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SUBSOILING OF LAND

How Piedmont Clay Soils May Blossom as the Rose.

PROF. NEWMAN GIVES HIS VIEWS

In Response to an Inquiry He Writes Interestingly Concerning the Value of Subsoiling.

Cor. Charleston News and Courier.

Spartanburg, Special.—While watching a subsoil plough going down into the hard-pan a few days ago it occured to your correspondent that Prof. Newman could give us some valuable information as to subsoiling and the permanent improvement of lands. He was asked a few leading questions, which he kindly answered.

So well suited is the information given that your correspondent put it in the shape of a Christmas gift to the farmers of the State with the compliments of Prof. Newman. Every suggestion contained in the communication is most valuable to the farmers who have clay lands.

The correspondent can bear testimony to the fact that a pair of mules, weighing 2,000 pounds, will break any of the Piedmont or red clay lands six to ten inches deep according to the depth of the top soil. If there is nothing to turn under there is no need of one plough following another. One team, one hand and one plough will do the work in a most satisfactory way.

COL. NEWMAN'S LETTER.

But here is the Professor's letter:

Clemson College.

Mr. Charles Petty, Spartanburg, S. C.—Dear Sir: In response to your inquiries of the 11th inst, I have been laboring for thirty years for the promotion of better methods in our Southern agriculture and through this the increase of intelligence and prosperity of our farmers. Your first question as to the necessity of deepening and more thoroughly pulverizing the soil before planting strikes at the root of the matter. The most important thing for the farmer to do is to secure good texture through the agency of thorough tillage. Without this much labor in the planting, fertilizing and cultivating the crop is done in vain. There is an old saying, which is especially applicable to farming, viz: "One bad job makes another." If good texture is not secured before planting we are apt to have poor stands of weakly plants, poor cultivation and small crops.

If the soil is broken only a few inches in depth, and even this much not pulverized, there can be no storage of moisture against a summer drought, but serious risk of surface washing upon rolling lands, since the compact subsoil or hardpan resists the downward penetration of the summer showers, the small amount of broken soil soon becomes saturated, and the water which should sink into the subsoil flows off on the surface. This is the season for deep ploughing and subsoiling, while Jack Frost, the best pulverizer, is rendering efficient aid. Walk over the fields now and observe the mellow condition of the surface, and notice that the clods which were left through poor tillage last spring crumble under the foot. The surface being pulverized by the frost presents little resistance to the plough, and hence the same team can pull the plough one or two inches deeper than it will be able to do after the baking rains and drying winds of March.

One or two inches of the subsoil may be turned up now with advantage, since the frost will pulverize it and mingle it with the soil. If this is done in spring the portion of the subsoil turned up will bake into clods and remain so during the summer.

Every tiller of the soil should learn as his first and most important lesson the value of a deep soil, thoroughly pulverized, to admit a free penetration of the air and circulation of moisture, rendering the decomposition and multiplication of the absorbing root surfaces possible. This simplifies and facilitates all subsequent operations in producing the crop. There is another old saying which is applicable here, viz: "Thorough preparation is half cultivation."

Thorough preparation and skillful cultivation should be our motto.

WHAT FERTILIZER IS NEEDED.

As to your question about the "amount of phosphoric acid and potash in the first ten or twenty inches of our Piedmont clays?" I have no source of accurate information. Prof. Bailey, in "The Principles of Agriculture," says: "Roberts calculates from many analyses that in average agricultural lands the surface eight inches of soil on each acre contains over 3,000 pounds of nitrogen, nearly 4,000 pounds of phosphoric acid and over 17,000 pounds of potash." Much of these essential elements of plant food is locked up in insoluble compounds. By thorough tillage, admitting the oxygen of the air to which the fine particles of soil are exposed, by allowing an abundant absorption of moisture to dissolve the mineral plant food liberated by the chemical action of the oxygen upon the insoluble compounds, and by incorporating organic matter into the soil there will be less need of artificial fertilizers, and those applied will prove more efficient.

THE VALUE OF PEAVINES.

2d. "The value of peavines as a fertilizer" and "comparative value of roots and stubble and the vines."

