

# The Daily State Chronicle.

VOL. VII.—NO. 1.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## THE CHRONICLE WELCOMED.

We are very grateful to the press and people of North Carolina for the very kind way in which they have welcomed the DAILY STATE CHRONICLE. From all sections of the State there have come grateful and partial words of welcome and appreciation. The editors of the State, who best know what it requires to make a paper, and whose opinions therefore are to be most valued, have in advance spoken of a cordiality that has been most gratifying. If good wishes from our brethren of the press, couched in "the pleasantest words that ever blotted paper," can bring success (and we believe they contribute largely to it), we have already attained it.

The people of the State have been equally as cordial in their welcome. From all the expressions, we are led to believe that the time is ripe for the forward movement. From Asheville and from Edenton—from one end of the State to the other—letters and messages have been sent us full of the cheering spirit of gladness and congratulation. Subscriptions have come in from all quarters, and we start the DAILY STATE CHRONICLE with upwards of 1,000 subscribers. The indications are that it will reach 1,500 within thirty days, and we must have 2,000 by the first of May. We wish that we could give space to the letters that we have already received. From preachers of all denominations; from teachers in colleges, public and private schools; from Judges and other public officials; from farmers and lawyers; from doctors and mechanics; from politicians and those who do not like politics—in a word, people of all callings have vied with each other in tendering a welcome so warm, so generous and so appreciative as to win our sincerest thanks and to incite us to our every endeavor to be worthy of their kind expressions.

We make a few quotations from letters received, and only regret we cannot print them all. At least fifty gentlemen wrote requesting to have their names entered "as the first subscriber." We have tried to accommodate them all.

A scholarly professor at Wake Forest, whose name is an honored one in North Carolina, writes:

"I am glad to hear that the CHRONICLE is to be a daily. Put my name down as your first subscriber."

A prominent Cape Fear lawyer sends his subscription, and writes:

"Enter my name, as I have an abiding faith in your good judgment and fairness to all sections of the State. The Democratic party needs a morning paper at the capital that does not savor of cliques, etc., in politics, and which is an exponent of the entire State Democracy. The Democracy of this section will hail with pleasure your new venture, and give it a hearty support."

A brainy young preacher in Western North Carolina, sending his subscription, says:

"I have long felt the need of a creditable daily from our State capital. I rejoice in the announcement that the CHRONICLE is to fill the long-felt need."

A Western scholarly teacher writes:

"I am indeed glad that you are to start a daily. North Carolina needs a first-class one, and the CHRONICLE will fill the bill."

A prominent Fayetteville lawyer writes:

"I can wish you no better fortune than that the DAILY CHRONICLE may rank among North Carolina dailies as the WEEKLY CHRONICLE does among State weeklies; and that this shall be the result I have not a suspicion of doubt."

An ex-State Senator from the East writes:

"The long cherished desire of my heart is at length gratified, in that you are going to publish a daily paper."

A leading citizen of Chatham writes:

"I congratulate myself and yourself and the State on the early appearance of the DAILY CHRONICLE. I sincerely trust that it will prove a big success. The State daily needs such a paper as I believe the DAILY CHRONICLE will be. I wish for you fame, fortune and usefulness."

A well known citizen of Mecklenburg writes:

"You have the STATE CHRONICLE the best weekly paper I have ever seen in North Carolina, and that, too, before your beard is an inch long. I see no reason why you should not make the DAILY CHRONICLE a fit companion of the weekly. I have the faith that DANIELS & BROWDER can do it."

A distinguished Methodist preacher writes:

"You have made the STATE CHRONICLE a live, fresh, clean and strong paper, and deserve great success."

A widely known Piedmont gentleman who stands high in the estimation of the people and the councils of the party, writes:

"I am delighted that you are at the point of issuing the DAILY CHRONICLE. You have done a great work for North Carolina with the Weekly, for you have produced without doubt the best weekly in the State, always vigorous and able in the maintenance of the right, and no less so in the antagonism of all the enemies of the people. But I look forward to a great career for you, and your good work in your larger opportunity for effort. I hail the DAILY CHRONICLE as a sure promise of good to yourself, to your party, to the State."

One of the most successful educated farmers in Eastern North Carolina, writes:

"I want to congratulate the people of North Carolina that they are to have a daily worthy of the name, and to predict for it such success as no other daily has ever attained in the State."

An enterprising citizen of Henderson writes:

"I want to congratulate you on your advanced step in journalism. I feel sure, under your leadership, the daily paper must be a success."

