

The News and Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1909

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

DEBATE ABOUT Mc ENERY RESOLUTION

A Rather Spirited Colloquy Between Hoar and Wolcott.

DEWEY OBSERVES A MIRACULOUS

THE APPROPRIATION BILL MAT- TERS WILL TAKE UP MUCH TIME.

SINA OF ILLINOIS APPROPRIA- TION

To Investigate With Reference to Blight in Island of San Juan and Water to be Farmers in Ohio.

Washington, Feb. 13.—At no time during the session of the Senate today was a quorum of the body present, a majority of the members being snow bound at their homes. For the first time in many years no invocation was pronounced at the opening of the session, neither the regular chaplain, nor any other minister being able to reach the capitol. A sharp debate over the unanimous consent agreement reached Saturday afternoon to vote on the McEnery resolution tomorrow afternoon was precipitated early in the session. Some feeling was manifested by Senators who object to the adoption of the resolution, but none of them indicated what might be their action tomorrow. In connection with the consideration of the resolution, the Senate decided to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In response to some of the statements made, Mr. McEnery (S. C.), explained how the unanimous consent agreement was reached and then said: "I do know that there are Senators in this chamber who would not have voted for the treaty if they had not been assured of an opportunity to vote upon the McEnery resolution. If any Senator was not present when the unanimous consent agreement was made it was his own fault. I give notice, therefore, that I shall object to any variation of the unanimous consent agreement."

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said he had just received a telephone message from Mr. Mason, (Ill.), who requested on account of his illness, today, that discussion of the unanimous consent agreement go over until tomorrow when he might be present.

Mr. Wolcott, (Cal.), "Does the Senator from Massachusetts understand that the unanimous consent reached on last Saturday carries with it a unanimous consent not to discuss the question in the absence of the Senator from Illinois?"

With some feeling Mr. Hoar replied: "I do not think the Senator from Colorado ought in fairness to address such a question to me."

He then proceeded to explain how he happened to have made the statement received by him from Mr. Mason.

After Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Hoar had had a colloquy that was not audible to the Senate, Mr. Hale, (Maine), rose and said:

"Let the Senators adjust their differences outside."

Adverting to the pending matter Mr. Hale said he could not comprehend the object of the opponents of the resolution and added that he would like to know "the inside of this never ending objection to these resolutions."

Mr. Allison, (Iowa), said it was well understood that if the resolution was debated it would occupy the remainder of the session. He maintained that the unanimous consent to vote upon the resolution implied that there should be no debate.

Mr. Allison at the request of Mr. Hale then made a statement of the condition of the various appropriation bills.

"It is manifest," said he, "that these bills will occupy a great deal of the time of the Senate."

Mr. Hale, chairman of the Naval Committee, favorably reported a bill creating an Admiral of the Navy. The bill reads:

"That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by selection and promotion, an Admiral of the Navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application; and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist."

The bill it is well understood is made to fit Rear Admiral Dewey and it is expected that when the bill becomes law, he will be promoted by the President for the office. The bill was passed.

fungicides, on the causes of blight in sugar island cotton and in water melons and the remedies for the same."

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Tillman also offered the following amendment which was agreed to "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on the cost of cultivating and the best methods of cultivating and preparing the same for market, so as to demonstrate whether it is profitable to introduce its culture in the Southern States as a profitable industry, \$5,000."

The bill was then passed. Mr. Teller, Colorado, then made a brief statement to the Senate in which he said he proposed tomorrow to vote for the McEnery resolution.

Among the bills passed were the following:

Amending the statutes concerning the drawing off, freezing, marking and removal of spirits, so that spirits may be drawn off in packages smaller than barrels and put in five gallon cans for export purposes.

The Senate then at 3:20 p. m. on motion of Allison went into executive session and at 3:30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE HELD SHORT SESSION.

Speaker Reed did not venture out and Mr. Cannon got turned over in the snow.

Washington, Feb. 13.—This was an exceedingly dull day in the House. Owing to the blizzard outside the attendance was very slim.

The great marble capitol looked like a snow palace. Ledges, facades and parapets were banked with snow. On the drives and the plaza in front of the building the snow had drifted into great billows in some places ten feet deep. Not a street car approached the building, but a few members of the House managed to reach the capitol in sleighs and carriages, and the employes trudged and labored through the deep snow and blinding storm to reach their posts of duty.