Analysis shows that a moderate crop of pea vines contain fertilizing ingredients as follows:

	Pounds.
Nitrogen in the vines per acre.	115.54
Nitrogen in roots and stubble per acre	7.70
Total per acre	123.24
Phosphoric acid in vines per acre	39.05
Phosphoric acid in roots and stubble per acre	6.30
Total per acre	45.95
Potash in vines per acre	85.79
Potash in roots and stubble per acre	15.12
Total per care	102.91

It must be remembered that pea vines gather the phosphoric acid and potash from the soil and subsoil, so that we can only credit them with that part of their contents of nitrogen which they get from the air. We have no means of knowing how much they get from that source.

WHEN TO STOP SUBSOILING.

4th. "How late in the spring should subsoiling continue?" Fall and winter are the proper seasons for subsoiling, but it may be done in spring, provided the subsoil is not brought to the surface. It can, however, be much more easily done at the proper season, but better late than never.

Only lands which have either a compact subsoil or a hard pan are benefited by subsoiling.

5th. "Should land be turned when there is nothing to be turned under?" No; but good farming will not have lands in this condition. If lands are left naked during winter after clean cultivation they will be injured by the loss of nitrogen and by surface washing. Such lands should have rye or some other cover crop sown upon them in the fall. This cover crop will prevent the surface washing, and take up the nitrates and hold them, to be turned into the soil in the spring.—J. S. Newman, Professo of Agriculture.

OFFICIAL POPULAR VOTE.

How McKinley's Popular Majority Stood in 1896 and 1900.

Returns from the forty-five States of the Union, gathered from official sources show that President McKinley's defeat of Bryan was far greater than in 1896, when his plurality was only 601,854. In 1900 the Republican plurality over Bryan was 864,816. In 1896 Mr. McKinley's majority of the total vote of 13,923,278 was 286,-180. This year it is 479,264 of a total of 13,967,280.

Bryan's popular vote for this year was 6,358,446, a falling off over 1896, when his popular vote was 6,502,925, of 144,479.

Mr. McKinley's popular vote in 1896 was 7,104,772 and this year it is 7,223,-272, an increase of 118,493.

The following table, compiled from official State returns, shows the vote on the two leading tickets:

	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama	53,669	96,368
Arkansas	44,700	81,142
California	164,755	124,985
Colorado	93,672	122,733
Connecticut	102,672	74,010
Delaware	22,739	18,558
Florida	7,499	28,007
Georgia	25,035	81,700
Idaho	27,198	23,414
Illinois	597,965	501,975
Indiana	336,043	309,584
Iowa	307,813	209,466
Kansas	187,881	162,077
Kentucky	226,801	234,899
Louisiana	14,233	53,671
Maine	65,415	26,522
Maryland	136,185	122,228
Massachusetts	229,147	157,016
Michigan	316,269	211,685
Minnesota	190,461	112,901
Mississippi	5,753	51,706
Missouri	314,093	351,913
Montana	36,379	37,146
Nebraska	121,835	114,013
Nevada	3,303	6,372
New Hampshire	54,793	35,489
New Jersey	221,636	164,839
New York	821,992	678,286
North Carolina	132,977	157,736
North Dakota	35,691	20,519
Ohio	543,918	474,882
Oregon	46,296	33,687
Pennsylvania	712,665	424,232
Rhode Island	33,784	19,812
South Carolina	9,579	47,232
South Dakota	54,520	39,544
Tennessee	125,363	147,691
Texas	130,641	307,432
Utah	47,069	44,919
Vermont	41,761	12,540
Virginia	135,151	146,177
Washington	57,456	44,833
West Virginia	119,706	98,671
Wisconsin	265,866	159,285
Wyoming	14,482	10,164
Total	7,223,272	6,358,446

This year the Prohibitionists polled 207,368 votes; the People's Party, 50,-192; Social Democrats, 94,552, and the Social-Labor ticket, 33,450. In 1896 the Gold Democrats got 133,424 votes; Prohibitionists, 132,007; Social-Labor 36,274, and Nationalists, 12,969.

A Sailor's Tragic Death.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The Norwegain bark Piazza, which arrived at quarantine Tuesday, brought the body of Fearand Tolson, a young sailor, who on Friday fell from the mizzen rigging during a gale at sea and was instantly killed. His head struck a deck house and the skull was crushed. His father, the ship's carpenter, witnessed the fatal fall. The body was buried here, wrapped in a Norweigan flag.

