

WAS BUSY SESSION

Congress Just Closing Made a Record of Hard Work

MANY IMPORTANT MEASURES

Railroad Rate Bill and Meat Inspection Bill Will Soon Become Law—Before Adjournment Pure Food Bills Will Have Been Passed by Both Houses—One New State Has Been Added to the Union and Other Legislation Enacted.

Washington, Special.—Important measures extending federal regulation and control have been enacted at the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress, now rapidly drawing to a close. The railroad rate bill and the meat inspection bill will soon become law and before adjournment both houses of congress will have passed pure food bills which, though dissimilar in terms, are both based on the same principle of federal control. It is the present intention to try and adjourn these differences before adjournment. There has been no marked division of party lines in effecting the law results, the difference being only as to ways and means rather than as to policy.

Besides branching out into this new field of legislative endeavor, the present session of congress has made it self important in other ways. It has added one and perhaps two new states to the union, and by so doing dispersed four territories. Great results to the people are expected from the removal of the tax on denatured alcohol. If predictions are fulfilled, bread, light and power to be supplied by leased made from the contents of the country, from sugar beets, and sugar cane, from fruits and other vegetation.

By a deft turn of legislative points of view, the questions which have perplexed congress for some time regarding the Panama canal have been settled. The president may dig a lock canal as fast as he pleases. A joint resolution was agreed to requiring canal supplies to be of American manufacture.

An act making a much needed reorganization of the consular service was passed. Nothing was done in the Senate Domingo controversy and the legislation affecting our colonial possessions was more or less unimportant, although tariff revision for the Philippines received the attention and approval of the house, and an act was passed revising the tariff collected by the Philippine government. A coinage bill was passed.

But congress talked about our own tariff law. Thousands and hundreds of thousands more words than have been uttered at any other one session of congress were expended in the discussion of the tariff. Nearly 2000 bills were introduced. It has been impossible to hold the appropriations down to much less than \$500,000,000, although "economy" was the watchword from the start. Permanent annual appropriations increased during the session nearly \$500,000,000, making a total permanent annual appropriation of \$1,400,000,000. The most important bill carried a permanent annual appropriation of \$500,000,000 and the same day the house passed the bill adding \$1,000,000 to a like amount annually for the support of the State militia.

Important to the South. Important to the Southern States was the enactment of the general quarantine bill providing for cooperation of State and Federal authorities in suppressing yellow fever.

President Roosevelt was given \$25,000 to pay traveling expenses for himself and invited guests.

The private pension legislation of the session was heavy and many hundred acts will be signed before the end comes.

The Jamestown, Va., territorialism is expected to be recognized by law before the session ends.

Organized labor succeeded in securing the enactment of the "employers' liability bill."

The eight-hour bill got no further than a favorable committee action and the anti-injunction bill was postponed until next session.

Congress authorized the construction of the "biggest battleship afloat," with the provision that before the plans of the ship are submitted or bids received or accepted the plans of the ship must be submitted to congress at its next session.

Hazing Rebutted. Hazing in the naval academy was given a further legislative rebuke by the passage of a bill giving the secretary of the navy discretion to dismiss or otherwise punish hazers at that institution.

An anti-hazing bill and a bill winding up the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes were among those passed.

Ten bills relative to the courts of the United States were passed. Those related to the establishment of additional courts, procedure, etc., including one to give full understanding in criminal cases to the witness and party seeking information regarding the subject of inquiry.

A law was passed which will result in appropriate marking being made over the graves of Confederate veterans of the army and navy who died in Northern prisons during the Civil War. The wearing of the insignia of the G. A. R. or other soldier organization by others than members of said organizations, was made a misdemeanor, with appropriate punishments.

Alaska was given the right to send a delegate to congress. The ship subsidy measure did not become a law. An omnibus bill authorizing the erection of a number of aids to navigation became a law.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS

What is Being Done Day by Day by the National House and Senate.

GOES TO CONFERENCE.

I move to suspend the rules, discharge the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union from the consideration of the Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill, disagree to all the amendments except number 29 (the meat inspection amendment), to concur in amendment recommended by the committee on agriculture, and ask for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes.

Interest was shown in every part of the House when Mr. Wadsworth made the above motion. The reading of the meat inspection amendment was begun, nearly every member present following the reading with bill in hand.