The hall of the House was as dark as a cellar. The snow banked the ground class ceilings shut out the light and half an hour before noon the hour for the House to convene the lights were turned on to relieve the gloom.

The committee meetings with but one or two exceptions were not held. The few members of the House who arrived had no thought for anything save the weather. They stood about the weather men in the lobby in the rear of the hall discussing temperatures and snow fall and record breaking in all parts of the country and it was the unanimous verdict of the oldest member of the group that nothing approaching the present cold spell and snowfall had been known in Washington in their experience.

Senator Reed did not appear at the capitol, but sent word to his constituents that in his opinion it was inadvisable to hold a session of the House today and after consulting several members of the majority General Henderson, of Iowa, who had braved the storm, decided it would be best to adjourn immediately after assembling.

General Henderson had an arrangement to speak at East Orange, N. J., today, but found that he could not get there by rail. Mr. Dilliver, of Iowa, was to speak to a Sunday School gathering in Newark, N. J.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, was slated for a speech at the Masonic Club in Chicago tonight, but could not get away and Representative Tacey, of Iowa, and Representative Packer, of Pennsylvania, with assistant Secretary of State Hill were to have spoken at the Lincoln Banquet tonight at Williamsport, Penn. Some of the members had had indelible experiences in their efforts to get to the capitol. Mr. Cannon of Illinois, the veteran Chairman of the Appropriation committee, was turned out of a sleigh in the snowbank as he was coming up capitol hill.

At 12:45 Clerk McDowell called the House to order. There were about 60 members on the floor. Mr. Payne moved that the House adjourn, but there were cries of "No," "no," from the little circle of members, most of whom were in their hands in which they hoped to pass by unanimous consent.

The motion was voted down 9 to 44. On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., O.), Mr. Payne, of New York, was elected Speaker pro tem, amid an outburst of applause.

District day was postponed until Thursday and the House, on Mr. Cannon's motion then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.

A resumption of the discussion of the receipts and expenditures of the treasury which attracted considerable attention last week, was again precipitated by Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.), who offered some figures as to the cost of the steamship subsidy bill.

Mr. Cannon reiterated his statement of last week regarding the ship subsidy bill and the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the Committee which reported the subsidy bill, said he welcomed any information that would throw light upon the bill, but he protested against alarming statements as to the deficiencies in advance. Estimates did not always coincide with actual figures. An illustration he cited the fact that the estimate for the army bill had ranged as high as \$145,000,000 whereas the Military Committee had prepared a bill carrying less than \$80,000,000. He asked why Mr. Cannon had not thrown his bill against the public budget, but a few days ago, "These bills," he said, "would take more money from the Treasury next year than both the subsidy and canal bills together."

Mr. Cannon declared that if the army bill carried but \$80,000,000 there would be a deficit on that account of \$1,000,000. Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.), made a sly statement.

"Why are not the \$45,000,000 placed in the army bill?" asked a member. "Because the supporters of a big standard" (Continued on Sixth Page.)

NORFOLK HARBOR IS FROZEN OVER

No Schooner Has Arrived or Clearance Since Saturday.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS TOO

STEAMSHIP WRECKED BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND SAVANNAH.

FRUIT, TRUCK AND VEGE- TABLES SKILLED

Weather in the South the Worst Known to the West Inhabitant. Sufficing of the Soldiers in Camp.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 13.—No schooner has arrived or cleared at Norfolk since Saturday. The harbor is frozen, as is also Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay to a mile outside of Capes Henry and Charles. Only one steamer arrived today, the Merchants and Miners Line "D. H. Miller," Captain Peters, from Boston, Saturday. She came in the Capes today at 8 o'clock, under full speed, but stuck one and one-half hours off Craney Island, but the ice and finally freed herself and came up to her pier. The same line's steamer Essex, is frozen in the ice somewhere between the Capes and Old Point. She passed in Capes 2 p. m. Sunday. All transportation lines are cut off; ferries running only hourly and will be forced to stop tonight. The snow is fourteen inches deep and still falling, and growing colder. Nothing since 1857 is equal to it. Beats all previous weather bureau records. Ice in the harbor is four inches thick.

VEGETABLES INJURED.

