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RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1899.

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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

ARMY BILL'S BIG DAY

A Hard Day's Work on it in the House.

MR. KITCHIN'S SPEECH

HE TOOK STRONG GROUND AGAINST ARMY INCREASE.

DISTORTING THE MEANING OF THE FLAG

Germany's Flag Taken Down from Above Paris Without Dishonor, and Our Own Re-

Washington, Jan. 30.—The House put in a hard day's work on the Army Bill to-day, and to-night when it adjourned 13 of the 20 pages had been completed. The committee amendments giving the President discretionary power to reduce the size of the infantry companies and cavalry troops to 60 men each were adopted, and also a series of amendments to reduce the officers of the staff 331. A substitute was adopted for the section providing for promotions which was designed to equalize promotions. A fight was made to reduce the age limit for officers to be appointed to the various staff departments from 50 to 30, but it failed. An amendment was, however, adopted to require a mental and moral as well as a physical examination for such appointments. Much of the time to-day was occupied in short speeches on the general proposition to increase the army and annex the Philippines, and there were several lively personal controversies. The House will meet to-morrow at 11 and whatever time remains before 3 o'clock after the bill is completed under the five minute rule will be devoted to general debate. The heavy weights on both sides will close. The final vote is to be taken at 3 o'clock. The House adjourned this afternoon at 5:55 o'clock p. m.

KITCHIN'S SOUND SPEECH

Washington, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—One of the best speeches of the many short ones which have been made against the bill providing for the permanent increase of the regular army was that of Congressman Kitchin. The young Congressman from North Carolina has taken an excellent position in the estimation of his Democratic colleagues and good impression which he has made heretofore was strengthened by his common sense utterances upon this very important question. He took strong ground against army increase which he held was of course the real purpose of this re-organization bill and went at some length into reasons for opposition to what he termed the imperialistic policy of the administration.

"Scorning the misrepresentations of ignorance and bigotry, rejoicing in the victories of our army and navy and responsible to the descendants of the first proclaimers of American Liberty for my conduct, I shall vote against increasing the standing army of the United States from thirty thousand to one hundred thousand men in time of peace." He referred touchingly to the names of Alabama and Guilford and then spoke in eloquent words of the sacrifices made by North Carolina in the recent war with Spain when brave flag fell at Cardenas and Shipp on the Hill of San Juan. He said no man could feel greater honor for the heroes of the war than he, but he did not believe it was honest to the people to take advantage of the enthusiasm created by the war to put through a bill providing for a permanent standing army which could only be a heavy burden to the taxpayers and which might be a menace to the liberties of the people.

Referring to the claim that it is wrong to withdraw the flag from any point where it has once flown, he pointed out that Germany's flag had been taken down from the capital of France without dishonor, that the English had withdrawn from Washington and the Americans from Mexico without any dishonor being attached to their flag by this act. He contended that the meaning of the flag would be perverted and distorted if it were to be kept flying in the Philippines as a symbol of despotic government forced upon the inhabitants of these islands without their consent.

"My knowledge of the innate powers of my country," continued Mr. Kitchin, "forbids my aid to this unnecessary expense for military purposes in time of peace. It would mean an increase from twenty-five millions to one hundred millions annually, this latter sum being sufficient to buy, as shown by the tax books, three Congressional districts such as I have the honor to represent."

He did not think that the volunteers should be kept in if they did not want to remain, but that they should be replaced by men recruited for garrison purposes. He held that the real danger lies in the acquisition of the Philippines and that if the people thoroughly understood the matter, a wave of protest would come from the farms and shops, the fields, the mines and the offices of this land that would compel a patriotic executive to change the course which the President seems to have taken upon this great question. Concluding he said:

"The Old King of Israel in a moment of information yielded to temptation, committed a double crime and in his old age mourned his conduct. Let Congress heed the moral and save the country from this error, spring upon us in a moment of excitement, when our wisest and most honest statesmen have resisted in the past."