Mr. Wadsworth in explaining the changes made in the substitute said that the changes were mostly in verbiage and then took them up section by section. He called attention to the elimination of the court review clause and date of inspection.

One Dissenting Vote. Mr. Wadsworth's motion to send the bill to conference was agreed to with the single dissenting vote of Mr. De Armond. The Speaker appointed as conferees Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Lever, of South Carolina.

Mr. Williams, Mississippi, interposed a vigorous protest at the last appointment, the chair having passed over Messrs. Lamb, of Virginia, and Bowie, of Alabama, both being opposed to the committee amendment, while Mr. Lever favored it. Mr. Williams said it was a "slap in the face" of Mr. Lamb and he protested.

A vigorous conference was held at the desk between the Speaker, Mr. Williams and Mr. Wadsworth. The Speaker withdrew the conferees temporarily, but later reapportioned Messrs. Wadsworth and Scott and substituted Mr. Lamb for Mr. Lever, the latter having asked to be excused.

When the bill was turned to the Senate, Senator Proctor, chairman of the committee on agriculture, asked that the meat inspection amendment be printed and that the bill lie on the table.

Score of Bills Pass House. Twenty bills of more or less general interest were passed by the House under suspension of the rules. Among them were measures appropriating \$25,000 for the traveling expenses of the President, which excited considerable debate; providing for the subdivision of lands entered under the reclamation act increasing the efficiency of the Insular Affairs by conferring the rank and pay of a brigadier general upon the chief of the bureau, and regulating the checking of baggage by common carriers.

The joint resolution increasing the salaries of representatives for four years, and the bill amending section 5126 of the Revised Statutes, permitting national bank's associations to make loans on real estate as security and limiting the amounts of such loans, failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

The House also passed a rule to begin the consideration of the pure food law and after 12 hours of debate to vote on the substitute to the Senate bill without intervening motion.

Senate Holds Night Session. The meat inspection provision of the agricultural appropriation bill was made the subject of discussion in the Senate. The question came up on a motion by Senator Proctor to grant the conference requested by the House, and speeches were made by Messrs. Proctor, Beveridge and Lodge against some features of the House amendment, and by Senator Warren in opposition to drastic legislation. Mr. Lodge was especially defiant. American morals as quite as good as those of Europe. The bill went over without action.

There were two speeches on the Panama Canal, one by Senator Morgan in support of the level plan and the other by Senator Perkins in opposition.

The Senate held its first night session, which was devoted to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

For Traveling Expenses. The bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the traveling expenses of the President for the next fiscal year was called up under suspension of the rules in the House by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the appropriations committee. The sundry civil bill carried an item appropriating \$25,000 for the traveling expenses of the President, which went out on a point of order. Mr. Watson, of Indiana, then in the chair, and who sustained the point of order against the item, introduced the bill which the House had under consideration.

News Notes. The J. S. Young Company, of Baltimore, and the MacAndrews and Forbes Company, with certain officers, were indicted in New York, charged with violating the Anti-Trust law in the licorice paste business.

The crew and one passenger of the Italian steamer Vincenzo Bonanno, ashore near Fire Island light, were taken off in the breeches buoy and lifeboat.

Gov. John M. Pattison (Democrat) of Ohio, is dead. He will be succeeded by a Republican Lieutenant-Governor.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Republican National Convention began in Philadelphia.

Trondheim, Norway, is almost ready for the coronation of King Haakon, next Friday.

The first list of supernumerated college professors to be pensioned under the Carnegie Foundation is announced.

WILL VISIT PANAMA

President Roosevelt Decides to See For Himself

WILL GET INFORMATION DIRECT

Announcement is Made at White House That the Chief Executive Will Sail on Letter of Navy's Big Cruisers in Latter Part of October or Early November, to See Whether Dirt is Flying—Will Confine Visit to American Zone.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt will visit the Isthmus of Panama to make a personal investigation of the work of construction of the Panama canal.

This announcement was made at the White House by Secretary Lock after a conference with the President. It is expected that the President will leave Washington for Panama in the latter part of next October or in the early days of November. He will be absent about three weeks. The trip probably will be made on one of the big cruisers of the navy, but what vessel will carry the President and his party is not yet known.

None of the details of the trip has yet been worked out. Beyond the bare decision to make the trip, the President has reached practically no conclusions. It is likely he will be accompanied on the journey by Secretary Taft and Chairman Spotts, of the Panama canal commission, but even this has not been determined definitely.

