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NO. 6.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT

Rockefeller Contributes Thirty-Two Million Dollars

TO THE EDUCATIONAL BOARD

John D. Rockefeller Gives to General Educational Board Largest Single Prize Ever Handed Out For Educational Purposes — Announced in Simple Letter From Son, One-Third to Be Added to Permanent Endowment, Two-Thirds to Such Specific Objects Within Corporate Purposes of the Board, as He or I May From Time to Time Direct.

New York, Special.—An announcement was made late Wednesday that John D. Rockefeller has given the general educational board \$32,000,000. He had previously given the board \$11,990,000. The gift is intended to assist in the work throughout the country. The educational board is designed to help educational institutions.

The gift is in the form of thirty-two million dollars worth of income-bearing securities, the largest single prize ever handed out for educational purposes. Mr. Rockefeller's contributions to the work now amount to \$43,990,000. The general educational board apparently was not prepared for this gift, which was announced simply in this letter:

New York, Feb. 6, 1907. "General Educational Board, 154 William street, New York City. Gentlemen: My father authorizes me to say that on or before April 1st, 1907, he will give to the general educational board income-bearing securities, the present market value of which is about thirty-two million dollars (\$32,000,000). One-third to be added to the permanent endowment of the board, two-thirds to be applied to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the board as either he or I may from time to time direct, any remainder not so designated at the death of the survivor to be added also to the permanent endowment of the board.

"JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR." Most of the members of the board were surprised at the announcement and amazed at the size of the gift. Dr. Butttrick, the secretary, said he did not know the gift was to be made until he received the letter. Other members did not know of the donation until the letter was read. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., acted for his father, appeared shortly after the meeting was called to order and handed the letter to the secretary, Dr. Wallace Butttrick.

John D. Rockefeller remained throughout the session of the board. Asked if he had anything to add to his letter, he replied that he did not believe he could add anything of importance to it, as the letter explained itself.

THE N. C. LEGISLATURE

What Our State Lawmakers are Doing Raleigh.

The pure food bill was taken up and Haxton offered an amendment providing that the State board of pharmacy shall publish variorum in drugs; to prevent the importation of liquors into Cherokee and Macon, and to prevent any person from keeping in possession over a gallon of whiskey, excess of that amount to be prima facie evidence that such person is selling the liquor. The bill also makes the possession of the United States revenue license prima facie evidence violation of this act and authorizes the sentencing of places where it is suspected whiskey is concealed in violation of the act, to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or imprisonment not less than 15 days, with heavier penalties upon second conviction, not less than \$50 or less than 30 days, the bill to go into effect May 1, next.

The bill to prevent the hunting and killing of deer in Macon passed, as did the following bills:

For Practical Farmers.

The bill came up requiring the commissioner of agriculture and members of the board of agriculture to be practical farmers and active in their profession. Aycock opposed it, saying all the members of the board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College should not be farmers and that he thought it unwise to separate the board of agriculture from the board of trustees, and that this bill would result in such a disorganization. Buxton asked whether the commissioner and board of agriculture had considered the bill. Mitchell said it had the hearty approval of the department of agriculture; that there was friction between the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the board of agriculture, and was thought best to separate the board. The department was supported by the farmers and the latter should not be required to support the college. Drewry thought it wise to separate the board, but unwise to pass this bill.

Aycock could see no good in separation of the two institutions and thought they ought to go hand in hand and that the farmers ought to claim, stand by and support the colleges. Bills passed. To prevent trespassing on lands of another in Bertie. To define place of sale of liquor in Alexander by giving it the anti-jug law. To protect the Stat swamp lands in eastern North Carolina.

A bill to promote public decency to cut or write obscene words on trees or public places, under penalty of \$50 or 30 days fine was considered and then went back on the calendar. The bill prohibiting public drunkenness passed second reading and then went over.

The bill to amend the revised by requiring all dealers and companies offering fertilizers for sale, to stamp on package, weight, trademark, guaranteed analysis and per centage of nitrogen, phosphate, ammonia, etc., was taken up.