WEALTHY WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Ill Health Drives Mrs. W. J. Mayer to Self-Destruction.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 30.—Mrs. William J. Mayer, aged 31 years, wife of a wealthy wholesale tobacco dealer of 400 West 11th street, Pittsburgh, committed suicide to-day by jumping into the ocean from Young's Pier, at the end of Chesapeake avenue. Mrs. Mayer has been here about ten days in the hope of improving her health. There seems to be no doubt that her ill health produced melancholia and prompted her to end her life. Mr. Mayer has been telegraphed for and will arrive to-morrow. The fatal leap was taken shortly after the noon hour. Mrs. Mayer and her maid, Miss M. E. Horn, had been on the pier for some time, and were on their way to the Homestead Hotel, where they were stopping. Mrs. Mayer was apparently in good spirits. About mid-day on the pier the maid turned to look at a distant object, when she heard a rustle of skirts, and turning about again saw Mrs. Mayer throw herself against the rail and by a deliberate movement submerge herself so that she fell headlong into the sea. Mrs. Mayer uttered no sound as she fell, and made no struggle to keep afloat. A boat was lowered and the body brought ashore. Doctors were at hand, but after an hour's work there were no signs of resuscitation. The stomach yielded no more than a pint of water, and the inference is that the shock from the cold water killed the woman almost as soon as she struck the sea. Previous to her arrival here she had been under treatment for nervous prostration at a private sanitarium in Philadelphia.

PORTERFIELD ASSIGNS.

Financial Standing Weakened by Talk of Supposed Friends.

Washington, Jan. 30.—William A. Porterfield & Company, bankers and commission stock brokers, to-day made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, naming Richard H. Taylor and Thomas F. Young assignees. Assets are stated to be \$30,814.49, and liabilities \$10,449.88. Mr. Porterfield, the senior and managing member of the firm makes the following statement: "I have worked twenty hours a day for the past month, and am simply a physical wreck. My efforts to keep things moving through this advancing market were successful up to the past few days, when, through the talk of supposed friends and published interviews by former partners, our financial standing has been weakened, and our Southern clientele made a run upon us. Our finances being scattered in Southern banks, were not available for immediate use, and this, together with considerable moneys due us by responsible people, but uncollectable upon a moment's notice, makes a combination of circumstances which we cannot overcome. Considering the state of the markets and the worn-out condition of my assistants, I concluded this was the only move left to protect our customers and ourselves. We settled up all our local obligations and discontinued business in Washington last week, as we were unable to place transactions here on a commission basis satisfactorily. We have paid out over \$81,000 to customers during the past week. From the condition of our accounts, I think our assignees will be able to make a satisfactory settlement with all customers."

AGONCILLO'S FORMAL PROTEST.

He Leaves it With State Department—It Will Be Ignored.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Sexto Lopez, secretary to Agoncillo, the Philippine representative, called at the State Department this afternoon and left with the chief clerk another communication addressed to the Secretary of State protesting against the attitude of our Government toward the Filipino "Republic." The terms of the protest do not go as far as an ultimatum. The one fact which this communication as that which befalls its predecessor—it will be diplomatically ignored.

Accompanying the communication is a long memorial addressed to the Senate containing a comprehensive argument in opposition to the ratification of the treaty and which the envoy asks the President to send to that body. The letter of transmittal contains more than the mere request, but Agoncillo feels that he is bound by courtesy not to make it public until an opportunity is had by the State Department officials to make a reply.

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

Prof. Holmes' Illustrated Lecture To-Night in the House.

In response to an invitation from members of the General Assembly, Prof. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, will give a lecture illustrated by numerous stereoscopic views on development of our resources as affected by the public road problem. The lecture will be given in the hall of the House of Representatives, and will begin at 8 o'clock. There is no subject of so vital importance to the people of North Carolina as that of public road improvement, and it can be said that no one in the State has had as much practical experience or so wide an opportunity for observation in different parts of the country as the State Geologist. After the lecture the subject of the proposed new road law will be discussed by the legislative committee on Public Roads.

