OL. I. NO. 13.

SNOW-CLAD.

Heaviest wfall Recorded in Recent

Maximum Depty Snow Was At 16 inches.

Atlanta, Ga. Spial -Thorning which was central Surday stward near Vicksburg has byed hery over which it passed a ver of weather. The disturbance can din snow and sleet, and shundering occurred at Vicksburg, Montgoy and Charles-Vicksburg, Montgof and aviest of the ton. The snow is Charlotte rewinter in many printe 12; Knoxporting 15 inches 10, and Atlanta 3. ville 10; Chathano extended south Freezing temperuthwest from Wilto a line running rough the central ton belt.

portion of the rept car traffic was ered with, many of the temporarily abandoning suburban ! ales. Sleighing was inon many of the residence dulged

Tra tracedred to east was not Interrupted.

A ville, N. C.—Special—Ten inches now has fallen here within 36 as affected but not to any serious

Chattanuoga, Special. One of covered the ground with eight inches of all kinds is greatly impeded in Knoxylile and many wires are down

Narfolk, Va.-Special -- A heavy fall of snow began here Saturday mora agshortly after 5 o'clock and continued during the greater part of the day. Over three inches fell according to the ers of certain monitors during the civil weather bureau measurment, but a stiff wind made the drifts much deeper,

Blacksburg, S. C.-Special.-The snowfall here amounted to 18 inches No trains moved in any direction for

Saluda, N. C.—Special.—The heaviest snow in 20 years, 13 inches on the level. Drif in places four feet deep.

Rock Hill.-Special.-Snow began falling here at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and continued until late in the night and as a consequence we have about 10 inches of the beautiful. ready the sleigh bells are jingling. neldom is it that we have a good mow that the young people do not allow il to get good settled before getting out

Ninety-Six, S. C.-Special-The snow is five to six inches deep and caught many people short of wood.

Laurens, S. C. - Special - Eight inches of snow fell here. This makes six or seven snows this season. All except this one has been light, however, Small grain will be greatly benefitted

Clemson College -Special - Nature has put on her white organdle. Eleven faches of snow at 7 a, m. Saturday, and cloud indications are that more will fall. It began snowing at 2 p. m. Friday and was snowing heavily at it p. m. The heaviest snow storm here voted his argument as on the previous

in years. Charleston, :- Special. - Charleston maintains its record for unusual weather. Early Saturday morning in the space of seven hours, 92 of an inch of rain fell, which is the heaviest rainfall since last August. Charleston has been undergoing a very severe drought and the rainfall was sufficient to end the drought if it was caught in the cir

terns. The rain was accompanied by a 30 mile wind and a thunderstorm. which was the worst that has passed over Charleston in a long time. In a house the temperature jumped from 38 degrees to 54 degrees and then fell down to 36 degrees. Altogether if was a night of poculiar weather and furnishes interesting statistics for the weather bureau to compile.

Miss Stone's Ransom Pald.

Constantingolo, By Cable. The ransom of Miss Eller M. Stone and her companion, Madame Tallka, has The limit of time for the release of the captives has not yet expired. but their delivery, to the American-

agents is bourly expected. Washington.-Special-The State department has received cable advices confirming the report that the ransom money for Misa Stone has been paid to the brigand captors. It is not known when her release will occur, but it ta understood that the brigands have made a condition that they shall have a period of a week or ten days in which to make sure their safe retreat before the prisoner is delivered up.

IN CONGRESS.

Detal Doings of Our National Lawmakers. orty-first Day General debate in Philippines. He mentioned among oth-

hake the 10-cent tax on oleomargarine RAILWAY THEIC WAS BLOCKE in imitation of butter "of any shade of yellow." The amendment is designed to meet the charge of the opponents to the bill that without this amendment the language of the bill might be construed to absolutely prohibit the sale of

The speakers were: Haugen and oleomargarine. Thomas, of lowa; Shallenberger, of Nebraska; Dahl of Wisconsin; Galnes. of Tennessee, and Lamb, of Virginia, for the bit, and Messrs. Feeley, of 11 linois; Slayden, of Texas; Mondell, of Wyoming; Berkley, of Georgia, and Wooten, of Texas, in opposition.

