

The Chatham Record.

For Larger Advertisements Liberal Contracts will be made.

"INSANE" SAYS JURY

Thaw Not Responsible When He Killed White.

SENT TO AN INSANE ASYLUM

Justice Dowling Declines to Release Prisoner, But Commits Him to the Mattewan Asylum For the Criminal Insane.

New York, Special.—Adjudged not guilty of the murder of Stanford White by reason of insanity at the time the fatal shots were fired, Harry Kendall Thaw Saturday was told by the court to be a dangerous lunatic and was whirled away to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Mattewan.

Thaw was whirled away from the Tombs in his wife's automobile. A special car was attached to the regular 4:30 express over the New York Central. Thaw smoked and talked with his counsel throughout the journey.

Thaw Was Not Prepared. Thaw was not prepared for the climax of his case, and he was commanded to stand and face the jurors, they in turn were called to their feet.

"Jones, look upon the defendant; defendant, look upon the jurors," called Clerk Penny. "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," said Foreman Gremmels. "What say you? Is the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the act charged in the indictment."

After thinking the jury, Justice Dowling turned to Thaw and his attorneys and said:

"The only testimony in this case upon which a verdict of insanity could be based was to the effect that Thaw was in a state of mental depression, the testimony and the diagnosis of the form of insanity was based upon prior outbreaks of the defendant as testified to by witnesses from London, Montreal, Paris and Albany. It also appears from the testimony, and the court was careful to inquire as to this, that recurrences of these attacks are reasonably certain. There has been no testimony adduced here to show that a person suffering from this form of insanity ever can be permanently cured. It appears, however, that during the maniacal form of the disease, the person suffering therefrom is likely to commit dangerous assaults or murders. There is danger also of suicide. Dangerous to Public.

"Therefore upon all the testimony in this case, the court deems that to allow the defendant to go at large would be dangerous to the public safety. The decision of the court is that the defendant shall not now be discharged, but being in custody, shall be so held, and committed with all dispatch to the State hospital for the Criminal Insane at Mattewan. The sheriff of the county is directed to take custody of the defendant and deliver him to the State authorities at Mattewan.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw and Joshua Thaw were the only members of the prisoner's family in court when the verdict was announced. The young woman thanked individually each member of the jury and followed Mr. Littleton's example in shaking hands with counsel, were elated with the verdict. District Attorney Jerome was almost as well pleased himself. He has contended from the first that Thaw was medically, if not legally insane. Mr. Jerome congratulated Mr. Littleton and both counsel and jury joined in congratulating Justice Victor J. Dowling, who presided at the trial with so much satisfaction to both sides. The jurymen expressed their thanks to the judge for his kindly interest in all matters affecting their comfort.

So far as lies within his power, District Attorney Jerome will resist any effort to have Thaw liberated at any time in the near future. Neither will he willingly consent to his transfer to a sanitarium.

Thaw Rebel. He commended his attorneys, immediately to sue out a writ of habeas corpus to have his sanity tested before he was sent away to the up-State institution where the insane of criminal tendencies are confined. Mrs. William Thaw, from her hotel, where she had received over the telephone the news of the trial's end, joined in the demand of her son. Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for the defense, finally prevailed against the wishes of the mother, indicating to her that he believed it would be better for the present to obey the mandate of the court.

Mr. Littleton informed Thaw, it was stated, that "there is such a thing as public sentiment in New York City."

"But I shall not go to Mattewan," Thaw is reported to have repeated many times.

Under promise that some action speedily would be taken looking to the appointment of a commission to inquire into his present sanity or for his transfer to a private institution

KING OF PORTUGAL SLAIN

Carlos I and the Crown Prince Shot to Death While Seated in the Royal Carriage at Lisbon by a Band of Men Who Fired a Volley From Carbines.

Lisbon, By Cable.—King Carlos, of Portugal, and the Crown Prince, Luiz Philippe, were assassinated Saturday and the city is in a state of uproar.