One of the wisest of our Superior Court Judges writes:

"I sincerely trust that you will meet with an abundant degree of success—as much as you deserve—and in your case it would satisfy our most ardent friends."

## THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

### HOG'S LARD VS. COTTON SEED LARD.

**A Hearing and Debate on the Conger Lard Bill—Before the Agricultural Committee—Contested Election Cases in the House—The Blair Bill in the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representatives Stewart, of Georgia, and Wheeler, of Alabama, made brief arguments against the Conger-Butterworth compound lard bill before the Agricultural Committee of the House to-day. Mr. Stewart read the following letter addressed to himself: "Your valued favor of February 21 is before me. In reply will say that Mr. Harris has no authority to say that the Alliance in Georgia wants such a bill passed as you speak of. Of course it would run the oil mill industry in the South and damage us about forty-eight millions annually. It would reduce the price of cotton seed and raise the price of lard, so as to work great hardships to our people. You can rest assured that Georgia wants no such measure passed. Very truly, William L. Peek, President Farmers' Alliance of Georgia."

Representative Morgan said that it was the belief of people in the Southern States that the passage of the lard bill would take the bread and meat from the mouths of a large number of Southern people.

Mr. Stewart said if the Conger bill were passed it would reduce the price of cotton seed to thirteen cents per bushel. The people of his section were worked up over the matter. By disposing of the cotton seed the expenses of picking the cotton were cleared. In answer to Mr. Hatch, Mr. Stewart said that if lard compounds against which the legislation was aimed were composed of injurious ingredients, he was in favor of the bill; but it had not been proved that the compounds were detrimental to health. He understood that this was a fight between hog's lard and cotton seed lard. It could not be accomplished, he believed, by Congress.

Mr. Morgan pressed Mr. Stewart to know if he could state, as an authority, what would be the effect on the manufacturers of cotton seed oil by striking down the compound lard industry.

Mr. Stewart did not care to answer further than that he thought the manufacturers would be injured.

Mr. Morgan stated that he believed it would reduce the cotton seed oil industry one half.

Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, addressed the committee in opposition to the Conger bill. He said that the second paragraph of the bill was enough to damn it so far as his section was concerned. The section he read as follows:

"That for the purpose of this act any article manufactured or compounded in imitation or semblance of, or as a substitute for lard, as lard is defined, in section one of this act, which shall be made of any ingredients other than lard, or which shall be compounded of any other ingredients in oil combination with lard, shall be known as compound lard, and it shall be unlawful to manufacture or to export or import the same except in accordance with the provisions of this act. This section, Mr. Wheeler explained, would utterly ruin the small farmers. He did not believe that the people of the country would be in favor of the complete destruction of the cotton seed oil industry in the South.

This would be the effect of the bill. Mr. Fairbank had stated that at one time when he could not secure cotton seed oil to mix with his compound, his customers had complained that the lard was inferior to what he had been manufacturing. Gen. Wheeler thought the States should have the power to make any legislation on the subject.

The hearings on the lard question will be concluded at the next meeting of the committee.

### Contested Election Case.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—House.—The Featherstone-Cate Arkansas contested election case took up most of the time in the House to-day. Mr. Cate spoke in his own behalf.

Mr. McKee, of Arkansas, defended the people of his State from charges of lawlessness, intimidation and violence, and Mr. Houck, of Tennessee, made a strong presentation of the claims of the contestant. Finally Mr. Featherstone, Republican, was seated by a vote of 145 to 135. One Republican, Mr. Hill, of Illinois, voted for Cate.

The House then at 5 o'clock adjourned.

### The Blair Educational Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senate.—In the Senate to-day, at 2 o'clock, consideration of the Educational bill was resumed.

Mr. Barbour advocated the bill. He spoke of the great interest which the people of Virginia took in the measure and said that it had been favored in the platforms of political parties in that State. It was of the deepest and profoundest interest to the people of Virginia who had done as much for the sake of education in the last fifty years as the people of any other State. They had expended about nineteen million dollars for that purpose and had given five millions dollars to educate the colored illiterates which the general government had put upon them, not only as citizens but as sovereigns. He expressed his surprise at the lack of interest in the subject taken by the Senate, and was astonished at the opposition of the Southern Senators to the bill. He had no Constitutional doubts on the subject of the bill as he did not belong to the splitting class of Constitutional lawyers.