The House adopted the conferent report on the urgent deficiency bill and

was again sent to conference. Forty-third Day-The House passed pleomargarine bill, which has been under consideration in that body during the last ten days. There was no division on the final passage, the real test of strength having been made upon the motion to re-commit, which was defeated by a majority of 34, the vote jury law. standing 162 to 118. The provision to Forty-for renovated butter which was adopted in ment, since the beginning of the sesrequire the inspection and branding of committee of the whole yesterday was retained today on an aye and nay vote. modified from the form in which it was reported from the committee on agri-It makes oleomargamne of imitation butter or cheese transported into any State or Territory for use, sale or consumption therein, subject to the laws of such States or Territories, notwithstanding that it may be introduced in original packages. Penalties for violation of the net are a fine or not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months.

War claims occupied the attention comargarine bill and the day was made notable by the passage of the for a three bill for the payments of claims of finally. United States citizens artslug out Spanish war. It carried something defeated. \$55,000 for the payment of 202 claims for property taken within the United States for the use of the army omnibus bill chrrying claims aggre gating \$2,114,552 for stores and sup- aylvania alice taken from loyal citizens during the civil war was also passed. These claims were allowed under the provislone of the Bowman act and the bill vas identical with one passed by the House at the last session. Two other bills which have been before Congress 28 years to refer certain claims for additional compensation by the build war to the Court of Claims were like

wise passed. -fourth Day ment's bill for the coorganization of the army staff branches and the creation of a general staff corps was transmitted to Chairman Hull, of the House military committee, and by him increduced into a division of supplies under an officer ranking as major general with brigadier generals in charge of the branches of supplies, commissary finance and transportation. The "general staff corps" is to consider the military policy of the country and prepare comprehensive plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of

It also haschargeo f all questions affecting the army and the co-operation of the army and navy, equipment, etc. A lieutenant general is at the head of this board, with one major general, one brigadier general, four colonels and

numerous officers of lower rank. There is a proviso that General Miles shall be chief of the general staff while he centinues in active service. Furty-lifth Day-The House held a short session, and did practically noth-

ing. It adjourned at 3:35 p. m.

Forty-first Day-Throughout early session of the Senate, the Philip pine tariff bill was under consideration Mr. Turner, of Washington, concluded his speech begun last Friday. He de day, to a discussion of the legal and constitutional phases of the Philippine question, holding in the main, that as the Filipinos had established an inde-pendent government in the islands prior to the fall of Manila, the United States, under the principles of international law had no right to the islands

Forty-third Day-With the exception of a sharp clash between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Patterson over the admission of representatives of the press to the investigation which the Philippine committee is conducting, the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill in the Sca ate was quiet. The Colorado Senato desired that all newspaper men be all mitted to the committee hearings, claring that as now conducted the were of a Star Cuamber character, said his recollection was that Mi Lodge suggested that the hearings This drew the fire of the Massachusetts Fenator, who indignantly denied that he had suggested anything of the kind. He instated that the reports made of the hearings by the three press associations were accurate and fair to both sides of the controversy. The communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a me-morial of the Federal party of the Philtopine Islands in support of American rule in the Islands doow from Mr. Patterson the statement that the Pederal party had obtained its control in the Philippines by promines to the Pili-pines that they would be admitted ultimately to statehood in the United States. Mr. Teller occupied the time of the Scenare during the greater part of today's session and has not be poncluded his speech.

In response to some statements made during the debate Mr. Teller asserted that the prominent commanders of the American army did not agree with the conclusions reached by the members of the Philippine commission as to the of the people of the reconciliation

House on the eleomargarine bill ers the name of General Chaffee.