Items of Interest.

"We get a further concrete illustration of the fascination of Scotch whiskey," says the Boston Herald, "from the latest official statistics of the Land o' Cakes, which allege that there was more drunkenness there the past year than ever before for a like period in Scottish history, and her history has always been something almost unique on this score. In some of the towns as many as 7 per cent. of the entire population were arrested for getting fou' and unco' happy last year.

Three months ago a party of Mormon students began a three years' trip into South America to search for traces of the lost survivors of the Nephites, believed by the Mormons to have been the first people of this country. Benjamin Gluff, president of the Brigham Young Academy, in Provo, Utah, who is in charge of the expedition, in a letter to a friend, says that many prehistoric ruins have been examined by the party and evidences unearthed which tend to uphold the Mormon traditions.

Admiral Kautz, now commanding the Pacific Station, will reach the retiring age January 29 next.

Shot His Father's Antagonist.

Eatonton, Ga., Special.—Will Turk, a boy 17 years of age, shot and killed Kimball Aiken, here. Thomas Turk, a prosperous country merchant, was engaged in a fight with Aiken, also a prosperous merchant, when he called on his young son, Will, to shoot Aiken. He did not hesitate, but fired at once upon his father's antagonist, who fell dead.

O'Dell Inaugurated.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—Ben. D. O'Dell was Tuesday inaugurated Governor of New York. The ceremony was one of the most elaborate ever held. There was a greater outpouring of people and a grander military display than have attended a ceremony of this character for many years.

The Marquis of Dufferin has withdrawn his resignation of the chairmanship of the London & Globe Finance Corporation, limited, and postponed his departure for South Africa in order to meet the shareholders and consider the position of the company.

CUBA'S NEW LAWS.

Features of The Constitution Agreed Upon.

GOOD WORK OF THE CONVENTION

The Government of the New Republic is Modeled Pretty Closely After That of the United States.

Havana, By Cable.—The division of the constitutional convention have rendered a crystallized report upon the subject of a constitution in 25 sections. The first treats of the nation and national territory and the establishment of Cuba as a republic, free and independent, the territory being the same as that having belonged to Spain, divided into six provinces with limits as heretofore.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The second section refers to the conditions of nationality, the methods of losing and recovering it and to the duties of the government.

The most interesting clause recognizes as citizens of Cuba strangers, residing in the island four months prior to the Spanish war, who lent their services to the cause of the revolution.

The third is consecrated to an extensive enumeration of rights under the constitution, individual liberty, the inviolability of home, the secrecy of correspondence and the liberty of public meetings, associations, the press, etc.

The fourth establishes the rights and duties of foreigners.

The fifth speaks of the sovereignty of the nation and the power of the people to proclaim that sovereignty resides with the people of Cuba, with three privileges—legislative, executive and judicial.

The sixth creates a chamber of representatives and a senate, these together forming a congress.

THE SENATE.

The seventh provides for the choice of four senators from each department, to be named by the ayuntamiento of municipalities and to hold office six years, two being chosen every third year, and provides that the senate shall constitute a tribunal of justice over the president and governors of departments in cases of malfeasance, etc., under charges from the lower house, also having the right to confirm or reject presidential nominations. It also provides that only Cubans over 30 years of age shall be eligible for membership in the senate.

THE HOUSE.

The eighth section treats of the house of representatives, which shall be composed of one member to every 20,000 inhabitants, elected every two years by a direct vote of the people, the qualifications for membership being that all members shall be Cubans and 25 years of age. The house shall be the accuser of the president for infractions of the laws and shall also pass, prior to the senate, laws for the government of the country.

The ninth establishes the relations of both bodies in the commonwealth.

The tenth defines the attributes of congress, which shall convene the first Monday of November for sessions of 90 days or longer, and provides that extraordinary sessions may be convened at the call of the president alone, that congress shall proclaim the president and vice president, shall pass upon estimates of national expense, shall declare war and make peace, shall regulate commercial, financial and internal affairs, declare amnesty, organize forces for sea and land, form national codes and attend to public works and necessities.

The eleventh treats in detail of legislation and presidential approval or rejection.