London Mental Anguish Bill Discussed

The bill came up providing for modifying all the Supreme Court decisions on mental anguish cases against telegraph companies, and to make statutory the principal of mental anguish as established by the Supreme Court; the bill being unfavorably reported by the judiciary committee and with a minority report. London, the author of the bill, explained it, saying that the Supreme Court, in a decision, had practically asked for such legislation as the bill contemplated. He said the bill was opposed by three able telegraph lawyers, and was reported unfavorably by a bare majority of the committee. He said there was no criticism to be made of the telegraph companies' effort to defeat the proposition to recognize by statute the doctrine of damages for mental suffering due to negligence of telegraph companies. The representatives of the companies have the right to seek to defeat a bill making by the act of the Legislature a principle established by the court.

He offered an amendment striking out all the sections of the bill except the one declaring and establishing a doctrine of mental anguish.

A Dangerous Bill Says Doughton.

Further argument against the bill was made by Doughton and in support of it by Preston and Stevens, Doughton saying it as dangerous to business interests and that already the business men of North Carolina were thinking that this Legislature was inclined to hit every body that had a little money. He had never appeared for a telegraph company in his life, but did not think it fair to enact such legislation and forced a re-reference to a committee so the bill could be amended. Stevens declared all the talk about the business interests throughout the State being afraid of this Legislature was the result of persistent slanders by paid lobbyists in the interests of railways and trusts, in an effort to muddy the waters and distract attention of legitimate business interests from the much needed reform. He said Doughton was above such low motives, but had been talking to the wrong crowd if he thought the Legislature was going to hunt any legitimate interests.

Young, Mangum and London opposed further delay, the latter saying he had held the bill up 10 days to accommodate telegraph lawyers who had thoroughly presented their case and secured unfavorable reports.

A CONFERENCE HELD

Between San Francisco People and the President

ON EXCLUSION OF THE JAPANESE

Washington, Special.—As a result of an hour's conference at the White House at which President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Root, Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, and the members of the school board of that city, participated, Mayor Schmitz made a statement summarizing the situation.

When asked the direct question whether the proposition submitted by the San Francisco delegation called for the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor from this country Mayor Schmitz replied:

"We are not making a treaty and have not discussed with the President this question of excluding the Japanese from this country by treaty. On Saturday we heard the President's views and we presented our side of the question at issue. It now remains for us to modify our views in order to reach an agreement with the President or for Mr. Roosevelt to modify his views to reach an agreement with us. The conference adjourned, subject to the call of the President, and I do not believe that we will be called to the White House again until Thursday or Friday."

Justice's Rate Bill. The committee on public service corporations reported favorably the substitute bill reducing passenger fares on railways and this was made a special order for next Wednesday at 11.

Following the announcement of this fact, Speaker Justice introduced, out of order, a bill to prevent freight rate discriminations and to regulate freight charges. It is stated that this bill has been in very careful preparation for some time and that it was introduced as early after the coast became clear of the consideration of passenger reduction bills by the committee. The bill is a very important one and its text follows. The title is: "An act to prevent unfair and unjust discriminations in freight charges by railway companies."

Sec. 1. That the North Carolina Corporation Commission shall, in fixing freight rates, not allow any railway company or companies doing business in this State to charge more for transporting freight over the lines of two or more companies than is at the time permitted by said commission for transporting a like kind and quality and quantity of freight an equal distance of continuous mileage over the line or lines of a single railway company.

Sec. 2. That in fixing the schedule for freight rates by railways for transporting freight from one point in this State to another point, the commission shall not fix or allow greater charges for or by said companies than is then fixed or allowed by the companies or by the authority of Virginia for the same services and under similar circumstances and conditions for transporting freight from one point in Virginia to another point in that State, so that the freight charges of North Carolina will not at any time exceed those for like service in Virginia, provided that nothing herein shall be construed as a direction to raise any rate.

Sec. 3. That any railway or officer or agent thereof doing business in North Carolina which shall give to any person or shipper any advantage over another person or shipper under like circumstances in the way of any rebate or reduce rates not authorized by law or by the corporation commission, or which shall charge for shipment of freights in violation of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined for each offence not less than \$100 and such officer or agent shall be fined or imprisoned or both, in the discretion of the court, and any shipper or consignee of any freight in the State of North Carolina, who shall knowingly accept any rebate or advantage from any railway company which is not afforded other shippers or consignees under like circumstances and which is not allowed by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Given a Life Sentence.
Gainesville, Ga., Special.—After deliberating since 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the jury returned a verdict Thursday morning finding Mrs. Sue Brooks guilty of being accessory to the murder of Jack Collins, former court house janitor, last November. The sentence of life imprisonment was imposed. Her son, Foster Brooks, who was convicted of the same crime about two weeks ago, was also given a sentence of life imprisonment.