Ave decided to offer an amendment to Twentieth Day: When the Twentieth Day: When the house a number vacant seats. A great many new bills The senate sent were presented. over word that it insisted on its amendment to the chicken bill. The house appoints to the committee on conference as follows: Capt. Dean. Mr. Dominick and Mr. Brown.

There was a lot of discussion but nothing of general interest was done. Twentieth Day-The senate was in session both morning and night. Beyoud the ratification of acts the procoedings of neither session were of in-

The new code was adopted at night and is now the statutory law of the State. The new jury law was also ratifield. The governor was in walting in his office and as soon as these two acts were ratified they were sent down to the chief executive and received bis signature and the seal of the State. eral counties this week under the new

Forty-fourth Day-A little flurry created in the Senate over the employsion, of a score or more of extra clerks and messengers. The charges of extravarance made induced the reference of the whole subject of clerical employ ment to a committee for investigation and report. ,The matter was brought up by Mr. Clay, of eGorgia, who made a vigorous protest against a report from the committee on contingent expenses authorizing additional employ He pointed out that during the

past 30 days more than 20 extra messengers and clerks and been employed at a salary of \$1,440 each per year. He had been informed, he said, that 9 of these employes were for committees that had not had a meeting in 8 or 10 the House after the passage of the years. The bill creating a permanent for a time, but was not disposed. An effort to cut down the salof any of the Director of the Census was

After the pursues of a large number

Forty-fifth Day-During the cugession the senate had under consideration the bill extablishing a permanent census bureau, it was not completed but an agreement was reach ed to take it up again immediately after the executive session that is to be held on Monday next for the consideration of the Danish treaty.

The great contest of the day, course, was over the transfer to the classified service of the employes of the who are to be retained in the permanent establishment, it involves ed the entire civil service question and the debate covered much of the ground that heretofore has been gone over in ongressional debates.

Prince Henry Deales.

Bremerhaven.-By Cable.-Previous to sailing Prince Henry, in conversation with a correspondent of the Assoclated Press, referred to the report that he had written a letter to Admiral Dewey apologizing for the conduct of the German squadron in Manila bay during the war with Spain. "It is all untrue," said the prince. "I have never written to Admiral Dewey in my life.

Charged With Forgery,

Macon, Ga.—Special.—Dr. D. M. Melton alias Smith alias Clay, who is held here under charges of wholesale forgery, says he has made \$37,000 since October and that he is good for all his obligations. He says his mother is worth \$100,000 and resides in Seattle, Wn., and sends him money frequently-An officer from Sanford, Fla., arrived to take him back to Fiorida, where he is wanted on several charges of for-

Postal Bill Completed.

Washington, Special.-The postoffice appropriation bill has been practically completed by the House committee on postoffices and post roads and will be reported in a few days. It carries \$137,910,538, an increase of \$14,133,910 over the current appropriation and of \$3,185,922 over the estimates. The largest item is \$41,250,000 for railway transportation of mails. The rural free delivery service sets an appropriation of \$7,529,000, an increase of \$1,525,000 and provision is to be made to place the rural carriers under a contract system, instead of salaries as at present.

Woman Suffragists in Session. Washington, Specjal-The first In tenrnational Woman's Suffrage Conference and the thirty-fourth annual con-

vention of the National American Woman's Sufferage Association was begun here with an unusually large number of delegates in attendance. convention was presided over by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its president The delegates were welcomed to the city by Hon. Henry B. F. McFarland, president of the board of District com-

King Edward has decided that there shall be no official jester at the coronation. Some of Mr. Austin's poetry is funny enough.

PITTSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBBUARY 21, 1902 EDUCATIONAL PROCLAMATION. A CONDUCTOR SHOT

A Tragedy Near Asheville, N. C .. Last Wednesday.