The King's second son, the Infanta Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelia, who strove to save the Crown Prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men, waiting at the corner, suddenly sprang toward the open carriage, in which the family were driving to the palace and leveling carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired. The King and the Crown Prince, upon whom the attack was directed, were each shot three times and they lived only long enough to be carried to the marine arsenal, nearby, where they expired.

The royal family were returning from Villa Vieosa, where they had been sojourning and were on their way from the railroad station to the palace.

The cold-blooded murder has sent a thrill of horror throughout the country.

At the first blush it would seem as though the assassination was the work of anarchists. Nevertheless, the stirring events of the past few weeks has prepared the people for some startling culmination. The discovery of plot after plot, as well as the discovery of many secret stories of weapons and ammunition, had demonstrated the existence of a determination on the part of a large body of the Portuguese to overthrow the present condition and proclaim a republic.

Premier Franco, the dictator of the Kingdom, hastened to the palace, protected by a squadron of cavalrymen, and there he conferred with the Queen and high officials of State on what immediate action should be taken. It is understood that Queen Amelia will be regent during the minority of Prince Manuel, who is now in his 19th year.

The only striking sequence to the tragedy was the complete and bewildering silence in which Lisbon is enveloped.

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THE N. C. LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature Adjourned, Sine Die, Saturday.

The compromise of Governor Glenn is now a law, the House amendments to the Senate passenger rate bill having been concurred in by the Senate without debate Saturday morning. The Legislature in extraordinary session enacted several important laws beside the rate bill and the prohibition bill, and in addition to these a large number of local bills were passed for the benefit of many counties and towns.

The House and Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon by the Legislature clocks. There was good feeling and mutual congratulation among the members, and all go home well satisfied with what has been accomplished.

During the session 205 bills and 10 resolutions were passed. The Governor transmitted to the Legislature a farewell message.

The Famous Passenger Rate Bill. The bill as finally passed by both houses, provides for a 2-1-2 cent rate for passenger fare in this State and relies upon the railroad companies to fulfill their promises in letter to Gov. Glenn offering a 2-1-2 cent interstate rate of mileage books of 2,000 miles to firms, heads of families and four other members at 2 cents; of 1,000 mile books at 2 cents a mile to individuals and of intrastate mileage books to 500 miles at 2-1-2 cents, good for the heads of families and dependent members not to exceed four. This bill is in harmony with the rates offered by Gov. Glenn to the railroads which fought the 2-1-4 cent rate, except that reference is made to an adjustment of the rate in January, 1908, by the corporation commission if the rate is found confiscatory or excessive, a provision which the railroads have agreed to forego.

The general State election on the prohibition question, as provided in the prohibition bill, will occur on May 26th.

The following bills passed: To incorporate the Hiwassee Railway Company; to amend the charter of Murphy; to allow Stateville to issue bonds without submitting the question to a popular vote, the bonds being to pay off a floating debt; also a bill to allow Lumberton to issue bonds to pay off a floating debt.

At noon the consideration of the passenger rate bills was begun. Royster, of Granville, taking the chair and it being announced that all bills before the House would be considered together.

The House held a three hours' afternoon session Thursday, adjourning then until 10 o'clock Friday. Many local bills found final reading. The most important action was the concurrence in the Senate amendment fixing May 26th as the date of the State prohibition election. The bill creating a new judicial district out of Guilford and New Hanover counties was referred to committee.

Important bills relating to railroads which passed final readings were: To limit the issuance of bonds and stocks by roads in North Carolina; to regulate and facilitate the trial of criminal cases in which the question of confiscating property is made an issue; to enable representatives of the State to obtain information from books of railroads; prohibiting railroads from charging or discharging regular passenger trains without first obtaining consent of the corporation commission.

The Senate convened at 11 o'clock Thursday. Lieutenant Governor Winston presiding and Rev. Dr. Vann leading in prayer.