Mr. Plumb spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that it was clear to him that the people of the South did not want this money, and it was certain that if money was bestowed where it was not wanted, that it would not be wisely expended. Within two years, if the bill went over, every Southern State would say they did not want it. The bill, if passed, would be the beginning of the control of the educational system of the country by the general government, and ultimately the demoralization of the great body of the people on the subject of common schools. At the close of Mr. Plumb's speech the Senate went into secret session, and at 5:50 p. m., adjourned.

## A GLORIOUSLY PLUCKY GIRL.

### SHE COMPLETELY HOODWINKS A BLACK BURGLAR.

**And Kills Him While He Thinks She is Asleep—He Saw Her "Later"—But a Little Too Late.**

CHARLOTTE, March 5.—Monday morning about 3 o'clock, Miss Alice Kinney, 19 years of age, who, with her mother, lives alone on a farm in Sampson county, was aroused by the noise of some one in an adjoining room. She at once realized that a burglar was in the house. She took a revolver from under her pillow, and holding it in her hand, concealed it under the quilt. Then she lay as if asleep, and when the burglar entered the room he walked up to the bed, and concluding that the young woman was sleeping soundly, began looking about the room. As he turned away from her, she heard him whisper to himself, "She is purty, and I guess I'll hab to see her later."

When he turned his face Miss Kinney raised herself in bed, took aim at the man's head and fired.

Instantly the burglar whirled around, and as he did so she again fired and he then fell to the floor with a groan. He died in about five minutes.

The alarm was then given and a crowd gathered at the house. The burglar proved to be Sam Kerns, a negro who has given much trouble.

## MUM NEWSPAPER MEN.

### Shall They Be Imprisoned—For Refusing to Disclose Professional Secrets—The Question in the Secret Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The Senate in secret session, this afternoon, discussed further the resolution of Mr. Dolph, for the incarceration for contempt of the Senate, of the newspaper men who have refused to disclose the source of information of the executive sessions. The debate this afternoon turned entirely upon the constitutional question at issue, some of the Senators holding that the Senate had no right to imprison the newspaper men for refusing to disclose professional secrets.

Senators Everts made a long, dry speech, and Senators Edmunds and Gurnea also spoke at some length on the constitutional phase of the question. It became evident before the Senate doors had been closed for half an hour that the debate could not be closed this evening, and one after another the Senators slipped away until, when the Senate adjourned, not more than a dozen were in their seats.

Of those who spoke to-day, a Senator said this evening that "no two agreed." An effort will be made to bring the discussion to a close to-morrow, but several constitutional lawyers of eminence are anxious to be heard and the whole matter may go over until next week.

## RAILROAD MEETING.

### The Roanoke and Southern Land Company Organized by a Wealthy Syndicate.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 5.—A meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Roanoke & Southern Railroad was held at Winston yesterday. There was a large attendance of prominent railroad men from Baltimore and Roanoke, Va. The meeting organized the Piedmont Land and Improvement Company with a capital of a million dollars. Mr. Stewart, one of the Roanoke capitalists, presided over the meeting.

## THE GRASPING BRITISHERS.

### Seeking to Form a Soda Water and Beer Trust—They Want the American Manufacturers.

BOSTON, March 5.—A morning paper says a syndicate of Englishmen is negotiating for the purchase of the four firms in the United States now controlling the manufacture of soda water and beer apparatus, and the manufacture of extracts, syrups and everything pertaining to the production of soda water and kindred beverages. The amount of capital involved is said to be between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000.

## HIGH WATER.

### Moving Live Stock out of Danger—Efforts to Prevent Crevasse.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5.—The river level here was last night within two feet of the highest water ever recorded, and was still rising. The levees for four hundred and fifty miles below are still holding firm. The people of the valley to the South are moving their live stock. The strenuous efforts making to protect and strengthen, threatened points will probably be sufficient to prevent crevasse. The swollen condition of the river, however, puts it uncomfortably near to the top of a large portion of the levee line extending more than four hundred and fifty miles along the Yazoo front and more than eight hundred miles along the west bank in Louisiana and Arkansas, between the gulf and mouth of White River.

## Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Forecast for Virginia, snow; northeasterly winds; colder. For North Carolina, rain; northeasterly winds; colder. For Raleigh, maximum temperature March 5th, 60 degrees; minimum temperature, 35 degrees; no rainfall. Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity on Thursday, threatening weather with rain; decidedly colder; rain may change to snow to-night.

## The Davis Land Fund.

JACKSON, Miss., March 5.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Jefferson Davis Land Company yesterday, eight thousand dollars, the proceeds of stock sold, was turned over to the Trustee for the benefit of Mrs. Davis. It is thought that twice as much more will be secured.