P. D. Armour Dead.

Chicago, ISpecial.—Philip D. Armour died, at his residence on Prairie avenue, in this city, at 5:45 o'clock Sunday evening. The end came after two years of illness, during which time Mr. Armour visited German baths, passed the cold months in southern California and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health, which, however, had been broken never to be regained. For several weeks the dead millionaire had been living at the old family home in Prairie avenue, the usual trip to southern California not having been undertaken this winter.

Reaching Out.

Tacoma, Wash., Special.—Information has been received here that the Standard Oil Company has recently bought the oil properties of the Pacific Oil Company, is now negotiating for the fields of the Central Oil Company in the Whittier district which are among the best in the State, and is after other fields in the California oil field district. The general opinion is that it will be only a short time before the syndicate has everything of value in the oil line in California.

Center of Population.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Census Bureau has issued the following: The center of population is in the following position: Latitude 39.9.36, longitude 85.48.54." In ten years the center of population has moved westward about fourteen miles and southward about three miles. It now rests in southern Indiana, at a point about seven miles southeast of the city of Columbus.

Two Murderers Hanged.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—Two legal executions took place in Mississippi Saturday. William McCulloch, a white man, was hanged at Woodville for the murder of a man named Cole, and Will Kerby, a negro, was hanged at Vicksburg, for the murder of Isaiah Johnson. The governor had refused to commute sentences in both cases.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

Receipts, Disbursements and Estimates Made Public.

The auditor's report to the governor was made public Tuesday.

The auditor's ledger shows a total balance in the hand of the treasurer of $91,988.24, of this amount $23,219.50 is of the educational fund, while the remaining $68,786.74 belongs to the general fund. his does not include amounts against which there are outstandstanding warrants. The actual cash balance in the treasury is $124,-559.19.

The aggregate assessed value of all property listed for taxation for the year 1899 is $287,339,218.25. The tax value of similar property for the year 1898 was $4369,302,288.42. Therefore the increase of taxable values for the quadrennial assessment year of 1899, over the year 1898, is $18,036,899.77—a showing which may be considered by all good citizens of the State as gratifying and encouraging.

The report shows a decrease in the assessed value of railroad property as compared with last year, as well as a decrease in the steamboat and canal property. There is an increase in the value of telegraph and telephone property.

The receipts of the public fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th were $1,618,102.91, which is an increase of $72,386.22 over the year 1899.

The disbursements for the same year were $1,646,384.68, an increase of expenditures over 1899 of $51,618.92.

An analysis of the receipts and disbursements for the year 1899, similar to the above, will show that the legitimate expenditures exceed the legitimate receipts for the year by $159,-026.55. It thus appears that the financial operations of the State for 1899 and 1900 have involved an expenditure of $291,236.13 more than the receipts for those years. The balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year 1899 and the sale of $136,250000 of North Carolina 4 per cent. bonds, which were held by the State as investment, have enabled the State treasurer to meet the excess of expenditures above stated. The amount realized from the sale of investment bonds was $144,800.00.

In regard to pensions, the report says the number of pensioners dropped from the pension roll for various causes during the year is 385. The total number of pensioners is 6,129, and the total amount expended for pensions is $119,070. The total amount expended for pensions since 1876 is $1,336,546.76.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1901.

The report states that the total amount of property taxed for 1900 was $283,951,688.

He does not see any probability that there will be an increase in 1901.

Taking into consideration the facts above presented, a general summary of the sources of revenue and the probable net amount from each source for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1901, may be stated as follows:

Alexander county bonds, $1,000.
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad dividends, $25,000.
Banks, license tax on, $6.000.
Bank stock, tax on, $12 000.
Building and Loan Associations, $1,-200.
Corporation tax, $4,000.
Express companies, $2,000.
Fees from various tate departments, $8,500.
Insurance companies, license tax, $26,000.
Insurance companies, 2 per cent. on gross receipts, $56,000.
Public taxes, per sheriffs and tax collectors, 644,000.
Railroad, telegraph, steamboat and canal property, $78,500.
Seal tax from various State departments, 1,200.
Sewing machine companies, license tax, $4,000.
Other sources, $12,000. Total, $880,-900.