H. SALISBURY BALLY WOUNDED.

The Shooting Occurred at the Glen Rock Hotel-Salisbury Slapped the

Asheville, N. C., Special.-Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock J. H. Salisbury, one of the best konwn conductors an the Southern between Salisbury and Knoxville, was shot and seriously wounded by Press Dillon, a coloredwaiter at the Gien Rock Hotel, where Salisbury was breakfasting. Salisbury was taken to the Mission Hospital. He was shot in the abdomen, the bullet lodging near the spine. He was unconscious at night and his condition is regarded as grave. Railroad men are soming in and much indignation is

The negro, who was arrested imme diately after the shooting, was given a preliminary trial by a police magistrate and is still in the custody of the city police authirities. He is very uneasy and the authorities hurried througgh his trial in order to get the prisoner

Salisbury had slapped Dillon a few ocked up. linutes before going to breakfast because the latter had taken the seat of an old gentleman and was slow about giving it up. In the dining room the "You de man slapped me, aint you?". He ther pulled his pistol and fired four shots, one taking effect.

Six Killed in Kentucky Fight.

Middleshoro, Ky., Special -Six are dend and as many more are dying as the result of a battle between Middlesbbro officers and mountaineers. battle, one of the most desperate of its logized the life and character of the kind in the history of mountain war-inte Representative Bresius, of Penns, fare, occurred between 4 and 6 o'clock tare, occurred between 4 and 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at Lee Turner's salcon, 54, miles from Middlesboro. Turner had some mures and other

goods levied on in payment of a debt and a few nights ago, it is said be with others went to Virginia, where the property had been taken, secured what was formerly his and returned to his house: Deputy Sheriff William Thompson summoned a posse of 10 or 15 men for the purpose of arresting Turner. Railroad transportation was refused the mountains. Turner had heard that schools, while North Carolina is spend an attempt would be made to arrest him and he and his men, 15 in number were prepared. The sulcon is built huge logs and is surrounded by a 30 foot fence in which loop holes were out, Turner's surrender was demanded His reply was a round of shots. Charley C. Cevil, of Middlesboro, was riding a pathway in plain sight. Some one, be Beved to have been Mike Weich, Turner's bar-tender, fired through a window, killing Cecil. Instantly the marderer fell back, pierced by a halfdozen builets. The officers spattered and hid helind trees and rooks. In the shooting that followed John Dayle was badly wounded, nerhaps fatally, and Simon Bean, another ex-railronder, was shot A torch was applied to an exposed side of the building and in a few minutes the building was in flames. Several of the mountaineers came to the windows and were shot down. Lee Turner and several of his friends, however, escaped and are reported to be at Mingo mines eight miles from Middlesborn, Severat of his men perished in the flames.

Fight Over Miss Stone.

Paris, Special.-Referring to the renorted engagement between Brigands for the possession of Miss Stone, the Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris, says: "The captors of Miss Stope and Madame Tsilka have been attacked by another hand of belgands, seeking to secure the prisoners in order to got the ransom. Twenty men on both sides were killed during the fight but the original captors of the missionary were victorious. Miss Stone was not hurt."

A School Girl Rescued.

Mocksville, N. C., Special, -Late Wednesday evening, near Beck station eight miles north of Mecksville, Miss Mamie Stafford, aged 14, while on her way home from school, was assaulted by Luicoe Gray, a negro, but the screams of the young lady attracted the attention of near-by citizens who quickly went to her rescue, the negro fleeling with a posse in pursuit, Gray was arrested a few hours later and brought to this place by Deputy Sheriff Crotts and lodged in jail. The young lady is the daughter of Les Stufford of this county, and is of splendid fami

300,000 Bales Destroyed.

Washington, Special.-In presenting a petition for congressional relief of cotton-growers from the cotton weevil in the Senate, Mr. Culberson, of Texas said that the boll weevil had destroyed 200,000 bales of cotton in Texas alone during the past year, and on account of the ravages of the pest grave apprehension is felt for the cultivation of cotton in central and southern Texas.

Proper Instruction of the State's Citizens Paramount.