## Brazil Declares For America.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 5.—Lagoes have been formed among the merchants of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Santos, and Pernambuco, with the object of boycotting British goods in favor of American products.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### MEN OF RANK WILL STAND BY SCOUNDRELS.

**If Scoundrels Will Stand By Them—A "Plebians" Rewarder Adroitness and Subserviency—In Explaining Away "Shady" Acts.**

LONDON, March 5.—The indignation and contentment at Mr. Labouchere's suspension were pretty strictly divided on party lines as might have been expected, and now that the excitement has in a measure subsided, the one thing remarkable is, the determination of men of rank to stand by scoundrels of their order, no matter what their crimes are, and the certainty with which they can count upon men who have merely a brevet claim to associate with them to help them out. These men obsequiously come to the front and bear the brunt of the battle for these members of the nobility who have less volubility or, perhaps, are still possessed of a remnant of shame; and odds are freely offered in club circles that Mr. W. H. Smith will receive a peerage for his cool, not to say brazen, defence of Lord Salisbury. It was the opportunity of his life, and it must be confessed that he improved it to the utmost. Mr. Smith's career has been an illustration of the success which rewards adroitness and subserviency in a country like England, where a proud order, which feels itself in a measure compelled to be reticent, is profoundly grateful for the assistance of a plebeian not at all scrupulous, who will take it upon himself at need to expiate away acts that are slightly of the shady sort.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Assassination of Jno. M. Clayton to be Investigated—Postoffice Appointments—A Naval Court Martial—And Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Election Committee of the House has decided to investigate the assassination of John M. Clayton, who was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Second Arkansas District, now represented by Clifton R. Breckenridge, and will submit to the House a resolution for the investigation of the circumstances attending the case by a sub-committee of the Committee on Resolutions and Elections.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—J. W. Cumb was to-day appointed postmaster at Catawba, Roanoke county, Va.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A Naval Court Martial, with Commander A. E. Benham as President, has been ordered to meet at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the 13th inst. for the trial of Commander Jos. B. Coghlan, on charges of violating Navy regulations, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and Naval discipline. Coghlan is the officer who wrote a newspaper article reflecting severely upon the Administration of Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There was a change for the better in the condition of Ex-Congressman Taubee to-day. Dr. Bayne, the physician in charge of the case, stated to-day that Mr. Taubee had a good chance for recovery. Unless blood poisoning sets in, he thinks his patient will rapidly convalesce.

## PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

### Majority and Minority Reports on Custom Union—The Minority Rejects the Whole Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Pan-American Conference has finally adopted the report of the committee on international law. Majority and minority reports were made by the committee on Custom Union. The majority says that the establishment of a Custom Union is generally understood, would require not only a partial sacrifice of the national sovereignty of the American nations, but more radical changes in their respective constitutions than they are willing to accept. The majority therefore deems the adoption of a Custom Union as impracticable.

They propose to recommend, however, to such of the governments as may desire partial reciprocity, to make commercial treaties with one or more of the American countries on such a basis as may be accepted in each case. The minority report recommends the rejection of the whole subject.

## WHY HE CANED HIM.

### The Caning Causes Threats of Lynching—Imminent Trouble Averted.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.—Prof. DeTreville, of Claflin University, who caned Prof. Gardner (colored), yesterday, says the reason for his action was that Gardner made certain remarks in a classroom reflecting upon him. Serious trouble was threatened for awhile after the caning. Several hundred negroes gathered together, with the avowed purpose of lynching DeTreville. The whites also assembled, and a conflict seemed inevitable. President Duntun, of the college, heard of the affair, and quieted matters by ordering the students back to the college. Claflin College is one of the largest colleges for colored people in the South, having upwards of three hundred pupils.

## THE DECREE REFUSED.

### And the Cotton Seed Oil Trust May Dissolve—If It Wants To.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Judge Wallace, of the United States Court, handed down a decision to-day in the case of Wm. Wall against Saml. Thomas et al., as resident trustees of the American Cotton Seed Oil Trust, denying the motion made last Friday, that a decree be made to restrain the trust from dissolving until the termination of 21 years, for which time it was organized.

## Rhode Island Democracy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5.—The democratic state convention to-day nominated Jno. W. Davis for Governor, and adopted resolutions expressing the tariff reform principles promulgated by Ex-President Cleveland, demanding the abolition of tariff.