In the above estimate an effort is made to determine the legitimate revenue of the State for general purposes, and the estimate is based on the taxable values and subjects already referred to, at the rate of twenty-one and two-thirds cents on the hundred dollars, which is the existing rate of taxation. No account is taken here of special tax of three and one-third cents to pay pensions. That fund is specifically and separately mentioned in this report.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR 1901.

In making an estimate of necessary expenditures for the year 1901, it is obviously permissible to base such estimate on the operations of the past two years and by adopting such a procedure, the probable necessary disbursements for the current year may be stated as follows:

Agricultural Societies, $2,500.
Appropriation for disabled soldiers, $3,200.
Appropriation to public schools, $100,000.
Capitol Square, $800.
Contingencies, fuel, lights, stationery, paper, laborers, etc., $44,850.
Convict accountan d fugitives from justice, $7,000.
Executive and State departments, $44,000.
Fayetteville Light Infantry, $150.
General Assembly, $70,000.
Guilford Battle Ground, $500.
Interest on State debt, 4 per cent., $113,000.
Judiciary, $65,100.
Legal services and expenses, $10,000.
Normal schools (colored), $16,900.
N. C. College A. and M. Arts, $15,000.
N. C. College A. and M. College, $7,-500.
N. C. Board of Health, $2,000.
N. C. School for Deaf and Dumb (Morganton), $40,000.
N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Raleigh, $67,500.
N. C. Soldiers' Home, $10,000.
N. C. Fire Associations, $2,500.
Oxford Orphan's Asylum, white, $10,000.
Oxford Orphan's Asylum, colored, $5,-000.
Public printing, $25,000.
Settling State taxes (expenses of sheriffs), $1,000.
State Geological Survey, $10,000.
State Guard, $16,000.
State Hospital, Goldsboro, $45,000.
State Hospital, Morganton, $100,000.
State Hospital, Raleigh, $55,000.
State Normal and Industrial College, $25,000.
State Prison (ministerial service), $550.
University of North Carolina, $25,-
Various boards, including Board of Internal Improvements, Board of Public Charities, Bureau of Immigration, Crop Pest Commission, Legislative Examining Committee, etc., $2,000.
Total. $975,150.

EX-GOV. C. H. BROGDEN

Dies at His Home in Wayne County, North Carolina.

WAS A MAN OF HONEST MOTIVES.

Was Governor of North Carolina and Also Served Two Terms in Congress.

Goldsboro, N. C., Special.—After a lingering illness, due in part to the weight of years, ex-Governor Curtis H. Brogden passed away at his home near this city at the hour of 4 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Governor Brogden was a most remarkable man in many respects. At one time in life, by rigid economy, he amassed quite a fortune, the bulk of which he lost on personal security for his party confreres. He was born in 1816 and was, therefore, in his 86th year. He served his native county, Wayne, in the legislature of 1838 and 1840. Following this for some 15 years he was Comptroller of the treasury. In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, with Governor Tod R. Caldwell and succeeded to the Governor's chair on the death of the latter. Subsequently he served two terms in Congress, as the Representative from this district.

His was an irreproachable life, honest in all his dealings. He leaves an estate worth between $5,000 and $10,-000. He never married. On New Year's day he lay in bed, weak and almost bereft of sight, but chatted pleasantly and well with friends about the year and century just closed. His mind seemed imbued with the political history of the country when he was a prominent factor, immediately following the days of reconstruction, and, two days before his death, he seemed to be absorbed, in his semi-conscious condition, with the innovations that have taken place in recent years and counselled a return to the old constitutional ways of conducting governmental affairs as being safer than by the rapid expansion of national authority among the world powers.

He died possessed of an extensive library, consisting of political, literary, social and religious works, all of which have been well preserved. His mind, a short time before his death, was perfectly clear, and while he expressed a desire to live, yet he appeared ready for the summons to come up higher.

Young Women Horribly Murdered.

Marietta, O., Special.—A brutal crime was committed Friday evening at Hackney, Morgan county, by which Miss Nellie Morris, aged 19, handsome and accomplished, lost her life. As Miss Morris was returning home from the postoffice she was accosted by Walter A. Weinstock, a young man aged 18 years, who lived near her home. He made indecent proposals to her and she immediately started to run. He threw her to the ground. She screamed and fought. Weinstock drew a razor and severd her neck muscles and laid bare the jugular vein. Miss Morris grabbed the razor and her hands are cut into pieces in her mad efforts. When people arrived she was almost naked. She died shortly afterward.