Mr. Harrington and Mr. Brown who were absent Wednesday night when the vote was taken on the rate bill, obtained permission to have their votes recorded in the negative. The vote was taken, 32 to 13. With the unanimous consent of the Senate the following bills were introduced:

By Seawell: Regarding public school funds in Lee county; (this bill was passed immediately and sent to the House).

By Klutz: To authorize the Governor to appoint ten commissioners to represent North Carolina at the exposition at Seattle in 1909, the effort being to improve the trade of North Carolina with Oriental countries. This was also adopted and sent to the House.

The following bills passed final reading: To allow Onslow to issue county home bonds, levy a tax for interest on them and provide a sinking fund; to allow High Point to issue bonds; to aid in the construction of new railroads; to allow Lincoln county to issue new road bonds; to appoint magistrates in Pender; to extend the time to three years within which railroads may be chartered; to amend the charter of Kenilworth; to amend New Hanover's primary election law; to appoint magistrates in Beaufort and Northampton; to amend the laws as to Cherokee Indians, compelling them to attend school; to regulate speed of automobiles in Scotland county; to change the jurisdiction of the spring term of Richmond Superior Court; to prescribe the time in which veterinary surgeons must register before the clerks of court.

Prohibition Bill Amended. The prohibition bill, which had

passed the House, was read, this being the Long-Dowd bill, with the minor House amendments affecting cider and the date of the election Long offered an amendment regarding cider allowing persons to make and sell as much as they pleased from fruits grown on their own farm; also one changing the date of the election to May 26th. The other amendments having been adopted by the Senate when the bill originally passed that body, it was not necessary to take them up. The amendments were adopted as offered by Long and the House for concurrence.

The session of the House began at 10 o'clock Thursday, an hour earlier than heretofore during the extra session. Rev. Dr. Tyree, of the First Baptist church, Raleigh, offering prayer.

During the session dozens of petitions from railway men asking the repeal of the present railway rate law have been received and Representative Julian, of Rowan, presented several more of these, signed by railroad men of Salisbury and Spencer.

Cowles, Republican, of Wilkes, introduced a resolution that the \$17,500 which Governor Glenn recommended should be paid by the railroads under the terms of the rate compromise, be not accepted. This resolution was immediately tabled. Other resolutions introduced were by Fordon, providing for publishing the laws enacted at this extra session one volume, and by Harris, of Wake, to pay the actual railway fare of the pages one way.

The House by a vote of 59 to 50 passed the Senate compromise passenger rate bill after striking out the Buxton amendment which placed the rate-fixing in the hands of the corporation commission after January 10th, 1908. This vote was on the second reading, Friday the vote on its final passage being unanimous.

At the afternoon session of the House, debate, which was limited to ten minutes, was continued from 5 until 6 o'clock. The Manning stand-pat bill first voted on, was defeated by a vote of 92 to 16.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock Saturday. Lieutenant-Gov. Winston presiding.

The bill to amend Section 1635 of the Revised, allowing married women to testify against their husbands in slander suits, was passed on its final reading.

The senate passenger rate bill came from the house with the house amendments.

The president announced that the senate having concurred in the amendments of the house, the bill would be enrolled for ratification.

The following bills passed their third reading: To amend Sections 2567, 1574 of the Revised, to prevent railroad companies from merging, consolidating and disintegrating.

To prevent traveling salesmen from soliciting orders for intoxicating liquors in North Carolina. The senate concurred in the house amendment.

To amend section 3444 of the Revised, in reference to the use of saccharine.

To amend section 308 of the Revised, relative to the allotment of dower.

The resolution with respect to the agreement between the Governor and the railroads, which President Winston announced as the "Public Consensus Bill," authorizing the Governor to accept the \$17,500 for payment of attorneys' fees and costs of litigation, but not one cent for defraying the expense of conveying the legislation, was killed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Daniel and unanimously carried thanking the Lieutenant-Governor for the faithful and impartial manner in which he had presided over the sessions of the Senate.