The Weather Was the Coldest Ever Known in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13.—When the city awoke this morning it found itself wrapped in a blanket of snow. It was bitterly cold all of last night, the thermometer registering as low as 13 degrees. Until after midnight rain and sleet fell. The snow did not come until towards morning. The fall is variously estimated at from 2 to 3 inches on a level. Business has practically been suspended all day. Merchants, clerks and business men and private citizens have paraded the streets engaging in snow ball battles. The street cars have not been able to run and no trains have entered or gone out of the city today. The weather is the coldest ever experienced here, the thermometer registering nine degrees at 2 p. m. today. Five years ago there was a small snow storm in the city, but the conditions then were not equal to those prevailing here today. Charleston's weather records show no parallel to the storm which started yesterday and which still continues. The injury to vegetables cannot yet be estimated, but it is enormous.

DIED FROM COLD.

Early Vegetables and Truck Farms Badly Damaged.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 13.—Today has been the coldest on record in this city. At 10 a. m. the mercury stood at 8 degrees above zero, with the city under a two inch snow fall and a brisk wind blowing. Henry Lewis, colored, died from cold in his home. Street cars were for twelve hours stalled by snow all over the city. In several instances motormen and conductors who waited on their stalled cars for orders were so badly frost bitten they had to be lifted off the cars and sent home and to bed. The schools were dismissed at noon on account of the cold. Business was suspended on the water front. All of the shipping is covered with ice and no loading was done. The temperature did not rise above 21 during the day and notwithstanding bright sunshine there was no thaw. All trains are delayed. The early vegetables on truck farms are badly damaged. Zero temperature is predicted tonight.

COLDEST ON RECORD.

Early Fruit and Vegetables Will be Badly Injured.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 13.—Columbia was just north of the center of the storm and is experiencing the coldest weather since the bureau was established here eleven years ago. The mercury stood down to 7 degrees with a mean of 12. The snow, though packed by sleet, is now 11.5 inches, the deepest recorded here heretofore being 11.8 inches in February, 1894. The lowest temperature ever recorded here was 8 degrees on February 14th, 1895. The mercury tonight will probably be lower still. The record of Columbia conditions are worse. Advice from all parts of South Carolina tells the Columbia story over again. Early fruit and vegetables will be badly injured.

THE GERMANIC SINKS.

New York, Feb. 13.—The White Star line steamer Germanic sank at her pier in North river and is lying there now, partially submerged. The incident was due to the heavy coating of ice.

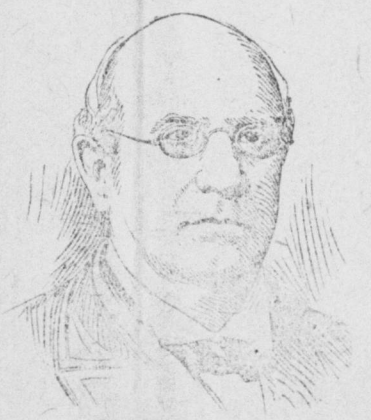
DR. JOHN MANNING DEAD

THE PROFESSOR OF LAW AT THE UNIV- ERSITY PASSED AWAY IN SUNDAY.

He had lived long and well. Lawyer, Statesman, Legislator, Jurist, Faithful Friend and Humble Christian.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Hon. John Manning died at his home in this place on Sunday. The funeral will take place tomorrow. He was surrounded by his devoted wife and children. His death has saddened the whole village.

He leaves a widow and seven children. Dr. John Manning and Mr. James Manning, of Durham; Mrs. Isaac Manning, of Wilmington; Mrs. F. P. Venable, Mrs. W. W. Huske, Miss Mary Manning and Mrs. Wm. R. Webb. He was the best of husbands and fathers, and he lived so that long before he died and he saw the fulfillment of the Scriptures, "His children rise up and call him blessed."



THE LATE DR. JOHN MANNING

He rose to the rank of captain and then resigned owing to ill health. He married Tamary, a member of one of the leading families in that section, and as her husband was frequently absent on long cruises, under her wise and loving care her children were wisely reared.