CUBANS WILL BE PAID

Three Millions to be Disbursed Among Troops.

BY MCKINLEY'S ORDER

ROBERT P. PORTER HAS THE MATTER IN HAND.

HE WILL CONFER WITH GENERAL GOMEZ

Some Doubt as to Whether Cuban Officers Will Accept Money, No Matter How Favorable Terms, to Investigate Affairs of Banco Espanol.

Havana, Jan. 30.—President McKinley is understood to have empowered Robert P. Porter to arrange for the disbursement of \$3,000,000 among the Cuban soldiers. Mr. Porter will probably go with General Gomez to Quesada to Remedios to meet General Maximo Gomez to persuade the Cuban commander in chief to disband his forces and to lend his influence to the United States military administration. Mr. Porter and General Gomez are conferring to-night with the Governor-General, Dr. Castillo, who returned from Remedios to-day, after a two days' visit to General Gomez, says the latter is much hurt by what he regards as American neglect of his authority and rights and is determined not to advise his soldiers to go home penniless. Gomez proposes coming into the neighborhood soon, and will review the Cuban troops at Marianao, though the date has not yet been fixed.

There is some doubt whether he and the other military chiefs will accept the \$3,000,000, no matter what other favorable conditions may be offered. Mr. Porter, who, it is understood, will act as the personal representative of President McKinley in the negotiations, has been directed by the President that can be made, and is empowered to propose what it is hoped will be agreeable terms. Senator Galbis, president of the Banco Espanol, was notified by the special commissioner, now investigating the finances of the municipality, that he must appear before the commissioner to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to answer interrogatories or must take the consequences of contempt, the penalty for recalcitrancy, in the mind of the commissioner, being imprisonment until he is willing to testify. Major General Ludlow, governor of the Department of Havana, has invested the commission with the powers of a court, and will sustain its action in punishing a refusal to testify.

The Banco Espanol is so intimately connected with the finances of Havana, as a creditor to the amount of \$7,000,000, that the commissioner deems it necessary to get a complete accounting from the bank as to past transactions, and a statement of what it is doing now with the city's market dues. The commissioner requested Senator Galbis to present himself for examination last Friday and again on Saturday, but he sent word that he was indisposed. He was then asked to come before the commission at nine this morning, but to-day he sent a message that he was physically unable to comply in consequence of the exhaustion due to his bank labors. His reply was regarded as unsatisfactory, and the peremptory notice for to-morrow was served upon him.

WOULD MAKE HIM MAJOR GEN

Alabama Legislature Wants "Fighting Joe" Further Honored.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 30.—The General Assembly has passed a resolution recommending to the President the appointment of General Wheeler to the position of Major General in the regular army as soon as a vacancy shall occur in recognition of his gallant service and able generalship at the battle of Santiago, by which he won the lasting gratitude of the American people. A resolution was also adopted as follows: "Whereas, Through the tenacious efforts and enthusiastic advocacy of the great statesman, Hon. John T. Morgan, the bill authorizing the construction of the Nicaragua Canal at last has been enacted by the Federal Senate, and whereas, The construction of the Nicaragua Canal will mean a grand evolution for the South and the Western World, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the General Assembly of Alabama, feeling grateful to our distinguished Senator for his superior courage and splendid energy in procuring the end he has achieved, congratulate him upon his brilliant attainment."

THE EAGAN COURT MARTIAL.

The Papers in the Hands of Judge Advocate Lieber.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The record of the court martial in the case of Commodore General Eagan, was placed in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lieber to-day for review. Secretary Alger discussed the matter with the President yesterday, and the papers came to the Judge Advocate General through the usual routine channels. General Lieber could not say to-day how long it will take him to complete the review. When he has concluded with the papers he will send them to the Adjutant General.