Wants to See For Himself. The President long has desired personally to inspect the route of the canal and to make himself personally familiar with the great undertaking of constructing the waterway. The decision announced today, that he will visit the American zone on the Isthmus of Panama, was not reached hastily but has been under consideration for a considerable time. It is the expectation that the President will be able to spend at least a week on the canal zone, and in that time he will familiarize himself with the situation by a study of it at close range. He believes a personal visit to the canal zone will enable him to gather information that will be of immense advantage not only to the canal work itself, but to Congress and to the American people. Above all, it will enable him to handle with an absolute knowledge of the situation the great problems which will inevitably be arising in connection with the work of canal construction and administration.

\$60,000 Factory Fire in Atlanta. Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Fire destroyed the plants of the Atlanta Spring Bed Company and the Atlanta Iron and Brass Bed Co., valued at \$60,000. The loss is estimated at \$80,000, fully covered by insurance. At one time it was feared that the tanks of the Standard Oil Company, which adjacent to the plants, would be ignited, but quick work by the fire department checked the flames in that direction.

Wages Raised at Fall River. Fall River, Mass., Special.—The cotton manufacturers of this city have granted their operatives a 14 per cent. increase in wages. About 25,000 hands are benefited. The new scale, which will take effect July 2, is practically the same as that prevailing previous to July 1, 1904. As the other New England cotton manufacturing centers follow the lead of Fall River, as a rule, the change is expected ultimately to effect all cotton mill workers in this section.

Dr. Drury Re-elected. Nashville, Special.—The book committee of the M. E. church, met here and re-elected Dr. Collins Drury, of Nashville, secretary. Rev. J. M. Moore, of Dallas, Texas, was elected as editor of the Christian Advocate and Rev. S. M. Goodby was re-elected as assistant editor. Rev. L. F. Beatty was re-elected assistant to the Sunday school editor. Plans have been prepared for the erection of a publishing house at Dallas, Texas, and the facilities of the publishing house in China will be increased.

Hit by Stray Bullet. Columbia, Special.—In a shooting affair on Washington street near Gadsden Thursday afternoon, Mattie E. Fields, an aged colored woman, was struck and seriously wounded by a bullet intended for a negro man named Silas Payne. The shooting was done by Walter Bailey, also colored, and was the result of a threatened assault upon Bailey's father, a colored minister.

Georgia Postmistress Knocked Down and Office Robbed. Atlanta, Ga., Special.—A special from Dallas, Ga., says Mrs. Nellie Golden, postmistress at that place, was knocked down and robbed. A masked man entered the office with a knife in hand and told her if she screamed he would kill her. Attempting to escape, she was knocked down by two blows on the head, thrown into a closet and the robber then took the money in the office and escaped. There is no clue to the robbery.

Run Down and Killed by Train. Roanoke, Special.—W. A. Hinchee, aged 74 years, a former citizen of Roanoke, was run down by a passenger train at Lithia, Botetown county, on the Norfolk and Western, and instantly killed. He was quite deaf and failed to hear the signal as the train approached.

SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

Taking for His Text the Statement That He is Being Described as Conservative, Nebraska Declares That Radical Measures Against Private Monopolies are Necessary to Save Legitimate Wealth From Odium.

TRONDHJEM, NORWAY, BY CABLE.

William J. Bryan has arrived here to attend the coronation of King Haakon. Mr. Bryan, taking for his text the statement that he was being described as conservative, said: "I am not responsible for the phrases used in regard to me; but I am responsible for my position on public questions. The position ought to be well known. The first question for instance, as it seems uppermost just now, my position is, that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. That was the Democratic platform in 1900 and the plank was incorporated in 1904 and it is the only tenable position."

"There is some talk of controlling the trusts—you might as well talk of controlling burglary. We do not say men shall not steal a little bit, or in some particular way, but that they shall not steal at all. It is so of private monopolies. It is not sufficient to control or regulate them; they must be absolutely and totally destroyed. Corporations should be controlled and regulated, but private monopolies must be exterminated, root and branch. Now you can call that a radical doctrine. Yet it is more conservative to apply this remedy than to wait until predatory wealth has by its lawlessness brought odium on legitimate accumulations."