Capture of Insurgents.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department Friday afternoon Admiral Remey:

"Manila, Jan. 14.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

"An attack on the morning of the 3d by the Fourth Infantry, marines of the navy, at Cavite Viejo, resulted in the capture of one lieutenant colonel, two majors, five captains, one lieutenant, 48 private insurrectos and four Lazdrones.

"REMEY."

Killed by Dynamite.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—A frightful explosion of dynamite occurred in the powder machine house of the Repauno Chemical Company, at Thompson's Point, N. J., 12 miles below this city. The building was annihilated and three orkmen ere blown to atoms. Several other workmen received minor injuries. The dead men had been punching the dynamite into eight inch paper shells for use in blasting. Pieces of the men's flesh were picked up over a hundred feet away from the wrecked building. The loss will probably not be over $5,000.

Mr. Bryan Lecturing.

Tyler, Texas, Special.—Wm. J. Bryan lectured here to a large audience. An informal reception was held during the afternoon. He left at night for Paris, where he will lecture Saturday night. It was erroneously reported that Mr. Bryan had passed through Pensacola, Fla.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The recent capture of Helvetia, in the Transvaal, was due to the fact that the British were surprised.

The common council of Omaha, Neb., has offered $25,000 reward for the arrest of the Cassidy kidnappers.

Miss Carrie Nation, the Wichita, Kan., temperance crusader, has been caught in quarantine.

The strike of steamers of the Continental Tobacco Company, at Louisville, Ky., has assumed serious proportions and is expected to spread.

Disquieting News.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Cable advices received at the State Department from Minister Loomis, are of a disquieting character. The Department declines to make public the details, but it is surmised that there is a possibility of resistance on the part of one of the asphalt companies to the legal processes of the Venezuelan government, that may result seriously. The gun-boat Scorpion has arrived at Laguya to assist Mr. Loomis.

WITH FIRE, PISTOL AND RAZOR.

A Dastardly Crime Committed Near Winston-Salem.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Special.—A sowardly assault, evidently with murderous intent, was made Friday night upon Charles, son of Mr. R. L. Cox, at the tobacco factory of the son and father, eight miles northeast of Winston. Mr. Cox was shot in the left thigh with a pistol and received several painful gashes on the back, his assailant being unknown. The son lives with his father. Upon going out of the house during the night he heard a racket at the factory, a short distance away. He went out to the building and found a stranger in the factory. The latter ran out, grabbed young Cox by the hand and began cutting him with a razor. Mr. Cox gave an alarm and his assailant thereupon drew a pistol and shot him. The stranger then ran away.

By this time it was discovered that the tobacco factory, a two-story frame structure, was on fire. Mr. R. L. Cox and daughter came from the house and met the wounded son and brother. All efforts to save the building were fruitless. There were about ten thousand pounds of manufactured tobacco (part of it being stamped, and two barns of leaf in the factory, besides a lot of machinery. The loss is $10,000. The firm had $3,900 insurance on building, stock and fixtures.

The report of the fire and assault spread rapidly and a great crowd was soon gathered. Messengers came to Winston and reported the matter to Sheriff Alspaugh and other officers. The sheriff, several deputies and one or two policemen went out to the scene of the crime. Two blood hounds were also carried out, but oing to the large number of people who had gathered and walked around the building, the dogs could not do any successful work.

Mr. Charles Cox was a member of the tobacco manufacturing firm of Jones, Cox & Co., which was engaged in business in Winston a few years ago. He received an anonymous letter this week notifying him that if he wrote another letter or called upon a certain young lady in East Bend he would be whipped and burned out. The letter was mailed on the Wilkesboro train at Donnaha. Mr. Cox showed it to a lawyer here and was advised to turn it over to officers for investigation, but Mr. Cox took it for a bluff and laughed at it. It is believed that the man who made the assault had assistance in firing the building.

Furches For Chief Justice.

Judge D. M. Furches, of Statesville, becomes chief justice of the North Carolina supreme court.

Governor wired Judge Furches Saturday morning tendering him the appointment, and before night a reply had been received accepting the tender of the office.