## SHAFFER TO BE CONFIRMED.

### MAHOVE IS TRYING TO OUST SERGEANT-AT-ARMS CANNADY.

**Noble and Harrison Locking Horns Over a North Carolina Appointment—Public Buildings—Bills Reported, &c.**

(Special Cor. to STATE CHRONICLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1890.—It is an open secret that the President's Policy is not in accord with that of some of his Cabinet officers. One year ago to-day Harrison was inaugurated President, and I have reason to know that there have been some stiff fights over appointments, behind the scenes, of course. For instance, there is a Republican Judge in North Carolina, who has for the past twelve months been expecting an appointment to a good legal position in the Interior Department now held by a North Carolina Democrat. The North Carolina Republicans made a strong effort to get their man in and have the Democrat ousted. I hear they are about to succeed but their success will be due to Harrison and not to Noble. It is charged that Noble wanted to keep the North Carolina Democrat in, and that he is inclined to follow the mugwumpian policy inaugurated especially by Mr. Bayard during the last administration in order to gain friends, and that he aspires to higher honors, viz., the Presidency! Mr. Noble will not get a single North Carolina vote in a nominating convention by this sort of policy. Evidently he does not know what kind of people he is dealing with. He has lost caste with the North Carolina Republicans by holding off about one year, and has gained nothing with the Democrats. Harrison has intimated plainly that he will not countenance Noble's programme, and the North Carolina Judge will get his place in the near future.

I am told that Col. Shaffer will be confirmed this week or next. If there is any delay, it will be because the committee cannot reach the case conveniently. A well known Republican politician, who was present, tells me that Loge Harris's crowd did not make any material headway in their recent arraignment of Col. Shaffer. It is said that Tim Lee who is well known in Raleigh, and who was one of the chief spokesmen on the occasion, did not impress the committee as was expected and desired. This may be surface talk however. The truth of the business is Shaffer was endorsed by Safe cure Warner and nominated postmaster by St. John Wanamaker, two of the most conspicuous "hoodlers" in this country. Loge Harris may write well and industriously; Tim Lee may be an FAIT at mixing a cocktail or a julep, and this accomplishment may place him in support with Pat Collins and all the big Irishmen in the country; but "hoodle" is the watchword of this administration, and the sooner the North Carolina Republicans, both sealwags and carpet baggers find this out the better. John Wanamaker and Safe Cure Warner can buy more votes than the united Republican party in North Carolina, therefore their influence here is stronger, especially in the Senate. Shaffer will be confirmed in executive session, by the time this is in print, perhaps. If it were done in open session, I could probably telegraph it to the CHRONICLE for its first daily issue.

Mr. Brower has had the three following bills reported favorably from the Committee on War Claims. One for the relief of O. F. Adams; one for the relief of Richard Arkison; one for the relief of Chas. F. Bowers.

Mr. Skinner has introduced a bill to clean out a channel five feet deep from Pungo River to the town of Sladesville, N. C.

Mr. Rowland has introduced a bill for the relief of Calvin J. Cowles and George B. Hanna.

There will be a vacancy in Mr. Brower's district to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis this spring. Mr. Brower informs me that it will be filled by the young man who passes the best competitive examination.

A caucus of republican senators will meet to-night to consider naming a successor to Col. W. P. Cannady, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The trouble arises out of some personal spite Mahove has against Cannady. I am told that Mahove naturally had the audacity to try to incite some of the rapid republican Senators against Col. Cannady because of his Confederate record! This is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. If this is all they can bring against Col. Cannady he will remain where he is. So far as my observation goes Col. Cannady has made a most efficient officer. He has always been courteous and obliging, especially to people from his own State. He has performed his duties faithfully and he is peculiarly qualified for the position. If any republican is to have it, let it be Col. Cannady. I understand our Senators will stand by him.

The pension and other appropriation bills will leave no surplus in the Treasury. It is useless to agitate a reduction of the tariff.

The appropriations for public buildings calls for over \$37,000,000. The North Carolina list is as follows: Greensboro, \$30,000 additional; Winston, \$100,000; Reidsville, \$25,000; Oxford, \$100,000; Henderson, \$85,000; Wilmington, \$50,000 additional; Fayetteville, \$75,000; total, \$655,000.