The late Dr. Manning was named for his father. After attending school at Edenton, he was sent to the Norfolk Military Academy. In his senior year he was made captain of cadets. In 1847 he entered the Southwestern class of the University of North Carolina and graduated with honors in the class of 1848. After graduation he sailed with his father as captain's clerk in the United States brig Bainbridge along the shores of South America. The life was not to his taste and he began the study of the law under his cousin, that eminent lawyer, John H. Haughton of Pittsboro. He received county court license in 1852 and Superior court license in 1853, having become a partner of Mr. Haughton. Soon thereafter Mr. Haughton moved to Newbern, leaving his large practice to Dr. Manning. He retained it all and more and for more than a quarter of a century was the acknowledged leader of the bar in his circuit. On the 6th of June, 1856 he was married to Miss Louisa J. Hall, daughter of Dr. Isaac Fall, a lady of that force of character and grace of manner that fitted her to be the wife of one of the State's great jurists. In 1861, Dr. Manning was elected a member of the Secession convention of 1861. He had been an "old Whig" and opposed Secession, but he went with his State. He volunteered in the army and was made adjutant of his regiment. He was later appointed Receiver under the Reconstruction Acts. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of the law, devoting himself assiduously to repairing his shattered fortunes.

In 1870, upon the death of Hon. Robert Gilliam he was elected to fill out the unexpired term, defeating Joseph W. Holden 350 votes. He at once took a high stand in Congress and made a great speech against the old Force bill which set aside safe-guards of liberty under the plea of suppressing the Ku Klux Klan.

When the Constitutional Convention was called, Dr. Manning and Congressman Strodd were elected the members from Chatham. Dr. Manning was one of the ablest lawyers in that body of sants. In 1880 he was elected to the House from Chatham and had the honor of introducing the first bill that ever passed giving the University an annual appropriation. The bill carried \$5,000.

At that session he was with Von W. T. Doeth and Von. John S. Henderson elected on the Code Commission. Afterward he was tendered appointments as Superior court judge and Secretary of State, but declined both. In 1881, without his knowledge or solicitation, Dr. Manning was elected Professor of Law at the University. No salary was attached. He accepted the place, stating that he would continue to practice in the courts of Chatham. He became a class of seven, but his instruction was so thorough and so popular that he built up the greatest and most largely attended law school the State has known.

Dr. Manning was a consistent and devout Christian, an official member of the Protestant Episcopal church. As long as he was able he was at his place in church.

Texarkana, Ark., 13.—Three men were killed and an officer wounded in a street duel at Dekalb, thirteen miles from here this afternoon.

ALGER IS TOO BIG TO READ NEWSPAPERS

Reads None That Criticize His Immaculate Self.

PLEASED WITH HIMSELF

REFUSES TO TALK ABOUT GEN- ERALS' CRITICISM OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

SELLING CHEAP SUPPLIES IN HAVANA

It was caused by Soldiers selling the surplus of their Rations they must say a Fury or Quit.

New York, Feb. 13.—Secretary of War Russell A. Alger who came here yesterday to attend the Lincoln dinner of the Union League Club in Brooklyn to-night will leave for Washington at midnight to-night.

In regard to the report of the War Commission, Secretary Alger said that he would rather say nothing about it until he had read the entire report.

General Alger, however, said that he had carried on the work all the way through the war to the best of his ability.

"During the war," said the Secretary, "when we had so much to do, criticisms began to appear in some papers. When this happened I gave orders that those papers should not be sent to me, as there was no time to waste. My first duty was to conduct the affairs of the Department as well as I could."

General Alger compared the department with a large private business, saying that many errors on things happened in the Department just as in a large private business. Soldiers came up which could not be prevented.

"Sometimes," the manager of a private business," said the Secretary, "I looked over the field and believe I have learned that he has been incorrect in his thought and that some of his men have not proved true. These are generally unforeseen things which will happen in any large private business concern as well as to a government department. Though the work of the War Department was difficult, I carried it on as was my duty, to the best of my ability."

When asked about the criticism by the War Department of General Miles, Secretary Alger said to be excused from talking about that.

Secretary Alger said in connection with intended naming of a commanding officer for the army that he thought in preference to a volunteer, although Congress could do as it wished about such a matter.

He said that the volunteers have no status after their two years term of service.

Secretary Alger's attention was called to the selling of supplies in Havana at less than the regular market rates, in connection with which it was said that the supplies were all army rations. The Secretary said:

"Colonel Blise, who was in charge of the collection of customs at Havana was asked to investigate this, when he was found that such sales were being made. Some persons were selling supplies at less than anyone else could sell them after importing them and paying the duty. Colonel Blise found that two men were buying up all the supplies from the troops. The rations the troops received were more than they could use and it is considered legitimate to sell them again. It is a general practice in the army for companies to sell their surplus rations and place the sums received to the credit of the company funds. These two men were just a few, carrying on a legitimate business."