CAVALRY NOW FOR CUBA.

War Department Thinks It Has Enough Infantry There for Present.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 30.—The War Department has reached the conclusion that it has about enough infantry in Cuba at present, and that cavalry is now needed. Some fifteen troops of the Second, Fifth and Eighth cavalry (regulars) will sail from here on three transports, the Minnewaska, Manitoia and Michigan, on Wednesday. The city of Cuba are now pretty well supplied with American foot troops, and the special need in the island is for mounted men in the country districts who can cover and preserve the peace in such territory. The transports therefore are carrying cavalry.

FIGHTING THE PAPER TRUST.

Statement of American Publishers' Association to Joint High Commission.

WHIP THEM TO DEATH

This, Mr. Carter Says, We Will Do to Filipinos

IF THEY DO NOT SUBMIT

THE PRESIDENT SENDS DOCUMENTS TO THE SENATE.

PAPERS BEARING ON TREATY OF PARIS

These Show He Only Demanded of Spain Luzzar, Leaving Demand for Entire Philippines to the Discretion of the Commissioners.

Washington, Jan. 30.—A called meeting of the American newspaper publishers' association was held here to-day with a view to directing the attention of the American members of the Joint High Commission to the urgent need that a policy be adopted which shall protect American forests by securing in the treaty now in course of preparation between the United States and Canada a revocation of the present duty on print paper and pulp from Canada. After a brief and informal discussion a statement of the views of the American publishers' association was adopted, ordered to be printed and presented to the members of the commission and to representatives and Senators in Congress. The statement says in part: "The delegated representatives of a large number of newspapers in meeting assembled at Washington, January 30th, 1899, respectfully submit to the President and the American commissioners, that the honest intentions which originally induced the establishment of the tariff duty on paper and pulp has been perverted to further the purposes of a recently formed corporation, the International Paper Company, and that every newspaper publication in the country east of the Rocky Mountains has been placed at the mercy of that corporation. Within the last week we are advised that the International Paper Company has acquired fourteen additional mills, representing the plants of three large concerns, and that it is negotiating for three other properties, which represent all of the output from independent mills in the territory east of Michigan. In view of the fact that the International Paper Company is selling its surplus paper in England, Australia and Japan, in successful competition with Canadian, German and Swedish manufacturers and in view of the important point that the International Paper Company is protected by reason of its proximity to its customers to the extent of an average of \$1.60 per ton, and by reason of its ability to obtain cheaper and better supplies of coal and chemicals, we fail to see the occasion for giving sanction to its abuse of governmental protection. "We therefore urge that advantage be taken of the opportunity afforded by the Canadian treaty negotiation to place pulp and paper on the free list and thereby give the only strong and permanent assurance of protection from this combination."

Among the newspapers represented at the meeting were the following: Raleigh News and Observer, Atlanta Constitution, High and (Via) Dispatch, Savannah (Ga.) Morning News, New Orleans Times-Democrat, New Orleans Picayune. A committee was appointed to present the statement to the President.

NOT TO CONFIRM EWART

SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY MAKES AN ADVERSE REPORT.

Vote Seven to Six, and Senator Faulkner, Who Was Looked on as Favoring Confirmation, Voted Against It.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—By the historic vote of 7 to 6 the Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day decided adversely to the confirmation of Judge Ewart. If this decision is upheld when the case gets before the Senate there will be a judgeship vacant in North Carolina.