At 2:42 the President declared the house and senate adjourned without day.

The House. Speaker Justice convened the House at 10 o'clock.

The following bills to incorporate the town of Westray, Nash county, passed final reading.

A message was read from Governor Glenn, highly complimentary of the General Assembly.

A senate bill to amend Section 1636 of the Revised, so as to permit a wife to testify against her husband in slander suits and criminal actions, was tabled by a roll call vote of 46 to 38, the result being greeted with applause.

A resolution offered by Mr. Morton, of New Hanover, directing the Governor not to accept any part of the \$17,500 offered by the railroads was tabled by a vote of 60 to 15.

A resolution offered by Mr. McNeill, thanking Governor Glenn for his patriotic course, was unanimously adopted, excepting one "no" from Mr. Grant, of Davie.

Bills Passed. To require blind children to attend the State School at Raleigh.

Senate resolution in response to petitions of railway employees for increased passenger rates.

To extend the time in which railway companies can begin construction after securing charter, from two years, to three years.

Mr. Grant of Davie, offered resolution directing the State Treasurer to

reject the payment of \$17,500 by the railroads for the payment of the expenses of the legislature. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 95 to 1.

The house acted on 303 bills and resolutions, about two hundred of these being house bills.

The message from the Governor congratulating the legislature upon its work, was as follows: To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina: Gentlemen: I have nothing further to transmit to your honorable body. Your work is done, and well done, and you deserve, and will receive the plaudits of a grateful people. In settling the rate question on a basis just to the State and equitable to the railroads, you have restored harmony, protected all business interests and demonstrated the fact that the sovereign can compel obedience from its creators that disobey its laws, and also extend its hand in helpfulness when the subject acknowledges its allegiance, asks for needed assistance. The State has ratified the agreement made with the railroads, and I feel assured that the railroads will in good faith fully carry out their contract made with me, thus showing by their acts the verity of their words when they profess a desire for kindly relations between all classes and conditions. You likewise acted wisely in appropriating funds needed for litigation before the inter-state commerce commission, to prevent discriminations against our State as well as in passing other laws much needed for the State's up-building, but in all you did, protecting the small roads against burdens that they could not bear, thus encouraging the building of new lines into undeveloped territory.

Asked by the Anti-Saloon League, and believing myself that, since over 30 per cent of the entire territory of the State had already endorsed prohibition, it would be too costly and only engender strife to have a general election throughout the State. I, in my message, favored State prohibition by the legislature. In my judgment, however, you thought it best to submit the question to the vote of the State, and I cheerfully approve your course, and now offer my services as a volunteer to carry your law before the people and ask them by their votes to ratify what you have enacted. In my judgment, State prohibition will win by an immense majority, and will prove the greatest blessing that has ever been given our people.

No legislature in the history of the State, in so short a time and in extra session, ever did so much for the people as you have done, and while at first a few may doubt the wisdom of some laws passed, yet I believe that very soon all will see the good sense and patriotism that has marked your entire course and will heartily approve and ratify your legislation.

I thank you most sincerely for your endorsement of my course in trying to settle this complex rate question as well as for the consideration in debate, even by those who did not agree with my views.

I wish for each of you a safe and pleasant journey homeward, expressing the hope that you will find your loved ones well and happy, and that you will receive, as you deserve, not only the approval of your own conscience, but also the commendation of the people whom you have so faithfully served.

With good will toward all, I bid each a kind good-bye.

The Work Accomplished. Following is a summary of the most important laws of general interest, outside of the famous rate bill, passed by the extra session of the State Legislature, which body adjourned sine die Saturday last:

Liquor in Prohibition Territory. The act to prevent traveling salesmen from soliciting orders or proposals for the purchase of intoxicating liquors in prohibition territory in North Carolina, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person for himself or as an agent or traveling salesman for any person, firm or corporation, to solicit orders or proposals for the purchase of intoxicating liquors within the borders of any or all counties, townships, precincts, towns and cities in the State of North Carolina where prohibition prevails or the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited by law. Provided, that this law shall not be construed to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in not less than five gallon packages to all parties or persons who are duly authorized by law to sell intoxicating liquors.