"What used to be called radical is now called conservative because people have been investigating. The doctrine has not changed but public sentiment is making progress."

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will spend a week in Norway and will then go to England.

HAIL THREE FEET DEEP. Terrific Storm Sweeps Over Portion of Orange County, Causing Thousands of Dollars Worth of Damage to Crops.

Durham, Special.—From parties who were in the city today particulars of a hail storm that did great damage in the northern part of Orange county Tuesday night were learned. The loss was something fearful, large planters losing everything. The hail fell from three quarters to an inch in width. The storm did not last more than 15 or 20 minutes. In that length of time thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed. "In some places," said Mr. S. T. Pittard, who lost his entire crop of tobacco, oats, corn and clover, "the ice was piled three feet deep yesterday morning. This was in a ditch or place where it was rife." Continuing, he said that yesterday morning one of his neighbors gathered a guano sack full of the hail stones and carried them to Hillsboro, a distance of 11 miles.

When he returned, Mr. Pittard said, "The stones were as large as guinea eggs. This gives you some idea of the size of the stones when they fell, these being gathered after lying on the ground all night."

Telling of some of the losses, Mr. Pittard said that he lost his entire crop of tobacco, 90,000 hills, all his corn, oats and cotton. Fate Cooper lost from \$6,000 to 90,000 hills of tobacco, Joe Hurst from 50,000 to 60,000 hills, Rufus Wilkins 35,000 hills, John Satterfield, D. L. Wells, William Ellison, Will Wright, Chas. Wilson, Mrs. Anderson and numbers of others lost practically their entire crop. All of these parties lost corn, cotton and oats, in addition to the large loss on the tobacco crop.

The first hail belt was 11 miles across. Here the belt was little more than a half mile wide. At Caldwell, a distance of nine or ten miles, the loss was fearful. The average width of the belt was probably from three quarters to one mile. The storm swept towards the western part of Person county.

One year ago this same section was visited by a fearful hail storm and wind storm and the damage occasioned to the tobacco crop was fearful. This year some of those who lost a year ago are again losers, but in most instances the storm belt was a little removed from the old belt and the losers this year as a rule, are those who escaped the destructive storm a year ago.

Mr. Pittard said that he did not know what the farmers in this belt would do. The oat crop is not worth cutting and the corn is left standing in many instances without a single blade left on the stalks.

Shot His Wife and Her Niece. Los Angeles, Special.—W. F. Keating shot and probably fatally wounded his divorced wife and her niece, Miss Bessie O'Day, at the home of the former. Keating had been separated from his wife two years. Last night he asked her and Miss O'Day to come to his home. O'Day stepped to the telephone to call the police. As she did so Keating thrust the telephone from her hands and shot both women.

Case Against Standard Oil. Washington, Special.—Practically the entire session of the cabinet was devoted to the consideration of the proceedings likely to be begun by the Department of Justice against the Standard Oil Company. It is well understood that these proceedings have been under consideration for some time but the precise nature of them will not be known until Attorney General Moody makes a statement which is promised to do some time soon.

NORTH STATE NEWS

Items of Interest Gleaned From Various Sections

FROM MOUNTAIN TO SEASHORE

Minor Occurrences of the Week of Interest to Tar Heels Told in Paragraphs.

Charlotte Cotton Market. These prices represent the prices paid to growers: Good middling, 111-8; Street middling, 111-8; Middling, 111-8; Good middling, tinged, 111-8; Charities, 109-12; Wilmington, steady, 103-4; Norfolk, quiet, 111-8; Baltimore, nominal, 111-8; New York, steady, 103-6; Boston, quiet, 103-6; Augusta, steady, 111-8; Memphis, quiet, 107-8.

General Cotton Market. Jacksonville, steady, 111-16; New Orleans, easy, 119-5-8; Mobile, quiet, 119-5-8; Savannah, quiet, 119-5-8; Charleston, 119-5-8; Wilmington, steady, 103-4; Norfolk, quiet, 111-8; Baltimore, nominal, 111-8; New York, steady, 103-6; Boston, quiet, 103-6; Augusta, steady, 111-8; Memphis, quiet, 107-8.