North Carolina may not get as much as she did last year, because she has no member on the Committee of Public Buildings. Last Congress, Colonel Tom Johnston, the able member from the Ninth district was instrumental in sending several hundred thousand dollars to the State for the purpose. The splendid buildings at Asheville, Statesville and other points were successfully engineered through the committee by him. His loss to the State in this particular alone, is irreparable. He would have been the most influential Democrat on the committee if he had

been returned to Congress. His reputation here was a most enviable one, and experience was all that he needed to make him a power on the floor of the House. Genial, able, and faithful, he had many attached friends, and he unselfishly devoted his best energies to his constituents. His remarkable business tact was another strong point in his favor.

## CITY SCHOOLS AND BOOKS.

### Schools in City and Country Ought to Teach History Correctly.

(Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.)

PITTSBORO, N. C., March 5, 1890.—I send you for publication a wise and timely letter from Maj. Finger. I think the time has come for an earnest protest against a growing evil. Publish the letter now, and allow me a little space in the near future for a few remarks and observations of my own. Maj. Finger's reply will sufficiently indicate the character of the letter I wrote him.

A. H. MERRITT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1890.

SUPT. A. H. MERRITT,

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of 18th inst. I reply as follows:

1. Nearly all of the city public schools have special acts of Assembly which put them solely under the control of Local Boards. The State Superintendent has no supervision of them as to courses of study, text-books, nor in any other particular. While the law does require all the public schools in the State to use the State list text-books, I think some city boards disregard this requirement and do not consider it applicable to them.

The County Boards of Education do apportion to these city schools a part of the general county school funds, and the city boards and teachers are required to make the usual statistical reports to the County Superintendent and such reports to the State Superintendent as may be called for; but these reports are simply for information and do not imply any control on the part of the County or State Superintendent.

2. There are many school histories now used in the State which, in my judgment, are not proper books to be used in our schools. I have examined many school histories written by northern authors since the war and before the war, and I have not found even one that did not do injustice to the South either by positively false statements or by omissions. For instance, the last copy of Barnes' History that I examined contained no account of the battle of King's Mountain except a FEW LINES IN A FOOT NOTE—nothing at all in the TEXT OF THE BOOK about this very important battle. I do not think that you will find any histories of Northern authorship that are at all free from such omissions and that do not in this way fail to give credit to the South for the part she performed in securing our independence. Not only so, but when they come to the late war they are particularly unjust and most of them teach that the Southern people who were in and supported the Confederate armies were rebels or traitors. It is to my mind simply remarkable that such books are tolerated in our schools by teachers, public or private, or by their patrons. Holmes' and Stephens' Histories are on our State list of text-books, and it seems to me they ought to be used to the exclusion of such books as I have alluded to. Teachers and school boards have it in their power to do much to have history correctly written, by refusing to use books that do injustice to the South. It seems that fathers and mothers concern themselves but little as to the character of the histories their children use. As a rule they are content to allow the teachers and school boards to select the books without any examination or criticism on their part. This being so, the greater is the responsibility upon teachers and boards.

Very respectfully,

S. M. FINGER,

Supt. Pub. Instruction.

[The CHRONICLE is glad to give space to the above wise observations which it heartily endorses, and glad to know that Mr. MERRITT, the accomplished County Superintendent of Schools in Chatham, will favor our readers with a strong article from his pen shortly.—EDITOR.]

## Death of Young Abe Lincoln.

LONDON, March 5.—Young Abraham Lincoln died at 11.5 o'clock this morning. Young Lincoln passed away quietly. He was in a comatose state this morning; his stomach rejected all nourishment. The attending physicians after a careful examination expressed the opinion that their patient's end was only a matter of a few hours. For a time previous to his death he was entirely free from pain. All the members of Minister Lincoln's family were present at the bedside.

## North Carolina Ahead.

[From the Scottish Chief.]

Who invented the telephone? If this question is asked in any audience in our land, the answer will be Edison! Yet this is not true, for the first telephone used in the United States was invented by Dr. James Davis, of Fayetteville. He also invented the first phonograph. This matter was fully ventilated some years ago in the Fayetteville "Gazette." The original models are yet in the possession of Dr. Davis' daughter. Dr. Davis was a native of Philadelphia, but resident in North Carolina for a long period prior to his death.

## Platinum Discovered in Moore.

[Sanford Express.]

J. M. Kelly, of Jonesboro township, brought some metal to this office this week, that has every ear mark of platinum. This metal is found in a vein of blue quartz five feet in diameter on Mr. Kelly's farm and he says there is an abundance of it. Platinum is darker than silver, is the heaviest of all metals and resists the action of all acids. Mr. Kelly applied nitric acid to particles of metal and no reaction took place. He has sent some of the quartz's bearing this metal to State Chemist Battle.