Judge Furches is the senior member of the supreme court. The appointment of Judge Furches as chief justice to succeed the late Judge Faircloth creates another vacancy on the supreme court bench. Governor Russell will not fill the vacancy caused by Judge Furches' elevation until Monday.

The new chief justice will arrive here and qualify as the chief justice of the greatest court in the State Monday.

The appointment of Judge Furches' successor is narowed down to Judge Timberlake and Judge Robinson of the supreme court and Col. Charles A. Cook. The governor has not intimated as to whom he will give the appointment.

The name of Governor Russell has been pressed for chief justice by some of the State's leading lawyers, irrespective of party. The governor decided not to make himself eligible for appointment by resigning his present office, and after careful consideration of the claims of all those mentioned tendered the appointment to Judge Furches.

The new chief justice is a lawyer of learning and ability. He was elected a member of the supreme court in 1894 and his record is well known to the people of the State. Judge Furches was the Republican nominee for governor in 1892. He has been prominently before the people for a generation.

To Colonial Heroes.

Greensboro, Special.—The officers of the Guilford Battle Ground are receiving substantial encouragement in their effort to erect on the Battle ground a monument to the memory of the Colonial heroes of North Carolina. The latest contributions were received from Gen. Julian S. Carr and Mr. B. N. Duke of Durham, the former contributing $100 and the latter $50.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Officials of the secret service of the treasury department under the direction of Chief Wilkie made a number of highly important arrests in New York Saturday night and this morning. For at least two months secret service people have been at work to discover the makers of a large number of all-silver counterfeit coins, mostly quarters and hales, which were being freely circulated in New York city. The result has been that Dio Paris and seven companions, all Italians, were arrested and are now in jail awaiting the action of the courts.

To Command at Port Royal.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Captain M. L. Johnson, who will become a Rear Admiral on the 20th instant, by the retirement of Admiral Kautz is said to be slated for the command of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., which will shortly be vacated by the transfer of Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, its present commandant to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Demand or the Senate.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Senator Bacon has introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, by the Senate, that any and every public document, paper or record in the files of any department of the government relating to any subject whatever over which Congress has any grant of power, jurisdiction or control under the Constitution is subject to the call or inspection of the Senate for its use in the exercise of its constitutional powers and jurisdiction." The resolution went over for future consideration.

MAY HELP RUSSIA.

America May Back Her Demands for Concessions.

PEKIN CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT.

A London Paper Informed That The Russian Demands for Concessions Will Have American Support.

London, By Cable.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring January 1, says:

"Russia, by conciliation, is trying to secure special advantages and there is a strong belief that she will receive American support. It is hinted that Rusia inspired unfounded charges of barbarity against the German troops, the motive being to sow dissension between Great Britain and Germany."

In a dispatch to The Times from Pekin, dated December 31, Dr. Morrison gives the text of the Russo-Chinese agreement for the Russian protection of the Manchurian province of Fen Ting, Russia, he says the civil government on the following conditions:

First. The Tartar General Tseng undertakes to protect and pacify the province and to assist in the construction of the railroad.

Second. He must kindly treat, feed and lodge Russians, engaged in the military occupation and in the protection of the railroad.

Third. He must disarm and disband the Chinese soldiery, delivering to the Russians all munitions of war in such arsenals as the Russians have not yet occupied.

Fourth. All forts and defences in the province not occupied by the Russians and all powder magazines not required by them must be dismantled in the presence of Russian officials.

Fifth. Niu Chwang and other places now in Russian occupation shall be restored to the Chinese civil administration when Russia is satisfied that the pacification of the province is complete.

Sixth. The Chinese shall maintain law and order by local police under a Tartar general.

Seventh. A Russian political resident, with general powers of control, shall be stationed at Mukden, to whom the Tartar general Tseng must give all information respecting any important measure.

Eighth. In the event of local police being insufficient for any emergency, General Tseng will notify the Russian resident and invite Russia to send reinforcements.

Ninth. The Russian text shall be the standard.

The functions given the Russian resident, says Dr. Morrison, are similar to those of the Russian resident in Bokhara, or those of the British residents in the native States of India. The agreement will necessarily be followed by similar agreements with references to the other two provinces. Then Manchuria will be de facto a Russian protectorate, Russian by a pre-existing arrangement having already the right to maintain all troops necessary for the protection of the railroads.