Profoundly convinced of the prophetic wisdom of the declaration of the Fathers, made at falifax in 1776, that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good Government, school and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; and cognizant of the full meaning of that recent constitutional enactment which debars from the privilege of the suffrage, after 1908, all persons who can not read and write; and relying on the patriotism and foreright of North Carolinians to deal with a great question which vitally concerns the material and social welfare of themselves and their posterity, we, in an educational conference assembled in the city of Raleigh, this February 13, 1902, are moved to make the following declaration of educational facts and principles:

1. Today, more fully than at any other time in our past history do North Carolinians recognize the overshadowing necessity of universal edu cation in the solution of those problems which a free government must solve in perpetuating its existence. 2. No free government has ever

found any adequate means of univerexcept free public schools, open to all, supported by the taxes of all its citizens, where every child regardless of condition in life or circumstance of fortune, may receive that opportunity for training into so. cial service which the constitutions of this and other great States and the 3. We realize that our State has

reached the constitutional limit of taxation for the rural schools, that she has made extra appropriations to lengthen the term of these schools to to days in the year. We realize, too, that the four months' term now provided is inadequate for the reason that more than 14,000,000 children of school age in the United States outside of North Carolina are now provided an average of 145 days of school out of every 365; that the teachers of these children are paid an average salary of \$4s per month, while the teachers of the children of North Care lina are paid mardly \$25 per month. thus securing for all the children of our sister States more efficient training for the duties of life. And we fur ther realize that, for every man, we man and child of its population. country at large is spending \$2.83 for the education of its children, while North Carolina is spending barely 67 cents; that the country at large spending on an average of \$20.29 for every pupil enrolled in its publi ing only \$3 or \$4, the smallest amount ended by any State in the Union that the average amount spet the education of every child of school age in the United States is approximately \$9.50, while North Carolina is

These facts should arouse our pride spending \$1.78. and our patriotism, and lead us to inquire whether the future will hold this. generation responsible for the perpetuation of conditions that have rehouses, poorly paid teachers, and school districts, necessarily poor teaching; that have resulted in twenty white illiterates out of every 100 white population over ten years of age, in generally poor and poorly paid supervision of the expenditure of our meagre school funds and of the teaching done in our schools; and, finally, in that educa tional indifference which is the chief cause of the small average daily at-tendance of 38.6 pupils out of every 100 enrolled in our present public

We believe the future will hold us schools. responsible for the perpetuation of these unfavorable conditions, and, therefore, we concelve it to be the patriotic, moral, and religious duty of this generation of North Carolina to set about in earnest to find the means by which all our children can receive that education which will give them equal opportunities with the children of other sections of our common coun-

4. Viewing our educational problems and conditions in the light of educational history and experience; we declare it to be our firm conviction that the next step forward for North Carolina in education is to provide more money for her country public schools; making possible the consolidation of small school districts, the professional teacher, and skilled supervision of the expenditure of all school funds and

of the teaching done in the schools. The history of the adoption of the principle of local self help by our 35 graded school towns and cities mus surely be an inspiration and an example to every village and rural community in North Carolina. Those towns and cities have adopted the only means at hand for the adequate education of their children. In adopting this principle, local taxation, they secured; first, adequate school funds; second, competent supervision; third skilled teachers. Lacking any one of this educational trinity no community has ever yet succeeded in establishing the means of complete education

These 35 towns and cities within our borders have followed the other sections of the United States in adopting first the means of education, local taxation. The fact that 67 per cent of the total school fund of this Union is now raised by loca taxes, while North Carolina raises only 14 per cent of her funds by that means, and lags behind all her sister States in every phase of public seducation has both its lesson and its