Carolina Summer School. Wilmington, Special.—The Carolina Summer School for Sunday school workers of all churches in the Carolina and along the Atlantic seaboard which has been in session the past week at the Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville beach, came to a close with what was termed a closing recognition service. The institute was conducted largely by Dr. H. M. Hamill, of Nashville, Tenn., superintendent of training work of the Southern Methodist Church, and his wife, a primary school teacher. The sessions have brought between three and four hundred visitors to the beach and the school is declared to have been a great success in every way. Among the prominent teachers of the school were Prof. H. B. Carr, of the chair of Greek in Vanderbilt University; Dr. J. A. B. Sherrin, the gifted president of Newberry College, S. C.; Miss Hilda North of the Washington public schools, and Rev. N. M. Watson of Grace church, Nashville, Tenn., superintendent of training work of the Southern Methodist Church, and his wife, a primary school teacher. The sessions have brought between three and four hundred visitors to the beach and the school is declared to have been a great success in every way.

Officers Elected. Lake Toxaway, Special.—The tenth annual convention of the State Bankers' Association closed last week. The principal business was the election of officers for the following year. The election resulted as follows: President, John F. Wiley, of Durham; president, H. J. Jackson, of Raleigh; W. T. Old, of Elizabeth City, and W. C. Wilkinson, of Charlotte, vice-presidents; W. A. Hunt, of Henderson, secretary and treasurer; Charles N. Stevens, of Charlotte; W. C. Bradshaw, of High Point; G. S. Covington, of Rockingham, and J. V. Granger, of Wilmington, delegates to the convention of the American Bankers' Association; alternates, H. I. Woodhouse, of Concord; C. P. McNeely, of Greensboro; R. W. Granger, of North Wilkesboro, and W. W. Taylor, of Morehead City.

Arm Torn From His Body. Greensboro, Special.—Eugene G. West was the victim of a most horrible accident at the plant of the Greensboro Wood Fibre Plaster Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, Thursday afternoon, when he lost an arm by injuries necessitating an amputation of the member, just below the right shoulder.

Body Found in Well. Elm City, Special.—The body of Mr. H. C. Braswell, who resides on his farm at Upper Town Creek church was found in a well and the remains were brought here for burial. Mr. Braswell probably committed suicide while suffering temporary insanity. No one saw him jump in the well, but a broken window in his room would lead to the impression that he jumped through that and running to the well jumped in. His body was in three or four feet of water, head downward.

Struck by Lightning. Salisbury, Special.—During a hard rain and electrical storm here Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock lightning struck the rectifying house of J. G. Broadax and Company, located in the southeastern part of the city and set it on fire. The fire spread rapidly to the main building being a frame structure and containing large quantities of whiskey burned rapidly. The loss is heavy. The company will re-enter business.

Sloop Hattie Sinks. Washington, N. C., Special.—News was brought to the city of the sinking of the sloop Hattie belonging to Capt. H. E. Way, of South Creek, held off Indian Island in Pamlico river, about 30 miles from this city Sunday morning. She was anchored off the island Saturday night and the crew went to sleep. During the night she sprang a leak and when they awoke, the water was nearly level with the berths in the cabin.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

General Summary of Condition of North Carolina Crops for Week Ending Monday, June 25, 1906.

The weather during the fore part of the week was partly cloudy with numerous thunderstorms, while during the latter portion, there were less cloudiness and fewer thunderstorms. The rainfall over the State as a whole was somewhat below normal and was not well distributed. At New Bern 3.26 inches was reported which is much above normal, while at Hatteras only 0.01 inch fell which is much below normal. In Beaufort county there is some complaint of too much rain, the fields being under water one-fourth of the time; and in Montgomery and Forsyth counties the land rains were so heavy as to cause damage. In Chatham county the land is reported as being badly washed. In Burke, Davidson, and Wilkes counties, damage by hail which accompanied a thunderstorm on the 21st was reported, which damage in places was severe. A correspondent of Montgomery county reports that after his report of the week ending June 18th was mailed a severe wind accompanied by a destructive hail storm occurred on that day.

The average temperature for the State was about normal. The day temperatures rose very high, while the nights were relatively cool. The highest temperature reported was 95 degrees on the 21st in Johnston county; and the lowest was 32 degrees on the 23rd in Buncombe county.

RURAL CARRIERS' CONVENTION. Third Annual Convention to be Held at Kinston July 3rd and 4th.