Death of a Prominent South Carolinian

Charleston, S. C., Special.—H. H. DeLeon, of this city, died at the Charleston Hotel, here Thursday morning, in the 72nd year of his age. He was a leading broker of the city and was largely interested in cotton mills throughout the State. Mr. DeLeon was noted for his charities. He began life poor and not only supported a widowed mother and seven sisters, but amassed a private fortune. He was a member of the famous DeLeon family of the South. Camden, S. C., was the place of his birth.

Brief Mention.

The Delaware legislature was organized under a truce between the Union and Regular Republicans at Dover.

Senator Quay secured four Democratic votes for his candidates in the house and organized the Pennsylvania legislature.

B. B. Odell, Jr., was inaugurated at Albany as Governor of New York.

AT WORK AGAIN.

Congress Re-Assembles After The Holiday Recess.

SENATE.

Eighteenth Day.—The Senate held its final session of the new year on Thursday, Jan. 3. The ship subsidy bill was side-tracked to make way for the army re-organization bill. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, made a strong speech against the army bill, in direct opposition to a permanent increase in the standing army. The discussion was protracted through the entire session. At 4:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

Nineteenth Day.—The Senate discussed the army bill for five hours. The debate took a wide range at times. A number of Senators took part in the discussions and the Philippine question was thoroughly aired, but little new was developed. At 5:20 the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned at 5:30.

Twentieth Day.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Army Reorganization bill at the close of the morning session. Under the unanimous consent agreement, the committee amendment were taken up and disposed of with the exception of the canteen amendment which went over until Monday.

Mr. Hawley called up the bill at 12:40. Mr. Proctor offered an amendment, authorizing the President to select the chief of any staff corps or department, not below the rank of lieutenant colonel, for appointment for a term not exceeding four years, but that the appointment must be confirmed by the Senate. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Nelson spoke against the Senate committee amendment which provides that only the grade of second lieutenant shall be open to volunteer officers. He favored the House amendment leaving born the grades of first and second lieutenant open to volunteer officers. Messrs. Teller and Money also favored the house amendment.

At 1:55, on motion of Mr. Spooner, the Senate went into executive session.

At 2 o'clock the doors were re-opened and consideration of the Army bill was resumed.

With the Army bill, after some further uninteresting debate still pending, the Senate at 3:30 adjourned.

HOUSE.

Eighteenth Day.—The session of the House was opened with a small number of members in their seats. The brief session held was devoted to the question of re-apportionment, and all measures looking to the decrease of the South's representation in Congress were defeated. After a lot of discussion the House adjourned.

Nineteenth Day.—The House had another spirited struggle over the Olmstead resolution to investigate the abridgement of the suffrage in certain Southern States, with a view to re-apportionment upon the actual basis of suffrage. It was finally referred to the census committee, where the opposition desired it to go originally. Some of the Republican leaders were not in sympathy with the resolution and gave their support to the reference on condition that that would be the final outcome.

Twentieth Day.—Speaker Henderson was again detained at his home by illness, and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, by the designation of the Speaker, presided over the deliberations of the house. Without intervening business, debate upon the Reapportionment bill was resumed.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine was the first speaker. His argument was in favor of the Hurleigh bill. The bill provides for a house of 386 members. Mr. Littlefield declared that the Hopkins bill could properly be entitled "An act to cripple the State of Maine in her representation in the house and in the electoral college."

He resented what he termed Mr. Hopkins' assault upon the State of Maine. That statement drew from Mr. Hopkins an indignant denial, which led to a sharp exchange between the two members.

The entire proceedings consisted of a spirited colloquy between these two members, at the close of which the house adjourned.

Steamer Wrecked.

St. John, N. F., By Cable.—The crew of the British steamer Ivydene, Capt. Milburn, from Hamburg, December 15, for Wilmington, N. C., which went ashore Tuesday night, during a storm at La Marche, arrived here Thursday afternoon. One man was drowned. Twenty of the 27 survivors were badly frost-bitten. The steamer broke up Thursday. Nothing was saved. Most of the crew are Italians or Swedes and they were panic-stricken.

A nugget at Nome 600 feet long has yielded $475,000 this season.

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