The people of the Farrow Islands thatch their houses with turf, where brilliant emerald green grass grows in luxuriance, and is used as a browsing ground for the goats and sheep.

THE MARKETS

Prevailing Prices of Cotton, Grain and Produce

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, steady, 10 3-16
New Orleans, steady, 10 9-16
Mobile, steady, 10 3-8
Savannah, steady, 10 3-8
Charleston, firm, 10 3-16
Wilmington, steady, 10 1-4
Norfolk, steady, 10 3-4
Baltimore, nominal, 10 7-8
New York, steady, 11-10
Boston, steady, 11-10
Philadelphia, steady, 11-15
Hempstead, steady, 11-15
Memphis, steady, 10 7-16
St. Louis, steady, 10 5-8
Louisville, firm, 10 9-16

Charlotte Cotton.
These prices represent the prices quoted to wagons:
Good middling, 10 3-4
Strict middling, 10 5-8
Middling, 10 1-2
Tinges and Stains, 8 to 9 1-2

Charlotte Produce.
Chickens—Spring, 20 to 25
Hens—Per head, 35 to 40
Ducks, 30 to 35
Eggs, 20 to 25
Butter, 15 to 20
Rye, 80 to 85
Corn, 75 to 80
Cotton Seed, 30 to 35
Oats—Feed, 55 to 55
Gats—Seed, 60 to 65

New York Produce.
New York, Feb. 12.—Flour firm, but slow; Minn. patent \$4.10 to \$4.40; winter patent \$3.60 to \$3.85.
Rye flour quiet; fair to good \$3.65 to \$3.80; choice to fancy \$3.85 to \$4.20.
Buckwheat flour dull, \$2.10 to \$2.20
Buckwheat nominal.
Cornmeal steady; fine white and yellow \$1.20 to \$1.25; coarse \$1.10 to \$1.12; kiln dried \$2.05 to \$2.75.
Wheat, spot steady; No. 2, red \$3.12 elevator; options unchanged; May \$6 1-2; July \$5 5-8.
Corn, spot market barely steady; No. 2, 55 elevator, Ontario 1 1-2, net lower, May \$3 1-2; July \$3 3-8.
Oats, spot firm; mixed 46 1-2.
Beef firm; family \$15.00 to \$15.50; mess \$9.00 to \$9.50; beef hams \$23.50 to \$25.00; pork \$11.00 to \$12.00; city extra lard mess \$21.00 to \$23.50.
Cuts steady; pickled bellies 10 1-4 to 12; pickled hams 12.
Lard strong; western prime \$10.10 to \$10.20; refined strong; continent \$10.45; S. A. \$11.00; compound S 1-2 to 3-4.
Pork firm; family \$19.60; short clear \$18.00 to \$19.25; mess \$18.50 to \$19.25.
Tallow steady, city 6 3-4; country 6 1-2 to 7.
Petroleum steady; refined New York \$7.75; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$7.75; do in bulk \$4.45.
Rosin steady; strained common to good \$4.40 to \$4.45. Turpentine quiet 7 1-2 to 7 1-2. Rice steady; domestic fair to extra 3 1-8 to 6 3-8; Japan nominal.

Naval Stores.
Savannah, Ga., Feb. 12.—Turpentine firm 70 3-4; sales \$6; receipts: shipments 1,320.
Rosin firm; sales none; receipts 234; shipments 1,330; stock 76,707. Quote: A B C \$4.00 to \$4.50; D \$4.00 to 4.10; E \$4.10 to \$4.15; F \$4.15 to \$4.20; H \$4.40 to \$4.45; I \$4.50; K \$5.00; M \$5.25; N \$6.00; W \$6.25; W W \$6.50.