"Colonel Blise found that they had a store house full of flour and coffee and some other things and that they were able to sell flour at 82 a barrel less than persons who were importing flour and paying duty on it. He told them after consulting Washington, that they must either pay duty on the goods or be sold to prevent them from selling them. This practically stopped this practice. Orders were given to the Commissary Department to buy back the extra rations so that the soldiers would get enough from the Government as from outsiders and save the scandalous talk."

In speaking of the Philippines and Santiago campaigns Secretary Alger said:

"General Shafter and his expedition had to land on a hostile island and do the attacking during the worst season there the hottest part of the rainy season. General Otis had been at Manila for some time and he was prepared for the attack. In Santiago General Shafter had to attack the Spanish while in the Philippines our forces occupied the position the Spaniards had in Santiago."

General Alger said he wished to make no criticism of General Otis, who had done brilliant work in Manila. He said that the two campaigns could hardly be compared, as they had been conducted at different seasons and from different positions. The General in each case, he declared, was entitled to great credit.

Secretary Alger spoke generally of the work now being done in Cuba. He said that there was very little friction at Santiago. In spite of the reports to that effect, General Wood and General Brooke, were working in entire harmony. General Brooke, he said, in answer to a question, was in charge of the whole island. Some misunderstanding had been caused at first by the mistake made by the officers at Santiago who thought that the moneys collected at Santiago had to be sent to Havana. This was not required, being necessary to send only reports of the amount received.

The work of bettering conditions generally in Cuba was going on, hampered somewhat by the lack of transportation facilities in the interior and by countless little difficulties, which were being up and being mastered. He said that he was satisfied with the work. Taking into consideration the short time that we had been in Cuba, we were doing very well.

The Secretary said that a mystery in Cuba was the whereabouts of the Cuban men. The United States officers who had gone into the interior had failed to find them.

"Of course," he said, "the reconcentrados were largely driven into the large cities but we cannot find anywhere near the numbers of men we expected to find. For instance, an officer from Sancti Spiritus who came back to Washington last week told us that that town was filled with women and children but no men. They are not in the country districts as far as we can find. The Cuban army is estimated at 30,000 men, but this does not account for the thousands who are not to be found. They are not with Gomez and it is yet to be learned where they have disappeared to."

FRUIT GROWERS HURT.

At Camp McKenzie the Men are Fairly Comfortable.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 13.—Augusta is in the midst of the coldest spell on record. With half a foot of dry snow on the ground and the thermometer 15 to 25 degrees below the freezing point, a stiff northerly wind intensified the cold.

The snow ceased falling at 3:30 a. m. and the sun shone all day but without causing any diminishing effect in the biting cold. The lowest point reached by the mercury for 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. was 4 degrees. The maximum was 17 degrees and the deficiency of temperature over the same date last year was 40 degrees. At nine o'clock tonight the thermometer was at the 10 degree point with every indication of being near zero before morning.

Much damage is reported by the farmers and fruitgrowers though the full extent is not yet obtainable. There is great suffering among the poor though no fatalities are reported. At Camp McKenzie the men are fairly comfortable although the trying conditions which the unprecedented cold weather imposes. All the tents have covers and are furnished with stoves and while the experience of camping out in a blizzard is rather disagreeable there has been no severe suffering.

CARNIVAL FROZE OUT.

The Killing of Truck Crops Entailed Heavy Loss.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 13.—The coldest weather on record struck Mobile on the opening day of the carnival and forced a postponement of the first day's celebration until tomorrow. A heavy sleet Saturday night was followed by a freeze and much suffering among those unprepared for such weather. The mercury at 6 a. m. today registered one degree below zero, 12 degrees lower than the weather bureau record for 20 years. The truck crops were killed entailing a large loss.

CRUSHED IN THE ROOF.

A Fuel Famine Prevails in Peters- burg.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 13.—Snow has been falling here almost incessantly for fifty hours and the ground is covered on the level to a depth of twenty-two inches with drifts reaching a depth of six feet. Railroad trains and street car lines ceased operations and business practically suspended. The weight of snow crushed in the roof of Roper & Company's wholesale grocery store today, slightly injuring two clerks. It is the heaviest snow storm known here since 1857. A fuel famine prevails.

SOLDIERS SUFFERED.