5. Remembering that in the year nearly thirty communities North Carolina, some of them distinctly rural, have adopted the principle of local taxation for schools, we think this time most suspicious to urge a general movement of all our educational forces in that direction, and, therefore, we appeal to all patriotic North Caroliniaus, men and women, who love their State, and especially that part of their State which is worth more than all its timber, lands, mines, manufacturing plants, to themselves together under the leadership of our Educational Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, slided by the Southern Education Board, to carry forward the of local taxation and better schools, to the end that every child within our borders may have the opportunity to fit himself for the duties

of citizenship and social service. And, finally, heartly believing in the Christlikeness of this work of bringing universal education to all the children of North Carolina we confidently rely on the full re-opersion of all the churches of the State, whose work is so near the hearts of ail the people, and, therefore appeal to the pulpit to inculcate the supreme ty of universal educati

PRESIDENT RETURNS

Mis Son Much Improved and He la Back in Washington.

Washington, C. Special.-President Roosevelt returned to the White House Friday forenoon in a very happy frame of mind, after five anxious days at the bedshie of his boy, who has been critically ill with puenmonia at Groton, Mass.

In his home-coming the President had a chance to make three short rear car speeches to the crowds at Woonsocket and Providence. In each he assured the wait-Worcester, was all ing hundreds that "Ted" right and out of the woods, and in crowd seemed as each case the joyous as the President and cheered lierously. The journey, after leavuneventful. was ge were only a few people at the when the chas lanta station here Secretary Thin arrived. Assistant parti was Lock met him and driven to the White House.

Young Roosevelt Better.

Special -- Friday Groton, - Mass ... was an uneventful day at the Groton School Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has improved very rapidly and for the first time since his illness he partook of solld food, meat being included in the diet. At each taking of the chart showing the respiration, it indicated patient was normal, and from all appearances the convalescence was uninterrupted. It is hoped that the boy will be able to sit up by Monday. Young Roosevelt's lungs are rapidly clearing, with the possibility of restoration being completed in a few

Seriously Burned.

Charlotte, Special.-At 3:45 o'clock from the office of the Charlotte Tel-Saturday morning smoke, issuing phone Company, in the Davidson building, on North Tryon street, caused Policeman Hargett to turn sulted in the multiplicity of small in a fire alarm; and as he and Policeinferior school man Johnson ran toward the building they heard the screaming of some one in agony. Just as the officers started to run up the steps that led to the telephone office, which is on the third floor of the building, they saw a woman, whose clothes were burning from feet to head, run down the last flight of stairs. This was Miss Mamie McKane, the night operator of the Charlotte Telephone Company. Quickly the officers seized her, covered her as well as possible with snow and sought, as rapidly as possible, to extinguish the flames.

But little clathing covered the unfortunate girl, and in a few minutes these ceased to smoulder and she was carried into Jordan's drug store, it was discovered that clothing the entire length of her body had been burned until, at touch, it fell away, and exposed sadly balckened and burned flesh. Her agony was intense and most pitiable.

The firemen responded immediately to the alarm, but when they arrived they found no fire to extinguish except the flames that came from burning clothes and blankets that had been thrown from the telephone office and had caught on wires above the pavement in front o. Jordan's drug store,

A number of sympathetic people cathered to sid the suffering, but all of head, with the exception of Mr. Clinton R. Mayers, of the drug store stal were helpless in the presence of the calamity. Before physicians could b mehod he did everything possible t alleviate a pain that was horrible eve o witness. Finally, after the physicans, had arrived. Miss McKane wa aken to the hospital. The full exter f ber injuries had not been ascertah ed at 4:30 o'clock. It is feared that he

ntories will prove fatal. In the room with Miss McKane her brother, Paul, a boy of 9 years busiest on some blankets in the c ner of the room. As she ran here When Mckane's clothes set fire to the blankets, and they were hurled, sub mently, from the window to the par mont. Paul stated that he was awa could by hearing his sister scream, knows nothing as to the origin of fire. He followed her down the st top frightened to cry, and remain ith her until her relatives came.

Miss McKaue is a daughter of Mr Paul McKane, who lives on East H street. She is a most estimable you lady with a large circle of friends, y will deplore the distressing occurry