severest fire ever in Kinston. The loss is fully \$225,000, and the insurance in the aggregate is small. The fire was under control by 6:30 o'clock.

The Newbern fire engine arrived here at 7:30, and is now throwing water on the smoldering ruins. The origin of the fire is reported to have been a cigarette stump carelessly thrown by a boy in Bryan Fields' stables.

ANOTHER BLOCK BURNED.

KINSTON, N. C., March 5.

Kinston is again the victim of the fire fiend; another block is destroyed, with the exception of two houses on each corner, one a dwelling owned by Dr. John A. Pollock and the other a double store brick building occupied by J. B. Cummings and W. S. Field.

The fire broke out about 1 o'clock and at 3 it was under control. At one time it was thought the whole town would be destroyed, but the wind settled down and by hard work the fire was quelled. The finest work ever done in Kinston was done in the saving of the Cummings building and the Pollock mansion.

The fire is thought to be incendiary. The following are the losses: V. L. Hicks, Col. G. E. Korngay, Chas. Dunn, Col. O. R. Hicks, Col. J. O. Beeton, David Walsh, Dawson Bros., R. O. Hay, Mrs. Matilda Cummings, W. F. Moore, F. N. Nunn, Col. Nat. Humphrey, Dr. Jno. A. Pollock, (office) Lewis Grady.

The loss is about \$30,000. Insurance about \$10,000. Buildings across the street were damaged. This fire was on Main street, as was the fire, last Thursday.

The town is still here and ready for business. Our people are not discouraged.

Water works will be erected if the Legislature amend the charter so they can levy a special tax for that purpose.

The following is a list of insurance companies, and the losses sustained by them in last Thursday's fire: Virginia State, \$3,900; Georgia Home, \$10,525; Hartford, \$12,750; New York Union, \$5,850; Atlanta Home, \$4,800; Aetna, \$4,850; Virginia Fire and Marine, \$7,100; Phoenix Home, \$1,000; British, \$3,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$1,250; New York City, \$9,750; Carolina, \$1,500; Agricultural, \$1,000; North Carolina Home, \$400; Continental, \$1,780; American, \$4,300; Western, \$7,600; Greenwich, \$700.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

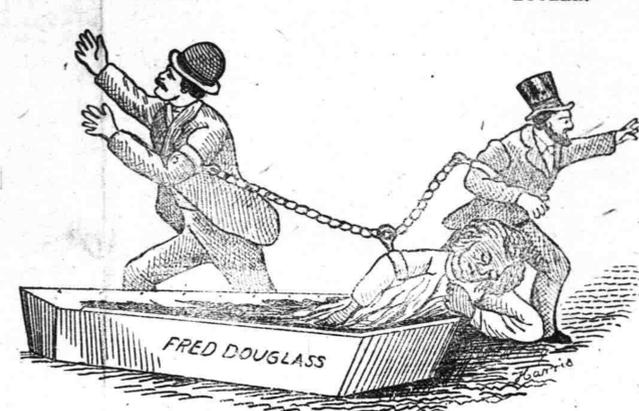
One of the correspondents in the press gallery here, proposes of the late Frederick Douglass, read an amusing experience he once had with the great colored leader. "It was many years ago I was a young and rather bluish reporter. Mr. Douglass received me cordially and asked the purpose of my visit. Told him I had been directed to secure an interview with him upon the future of the colored man, and I began by asking him how he was as a prominent negro, desired to say upon the subject. Drawing himself up with lofty dignity, he replied: 'Sir, I am not a negro. I am five-eighths white and three-eighths colored. If I am to be judged by the unequal distribution of the blood in my veins, I may properly call myself a white man. As I do not choose to do that I shall compromise by calling myself a Caucasian. Now, sir, since my race standing has been settled, to my own, and, I trust, your satisfaction, I shall try to answer your queries.' And then he gave me the best interview concerning the future of the colored people, from an industrial and social standpoint, that I remember ever to have seen in print."

Mr. Stroud says he would be glad if a corner in the House should be set aside for the Populist members. Mr. Shuford says he will sit on the "Populist" side.

Few there will be on his side, if only Populists occupy it. These two members can hardly know that there will be less than ten Populist members in the next House and these out of 350 would cut a small figure and would occupy a lonesome corner if one were set aside.

It perhaps would gain the name of North Carolina corner as three North Carolinians, Skinner, Shuford and Stroud would be put in this class.