Earthquake Felt in Virginia.
Charlottesville, Va., Special.—An earthquake of considerable violence was felt through this section at 8:23 o'clock Monday morning. In Charlottesville dishes were rattled at the breakfast tables. The shock was received at the University of Virginia by Frederick W. Reed, assistant to President Ormond Stone, director of the Leander McCormick Observatory. The tremor lasted 20 seconds.

Editor Kills Gambler.

Pendleton, Ore., Special.—John F. McManus, editor of The Pilot Record, shot and killed Robert Estes, gambler, in the Pullman saloon on Main street, Sunday afternoon. No motive is known to exist for the shooting as the man is not acquainted. It is presumed McManus took Estes for another man, whom the editor believed had robbed him last week.

Many Visitors at Mardi Gras.
New Orleans, Special.—Visitors from all parts of the country have arrived in New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras celebration. Two special train loads of visitors, one from New York and the other from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, arrived Sunday. Among those expected Sunday are Truman H. Newberry, assistant secretary of the navy, and a party, including Mrs. Newberry and Mrs. Victor H. Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

Found Dead in Lonely Spot.
Montgomery, Ala., Special.—The body of John A. Finley, a well known young man, of Montgomery, 4 years old and unmarried, was found early Sunday in a lonely spot on the southwestern edge of the city. The throat was cut and there were 15 gashes in the face and neck. He is believed to have been the driver for the crime, as Finley's pockets had been emptied. Five negroes are held by the police as suspects.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

What Our National Lawmakers Are Doing From Day to Day

Indian Bill Passed.

The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill, which has been the subject of consideration throughout the week. Senator Frazier made an address on the subject of States' rights after which the army appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$81,500,000, was taken up. The army measure was partly read for approval of committee amendments, and adjournment was taken shortly before 6 o'clock, when it became apparent that considerable debate was to be occasioned by an amendment to permit the government to receive reduced rates from the railroads on the transportation of troops and supplies for the army, and to allow army officers and their families to accept free transportation. The adoption of this amendment would be a modification of the railroad rate bill, passed at the last session of Congress.

Senator Warren in charge of the bill gave notice that he would press his consideration Friday. Senator McPherson announced that he would vote to consider pension bills Friday. Senator Nelson said he would move for the consideration of the bill granting the government the right to appeal in criminal cases, and Senator Cullum gave notice that at 4 o'clock Friday he would present resolutions of regret at the death of the late Representative Marsh, of Illinois.

The Senate agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Tillman calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Inter-State commerce commission to immediately report the number and names of all persons employed by them or under their authority during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, or who are now so employed, where no specific appropriation in detail has been made to Congress for such employment; the amount paid, or to be paid as compensation and allowances, and a specific statement as to the nature of the employment in each case, and whether such persons are in the classified service.

The resolution also asks for information as to the funds from which such employees are paid.

Encroachment State Rights.

Federal encroachment on State rights, with the Japanese school question as the principal illustration, was the subject of an address to the Senate by Senator Frazier, of Tennessee. Mr. Frazier said that this was not a question that concerned California alone, but concerned the right of every State to control its domestic affairs. If the Federal government by treaty would force Mongolians into the white schools of California a like treaty would force the negroes of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti and the Congo into the schools of Tennessee in defiance of the laws for the separation of the races. He expressed the highest admiration for the Japanese, but said that the action of California furnished no pretext for quarrel with that country. The school board of San Francisco had simply executed a State law providing for the education of white and Japanese children in separate schools. It had been decided over and over again that States had a perfect right to make such separation; that the State of California was but exercising its legal and constitutional power.

Hepburn Law Criticised.
A scathing criticism of the so-called Hepburn bill relating to the inter-State commerce commission was made in the House by Representative Lamar, of Florida, who took occasion to say that there should be written into the Hepburn bill a provision empowering the inter-State commerce commission to take the initiative in righting a wrong in railroad rates where a wrong is done.

He said the Republican party would have sat in the House for 20 years more without touching the railroad rate question if President Roosevelt had not thrown the issue under them like a bomb. The Hepburn rate bill did not go half far enough, and was full of defects, said Mr. Lamar. Incident to his speech on the railroad rate bill the gentleman from Florida reviewed the recent impeachment trial of Judge Charles Swayne by the Senate, and said that notwithstanding his acquittal "we have nevertheless a rascally judge in Florida." He said that it was unfortunate for the people of Florida and the country that the judiciary should be so contaminated. "But I can do nothing to bring about his removal," added Mr. Lamar. "I can, however, from time to time, tell the House of this man's record."