Senator Pritchard said he felt confident of his ability to secure favorable action before the whole committee, but the results show that he counted without his host. The deciding vote was cast by Senator Faulkner, who was counted as friendly to confirmation, but who, as the result of the report of the sub-committee, decided that he ought to vote against the judge. This means that the fight will be taken before the open Senate. There the whole thing will be gone into, and the fight between Pritchard and Butler will be aired thoroughly. Both Senators have been doing a lot of quiet work in anticipation of the nomination getting into the full Senate. Pritchard has all along expressed the fullest confidence that if the case could be got out of the hands of the unfriendly sub-committee, he would be able to secure complete confirmation and he thinks so still, but the adverse report of a committee like that of the Judiciary, where political lines were not drawn and where the element of fitness entered into the case is likely to be a good deal of a stumbling block to the North Carolina Republican Senator. Senator Butler feels as confident of ultimate victory as does Senator Pritchard. Which is right time only can demonstrate.

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Washington, Jan. 30.—An effort on the part of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, to obtain consideration in the Senate to-day for the Indian Appropriation Bill precipitated a running debate which occupied all the time until the Senate at 2 o'clock went into executive session on the Peace Treaty.

A House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to admit to West Point Military Academy as a student Andres Ponte Ruego, a Venezuelan, was adopted at the opening of the session to-day. Mr. Mason (Illinois), called up his resolution offered Saturday afternoon, and presented a resolution in an amended form as follows: "Whereas, A large number of the sailors and soldiers of the United States are now in the Philippine Islands, or on their way there; and

"Whereas, There are differing newspaper reports as to the condition of the health of the soldiers and sailors; and

"Whereas, It is reported by the press that there is a large percentage of those who are made sick by reason of the climate of said islands; and

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish for the information of the Senate a statement as to the percentage of our soldiers who are sick and have been sick and the number of deaths in our army by reason of the sickness caused by the climate in said islands, and to set forth when, according to the generally accepted term, the sickly season begins in the said islands."

The resolution was adopted. A bill was passed changing the place of meeting of the United States court for the Southern District of Mississippi from Mississippi City to Biola.

Mr. Allison (Iowa), called up the pending Indian Appropriation Bill, and asked the Senate to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Jones (Arkansas), said that when he and other senators agreed to vote next Monday on the Peace Treaty it was their understanding an opportunity would be afforded to vote first upon certain resolutions which would be taken pertinent to the main question.

Mr. Allison replied that he had no desire to interfere with any matters pertaining to the treaty, but in the absence of formal notice of any Senator to speak to-day he thought it an opportunity to take up the Indian bill.

Mr. Jones said there was a desire that the resolutions be passed upon by the Senate before the treaty was voted upon. Personally he was ready to vote to-day.

Mr. Bacon, who was anxious to obtain action upon his resolutions, said that unless action should be taken before the vote upon the treaty was taken all of the cogent resolutions would be displaced and rendered null.

After further debate, and at the request of Mr. Bacon, the resolutions were laid before the Senate.

Instantly Mr. Chandler (New Hampshire), entered a motion to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Bacon thought this scarcely fair, as the motion of Mr. Chandler, he said, meant, indisputably that the resolutions should die.

Mr. Chandler disclaimed any attempt to dispose summarily of Mr. Bacon's resolutions, although he thought they ought to be considered by the committee. He held it was only reasonable that a vote should be had on the resolutions and personally he would not object to a vote next Friday or Saturday.

He thought, however, no action bearing in any way upon the treaty ought to be taken by the Senate until the vote was had on the treaty itself next Monday. The pending resolutions would then come up very naturally.

Mr. Bacon said his desire was to obtain early action upon the resolutions in order that the House might have an opportunity to pass upon them before the expiration of the present Congress by limitation.

Mr. Carter (Montana), discussing not only the resolutions offered by Mr. Bacon, but also the situation as it was presented to the Senate, declared that no public interest and no sound public policy required a vote upon the resolutions at this session of Congress. A favorable vote upon the pending resolutions before the conclusion of the work on the Treaty of Peace, would be a vote of lack of confidence in the American people. That, he thought, was a repugnant proposition. The treaty now under consideration did not render it either desirable or proper that this Congress should pass upon the future of the Philippine Islands. He de-

DIED IN THE FLAMES

Two Aged Ladies Perish in Their Burning Home.