They Had an Insignificant Supply of Wood.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13.—A special to the News and Courier from Camp Marion says:

The soldiers suffered considerably by the blizzard and snow storm. Today there was an insignificant supply of wood and none could be gotten in the town for love or money.

CATTLE ARE DYING.

Weldon, N. C., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—The snow is 18 inches on a level. All trains tied up. Two engines were derailed this morning trying to move a freight train.

This is the worst storm since fifty-seven. An engine and caboose ploughed their way here from Raleigh. A cattle train is tied up at Balling and some of the cattle reported dying. No passenger trains have arrived here today from any direction.

THREE BOATS MISSING.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 13.—Merchant and Miners Line steamer William Lawrence wrecked off Port Royal, S. C. Saturday. One boat with assistant engineer arrived at Port Royal yesterday. Three boats missing.

THE TROUBLE ABOUT BURYING GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA

While Arguing About Prece- dence Some Were Left Behind.

RED 'APIISM RUN MAD

GARCIA HAD TROUBLE ENOUGH WHILE LIVING WITHOUT THIS UNSEEMLY THING.

WASHINGTON OULDERED MILITARY FUNERALS

The Son of Gen. Garcia Was in the First Car- riage and General Brooke Came in the Second Arriving a Party Howdy Do.

Havana, Feb. 13.—The ill feeling on the part of the Cubans toward General Brooke over the question of precedence that arose in regard to the procession at the funeral of General Calixto Garcia on Saturday has greatly moderated in the light of explanations that have been made. On the other hand, there is a disposition now to ensure the Cuban Generals, who, taking offense when none was offered, ordered their soldiers out of line and reformed themselves. The other Cuban Generals are disposed to blame General Andrade for ordering his soldiers not to march in the procession.

The Cuban Generals and an assembly composed of military men debated the subject of the supposed insult to the Cuban soldiers until 2 o'clock Sunday morning. After a long session General Brooke had spoken in strong terms against the Americans, it was decided to appoint a commission to investigate the occurrence of Saturday and determine whether or not the conduct of Major General Brooke constituted an offense. The commission is instructed to report on Tuesday. Generals Lazara, Capote and Menocal, who were present at the meeting, talked of resigning the positions which they had accepted under the United States Government, but it was decided not to do so at this time, because it would be impolitic and unpatriotic to suddenly break off relations with the military authorities of the United States.

Major General Brooke was notified by the authorities at Washington as to what honors he should render the late General Garcia until inquiry was sent on Thursday after the body of the Cuban leader had arrived here.

In response to this inquiry General Brooke was directed by cable, on Friday, to give a full military funeral. As the mayor and city council of Havana had already arranged and advertised an elaborate programme it seemed to the military authorities here that it would be unwise to destroy the Cuban programme and make another conforming to the United States army regulations. Therefore as the programme originally prepared provided for ample representation of the American military forces, General Brooke made no suggestions concerning his own place in the program, except that at the palace, instead of taking the first carriage after the eulogies, as proposed by the Cuban committee, the son of General Garcia be given that position while he would take the second carriage, which was done. The Cuban Generals, who, according to the Council programme were to be followed by all the American infantry inspired of Major General Lee through Lieutenant General Lee had any objection to their going ahead of him, General Lee replied that he had no objection. The Cuban Generals then tried to get between Major General Brooke and his staff, but they were crowded out. This occurred half an hour after the procession started, though only four or five blocks from the palace owing to frequent stops. Generals Lazara and Capote, who stayed to argue with the Cuban Generals, were left behind. The other Secretaries of the Cuban Provisional Government, Messrs. Desvorne and Yanez, were having a good time. The one occupied by Major General Brooke, and after them came four mounted orderlies, leading horses.

THE REBELS FIRE AGAIN.

Private Meissek, of Montana, Died in the Hospital.

Manila, Feb. 13.—10:30 A. M.—Pursuing their customary tactics, the rebels on the extreme left of the line opened fire at long range on the American troops last night, maintaining their fire for a few minutes before retiring down. None of their shots took effect, however, and the Americans did not reply.

All was quiet along the rest of the line. The Concord is now lying off Paranoe, and whenever it is present is cooler, and showers are frequent.

Private Meissek, of the Montana regiment, who was shot in the lungs in the fight between February 4th and 6th, died in the hospital yesterday.

Ashville, N. C., Feb. 13.—The mercury reached 14 below zero here last night, the coldest ever known here at noon had moderated to 10 below. There is much suffering.