New Pension Bill Record.
A new high record in the way of the passage of pension bills was made when 725 bills were passed in an hour and a half.

The naval appropriation bill carrying \$95,426,000 was taken up and under the order of general debate speeches were made by Mr. Lamar, of Florida, on "railroad rate bill;" Mr. Higgins, of Connecticut, favoring the creation of the White Mountain and Appalachian forest reserves and Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, on the limitations of Federal authority, and the withdrawal of coal lands from entry.

Late News In Brief

MINOR MATTERS OF INTEREST

Great disorder occurred in the Persian Assembly.

Two companies seek street railway franchise in Elkins. New York Jewish Socialists have organized a Socialist Sabbath School. Appropriation bills have the right of way in the House and Senate this week. H. H. Harvey, shot at Lynchburg by E. A. Murphy, will probably recover. Internal commerce in the United States the past year has broken all previous records. Massachusetts Republicans are signing a tariff revision petition addressed to the President. Senator John F. Dryden, of New Jersey, announces that he is no longer a candidate for re-election. The death of an 18-year old girl in Washington, Pa., is being investigated by the coroner and District Attorney.

Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale, of Buchanan, has been appointed by Mrs. Swanson a hostess for the James-ton exposition. The National Union of Railway Trackmen has been asked to try telepathy as a means of aiding the success of the union. The daughter of Robert Lincoln who eloped with a football player after he had helped his team to win is being sued for a divorce. Republicans have notified President Roosevelt that if he appoints negroes to high office in Ohio, he will disrupt the party in that State. The steamer Zeneca ran down the bark Charles Loring at sea and the latter sank. The crew after an exciting experience, were brought to Norfolk.

Senior Vice-President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central, has written a letter expressing the opinion that the many attacks on the railroads are likely to impair their borrowing power and prevent big improvements. A Chicago Professor has written a book in which he declares the old method of getting wives by capture preferable to the present method of wooing.

Mrs. Charles A. Painter, wife of a Pittsburg millionaire, invited into the house and fed a youth who had presented a pistol at her head and demanded money. Speaker Cannon and the other leaders are expected to railroad the \$20,000,000 Service Pension bill through the House. There are hundreds of calls for Senator Rayner's recent speech, pointing out President Roosevelt's unwarranted seizure of power. The inauguration of the new French Apollonia Catholic Church in Paris by Archbishop Villatte nearly caused a riot, the disturbers being ejected by the police. Franciscan Monks engaged in a fight with Armenian and Greek monks in the sacred grotto at Bethlehem over the right of worship, and a number of persons were hurt. The Jesuit Fathers of Havana have established a geological station and are preparing to study earthquakes.

Advices from China are to the effect that the rebellion directed against the ruling Manchu dynasty is assuming formidable proportions. The House ordered an "investigation" to determine whether "future" dealing in cotton is responsible for fluctuation in its price. A fire in the Manchester District of London caused a damage of \$500,000.

The proposition of M. Briand, French Minister of Publication, on the leasing of churches is regarded as liberal and as opening the way to negotiations. Twenty miners were killed by an explosion of gas in Mine 45 of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, at Thomas, W. Va. A new Santo Domingan treaty, which is expected to prove acceptable to the Senate, was signed. Southern railway employees plan a handsome monument to the late Samuel Spencer. Attorney-General Bonaparte will try to have reversed by the Supreme Court recent court decisions involving alleged unconstitutionality of the Employers' Liability Act. Senator Wayne opposed the bill to give the government the right to appeal in criminal cases. Senator Hepburn declared on the floor that the President's plan for a forestry reserve loan will fail. The Norfolk and Western railroad will, it is said, go into Richmond over its own tracks. The West Virginia Legislature had a stormy session. The Kappa Alpha Fraternity House at the University of Virginia was burned. Howard Gould's magnificent yacht Niagara was in collision with the schooner Harbeson Hickman and narrowly escaped being sent to the bottom.

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