Prevent Railroad Mergers. The act amending sections 2567 and 2574 of the Revised, preventing railroads from merging with or securing stock in competing lines, prescribes that no railroad or other transportation company, or its officers shall acquire, hold or guarantee the stock for, or lease to, or be leased to, or purchased by, or consolidated with, or merged into any parallel or competing railroad or transportation company, nor shall any railroad or other transportation company or its officers sell any of its stock or bonds to any holding or voting company or its officers, whereby such consolidation or merger may be effected, and any such purchase, contract, merger or sale shall be void. And that no railroad or transportation company, or its of-

ficers, now or hereafter doing business in this State, shall purchase, lease, absorb, take over, buy stock in, merge with, or in any way secure an interest in a competing line of railroad or transportation company, nor shall any railroad or transportation company or its officers enter into any contract, agreement or understanding with a competing line of railroad or transportation company calculated to defeat, or which may defeat or lessen competition in the State. This act shall not prevent railroads independently owned and operated in this State not exceeding 100 miles in length from selling its road and property.

Freight Rates. Chapter 217 of the Public Laws of 1907 was amended by adding to section 1 thereof the following: Provided further, that the Corporation Commission shall have power, when it is made to appear that it is just to do so, to exempt from the operation of section of chapter 217 that part of the charges of a joint haul which is over the line or lines of a railroad company, which company now owns, leases or operates not more than 125 miles of railroad in or out of this State.

H. B. 195, S. B. 172: An act to provide for the payment of burial expenses of Confederate pensioners. Twenty dollars to be appropriated from general county fund upon recommendation of chairman of pension board.

H. B. 19, S. B. 95: An act to amend sections 2931 and 2939 of the Revised of 1905, relating to marriage ceremony. May be solemnized by ordained or authorized ministers.

H. B. 156, S. B. 177: An act to amend section 63, sub-section 5, chapter 258 of the Public Laws of 1907. Rents and profits of real estate used exclusively for charitable, religious or educational purposes exempt from tax.

H. B. 211, S. B. 3: An act to authorize the Governors to employ counsel before Interstate Commerce Commission. Governor is authorized to pay counsel not exceeding \$5,000.

H. B. 178, S. B. 83: An act to amend chapter 612. Public Laws of 1907, relating to the regulation of speed of automobiles and other vehicles in Rockingham county. Law regulating running of automobiles extended to Rockingham, Caswell and Orange counties.

H. B. 53, S. B. 109: An act to amend section 2448 of the Revised of 1905, relating to putting net stakes. Broken, decayed and abandoned net stakes to be removed. Does not apply to Currituck county.

No Friend of Liquor Traffic. If this special session of the Legislature had not already been styled a "dry" session, it should be known as the anti-booze session. At every turn and on every occasion, the liquor interests were given the black eye. Not content with paving the way for State prohibition, the House and Senate both passed bills the sole purpose and intent of which were to cut off or restrict the sale of liquor in the State. A bill which excited considerable talk at the time of its introduction and subsequent ratification was that of Senator Reese Blair, of Montgomery, relative to drumming for intoxicating liquors. This bill is of interest and follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person, for himself or as agent or traveling salesman for any person, firm or corporation, to solicit orders or proposals of purchase by the jug or bottle or otherwise in lots of less than five gallons of intoxicating liquors within the borders of any and all counties, townships, precincts, towns and cities in the State of North Carolina where prohibition prevails or the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by law."

As stated at the time of its introduction, this bill is almost identical with the one in force in South Dakota. The law there is said to be giving very general satisfaction.