THE PLACE NEAR DURHAM

THEIR CHARRED SKELETONS FOUND IN THE RUINS.

THEY WERE NANCY AND POLLY GARDEN

They Lived on the Estate of Mr. W. H. Wood, and Were in Destitute Circumstances.

Reported Failure of Brokers.

A Child Buried.

Durham, N. C., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—At an early hour this morning, on Register of Deeds W. H. Woods' place, about four miles from Durham, Misses Nancy and Polly Garden, two aged maiden ladies, were burned to death in their home. A negro by the name of Luke Rigsbee, while on his way to work shortly before sunrise, discovered the house to be on fire, and gave the alarm. He went at once to the scene, and upon arriving there found the west end of the roof falling in. It was impossible to enter the burning building on account of the smoke and flames. In the ashes of the burned dwelling were found two charred skeletons, those of the ladies mentioned above. One of these, which is supposed to be that of Miss Polly, was found at a point immediately between where two beds stood, and just in front of where a chest stood. The other one, supposed to be Miss Nancy's, was found at a point that would have been very near the middle of the floor. The two ladies, who were 81 and 65 years of age respectively, had lived on Mr. Woods' place for about twenty years. Miss Nancy, the oldest one, had been sick for some time. Both were in very destitute circumstances, and but for assistance of friends, could not have kept soul and body together. Nothing is known as to how the fire originated. If they had an enemy in the world nobody knew it. Coroner J. F. Maddy has gone out to look into the matter.

A little child of George White was burned on Saturday afternoon at the home of its parents in this city. While standing in front of an open fire place, its dress caught on fire. Mrs. White succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but painfully burned her hands in doing so. The little one's injuries are not at all fatal, and no danger is to be apprehended.

Reutrow's Polly Pathfinders are filling a week's engagement at the opera house this week.

The funeral services of Tom Towler, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Towler, who died on Saturday afternoon of pneumonia, took place Sunday afternoon, after which the remains were interred in the city cemetery.

In the case of Alice Ray vs. North Carolina Railroad Company, the jury were hung until Sunday, when they were discharged. It is reported that nine were in favor of allowing damages, while three were not. There will be a new trial.

The firm of W. A. Porterfield & Co., stock and bond brokers, who have an office in Durham, are reported to have gone to the wall here. The office is locked up, and at this writing we have not been able to find any of the persons connected with the Durham branch.

NORTH CAROLINA MINES.

Activity in the Copper Regions.—Prof. Holmes' Trip of Inspection.

Prof. Holmes has just returned from an exploring trip through the copper belt in Granville and Person counties, and reports that great activity in what appears to be legitimate and successful mining operations there. The Holloway and Blue Wing mines in Granville county have proved so satisfactory to their owners that improved mining machinery is being put in, a railroad is being built to the mines, and plans have been made for the erection of a smelter for treating the ore, which heretofore has been shipped to New Jersey for treatment.

In reply to a question about mining in other portions of North Carolina, the State Geologist reports that in copper mining, gold mining, mica and corundum mining, there is perhaps greater activity now than at any time for a number of years; and Jackson county kaolin is used now in many parts of the country in manufacturing the purest chinaware.

The great Cranberry iron deposit is now also being operated on a larger scale than for many years.

SNOW FALLS IN RALEIGH.

The snow storm of Saturday was reported by the Weather Bureau at 7 1/2 inches. In some places the snow was not so deep, while at others it was deeper. As a general thing January, in this section, is not characterized by much snow.

The snowfall of last week was the greatest since United States 19, 1853. The depth at that time was 11 inches. In that month also the lowest temperature ever recorded here was reached. It was on the 17th, the temperature falling to two degrees above zero. The earliest snow ever recorded in Raleigh was on November 26th, 1838, (0.3 inches) and the latest on April 6, 1889 (0.4 inches.)

(Continued on Fifth Page.)