HAVANA, March 5.—Martial law has been declared in the province of Santa Clara as the result of the uprising of two insurgent bands, one of them under the lead of the notorious bandit Mtage.



"O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" Romans vii. 24.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Vacancies on the Asylum and Hospital Boards Filled Yesterday.

An executive session of the Senate was held Friday afternoon to consider nominations as directors of the Raleigh Asylum and Goldsboro Insane Asylums sent in by Governor Carr. The following are the appointments sent in by the Governor:

Directors of the Morganton Hospital—Senator White, R. of Alamance; Representative L. R. Whitner, P. of Catawba, and Geo. H. Smathers, R. of Haywood.

Directors of the Raleigh Asylum: Joshua B. Hill, R. of Wake; John R. Smith, R. of Wayne, and Senator Bellamy, P. of Nash.

Directors of the Goldsboro Hospital: H. L. Grant, R. of Wayne; D. L. Russell, P. of New Hanover, and Henry J. Eason, P. of Duplin.

All these nominations were confirmed by the Senate except that of George H. Smathers, of Haywood. Some say he will not be confirmed and others say that the nomination was not acted upon.

Contributions to the Monument.

Mrs. H. A. London, Vice President of the North Carolina Monumental Association for Chatham county, sends a handsome contribution, and Chatham county promises to raise one hundred dollars for the monument.

Mr. J. O. Ellington, State Librarian, sends \$5.00 for the same purpose.

How is This for Fashion?

Danville (Va.) Register.

The people of North Carolina know that Fusion means a defeat for the Populists in North Carolina, then the people of that State need missionaries worse than China or Japan or even Africa.

Earthquake Shock at Winston.

Special to the News and Observer.

WINSTON, N. C., March 5.

A distinct earthquake shock, lasting several seconds, was felt at ten o'clock last night. Buildings were shaken but no damage was done.

"Twenty per cent. off on all woolen goods" advertises a Winston firm in the Republican. Tariff reduction did it.

Mr. Crisp's Valedictory.

Speaker Crisp: "Representatives: I know well pardon me if before performing my last official act I give some expression to what I feel, not only in respect to the resolution which this body has just adopted, but in respect to my own conduct, courtesy and conduct with which I have been treated by member of this body. Persons acquainted with the methods and procedure here have but little confidence in the trials, the troubles and dignities of legislation in so large a body."

Otho Nominated.

The vote resulted thus: Wilson 32, Kitchin, 9 and the Gideonite was declared the nominee. Two votes were cast for Graham from Warren. An ugly hubbub followed and wicked words against Wilson and members against Foster. The speeches were rough, but Butler had left and was spared the hearing of them.

Next came Code Commission. To be short, the Republican demands were conceded. Spier Whitaker was thrown overboard. Guthrie was chosen, and given the selection of a clerk, while the other two were given to the Republicans.

Butler's Endorsement of Otho.

But about another matter: it so happens that there is a letter in the wind, written within two weeks from Butler to a Robinson county man in which the Senator is said to have expressed the opinion that Otho was not fit for the place, that he was a white elephant, that he would do less harm as Railroad Commissioner than anywhere else, that he was a lieutenant who deserved reward, that there was nothing to do but to appoint him. Moreover, the sentiments of this letter were given in substance, were expressed by Butler, it is said, within the past two weeks, to a Raleigh man who went to Butler's room to protest against Wilson's selection.

Wilson has, it is said, been aware for the last few days of these sentiments, and has been rattled about it. I asked Mr. Butler did he deny writing the letter; he said: "I do not remember it." I asked him did he express such an opinion to the Raleigh man; he replied: "I do not express opinions." These remarks are simply written to jog Mr. Butler's memory; perhaps he can find the letter or recall the party referred to: if not proof of what is stated here can be produced, which no doubt will be satisfactory to all, and if Otho forgets that he has known of the opinion of Mr. Butler, or doubts the truth of it, he, too will be furnished with proof in case of his denial. In other words, denial of the substantial correctness of this charge is challenged from Mr. Butler. Meantime the new commissioner (provided always that he be elected) will have the solace of knowing that whatever Mr. Butler may have thought of his unfitness for railroad commissioner recently, he nevertheless must have changed his mind with a rapidity that was a mark of nothing less than a brilliant mind, when last night he came forward as the champion of Otho, the Greater, who was once comparatively a mere Glamis of Rhamkette.