Another Fire at Monroe. Monroe, Special.—Fire broke out in the livery stable of Mr. John S. Williams at 8 o'clock Friday morning, supposed to have been started by a match thrown into the hay. About ten horses and mules that were in the stable were got out unharmed, and nearly all the damage suffered was the destruction of the hay and feed, and the burning of the wood-work in the brick office next to the stable. This office is a back extension of the Fitzgerald Building, but the firemen put the flames out before any harm was done to main building.

No Joint Reunion to Be Held. New Orleans, Special.—An official statement that there will be no joint reunion of Confederate and G. A. R. veterans at the next annual Confederate reunion in June at Birmingham Ala., was issued here Friday by Adjutant General William E. Mickle, of the Confederate Veterans. General Mickle said that the proposed joint reunion is impossible under the terms of the Confederate Veterans' constitution.

A man who when asked what profession or business he followed gave his occupation as a bookworm was sentenced at Chicago, declares the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin to six months' imprisonment for stealing volumes from the public library.

FLEET ENTERS STRAIT

Battleships Steam Into Punta Arenas and Drop Anchor.

Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, By Cable.—The American battleship fleet steamed into Punta Arenas harbor Saturday. The American ships were sighted at 11 a. m., steaming in double column. They came up slowly from Possession bay, where they had anchored the night before. The run from Rio Janerio, whence the start was made on January 22d, was made with favorable weather and without accident.

Expelled For Hazing. Ten Cadets Expelled From Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Roanoke, Va., Special.—A Times special from Blacksburg, Va., says ten cadets were expelled from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Saturday for hazing. The faculty after a careful consideration of the case of each man, before them, decided upon this course and informed the students that their decision was positive and final.

To the foregoing official statement, President Barringer announced that he is determined to abolish all form of hazing at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and that it will not be tolerated. In this he has the co-operation of the commandant and members of the faculty.

Severe Storm Sweeps Nova Scotia. Halifax, N. S., Special.—Extensive damage was caused throughout the provinces Sunday morning by a wild southeast storm, accompanied by rain, hail and lightning. The wind attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

Georgia Woman Drowned. Macon, Ga., Special.—Mrs. Walter Byrd, of Texas, was drowned in Town Creek in Jones county, 5 miles from Macon late Saturday evening. She was on her way to visit her sister, Mrs. J. J. Jones, near here, and arrived in Macon in a storm and started to drive in a hack to her sister's home. At Town Creek, which was swollen, the hack sank in quicksand, careened and threw her out. She was heard to scream three times before disappearing down the stream into the river. The hackman, John Jones, clung to the limb of a tree and was rescued. Mrs. Byrd's body has not yet been recovered.

Murderer Shot to Death. Quitman, Ga., Special.—Charley Pittman, the negro barber who was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Lorena Ailen at Greenville, Fla., was shot to death Sunday night. The negro was shot by a deputy and the mob hearing the shots ran up and finished killing the negro. The evidence against the negro was strong. A horrible feature of the sad tragedy is that the young lady was criminally assaulted before being murdered.

Bravo Soldier Dies at His Post. New York, Special.—Captain Rawson J. Post, whose 67 years had been filled with adventures and marked by several heroic deeds, died aboard his ship, the South Pacific liner "Comus," while the steamer was tied to her pier Sunday. Death was due to heart failure.

Twenty-five years ago Captain Post rescued some 40 passengers and the members of a crew of a British vessel and for this he was given a medal of honor by the British government.

Tennessee Supreme Court Justice Dead. Nashville, Tenn., Special.—Judge John S. Wilkes, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee died Sunday at his home in Pulaski, aged 67 years.

Telegrapher Found Dead. Washington, Special.—John S. Bland, a well known telegrapher, was found dead in bed at his boarding house in this city Sunday, death having resulted from cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Bland had been employed by The Associated Press in several cities. His home was in Augusta, Ga., where the body will be sent for burial.

Cotton Compress Burns. Americus, Ga., Special.—The plant of the Atlantic Compress Company, with between 2,000 and 2,500 bales of cotton, was totally destroyed here Sunday night by fire. Three hundred bales of cotton were saved in damaged condition