Following is the programme of the North Carolina Rural Letter Carriers' Association, which is to be held at Kinston, July 3rd and 4th, July 3, 11 A. M.—Preliminary Meeting July 3, 1 P. M.—Call to order by President C. C. Monday, calling roll of Officers and Representatives, Reading Minutes, Report of Credentials and Auditing Committee, Report of Officers, Address of Welcome by Mayor of Kinston, Response by Mrs. D. Mille and others.

Subject—"Relationship which should exist between Postmaster and Carrier." Discussion by B. L. Hester, C. H. Eames and Postmaster of Kinston. Subject—"Insurance." S. M. Rogers, J. M. Harris, T. S. Royster and others.

Subject—"Penny Postages and How to Overcome It." Discussion by W. G. Gore, C. B. Satterfield, P. C. Dillard and others.

Wednesday, July 4th, 9 A. M.—Call to order by President. Report of Standing Committee. Subject—"Good Roads and how to obtain them." Discussion by W. G. Ford, J. W. Hollifield, C. J. Southard and others.

Subject—"Does a Rural Carrier Grow Old?" Discussion by B. L. Hester, E. D. Pearsall, Oscar Senter and others.

Question as to Carriers' Duties, Privileges, etc., by all Delegates. Subject—"Organization." Discussion by the Officers and others.

Adjournment for Photograph. 1 P. M.—Call to Order, Report of Standing Committee, Report of Committee on Constitution, Report of Committee on Resolutions, Electing Officers, Selecting Place for Next Meeting.

New Enterprises. Charters are granted the Tar River Manufacturing Company of Louisville to manufacture anything out of cotton, wood or iron, capital stock \$200,000. Robert G. Allen, chief stockholder; the White-Jetton Company to deal in general merchandise at Lenoir county, capital \$25,000.

Italy to be Represented. Norfolk, Special.—Chairman C. Brooks Johnson, of the board of governors of the Jamestown Exposition, was notified through Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, that the Italian government has officially accepted the invitation to participate in the Jamestown Exposition next year and will send a squadron of warships to Hampton Roads.

Lee Taken to Baltimore. Baltimore, Special.—William Lee, the negro indicted in Somerset county for assaulting two white women, which crime he confessed, was brought here from Norfolk, where he was apprehended and placed in the city jail for safe keeping until his trial. This precaution was deemed necessary by the authorities of Somerset county where the entire white population is greatly incensed and threats of lynching were openly being made.

China Pays for Missionaries. Paris, by Cable.—China signed a treaty agreeing completely satisfaction to France for the massacre of Six French Jesuit missionaries at Nan-Chang-Kiang-Si province in February last. China \$200,000 indemnity to the mission and \$100,000 indemnity to the deceased missionaries' families, builds a memorial hospital, and punishes the ring-leaders of the rioting.

Town of 13000 Destroyed. New Orleans Special.—Cablegrams reporting the destruction of Sagua la Grande a town of about 13,000 inhabitants in Santa Clara province, Cuba, were received here by Stauffer, Hulma and Company. Two messages were received, the first announcing the destruction of Sagua la Grande and the second saying that it had been entirely destroyed by fire. The messages came from the firm's representative at Havana. No additional information has been received.

General Deficiency Bill. Washington, Special.—The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply bills, was completed by the House committee on appropriations and reported to the House. The bill carries a total of \$10,245,590. The bill carries a total of \$10,245,590. The bill carries a total of \$10,245,590.

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A NEW NORSE KING

Great Crowds Present At The Coronation

CEREMONIES WERE IMPOSING

Coronation Day Opened with Glowing Sun. Norwegian Court Relaxed Rules Governing Dress Because of the Extreme Cold—Great Throngs Line Streets.

Trondheim, Norway, by Cable.—Coronation day opened with a glowing sun, but cold sun shining, making necessary to wear overcoats and winter clothing. The normal temperature in the cathedral previous to the ceremony was under 50 degrees and it was feared that many would carry away a painful reminder of the coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud, although the Norwegian Court wisely relaxed the rules governing dress.

The city was alive at an early hour and by 8 o'clock the avenues leading to the cathedral were filled with throngs of people making for the cathedral. The normal temperature in the cathedral previous to the ceremony was under 50 degrees and it was feared that many would carry away a painful reminder of the coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud, although the Norwegian Court wisely relaxed the rules governing dress.

Among the first to arrive was the special envoy, Minister to Sweden, Mr. Graves. Next in line were the United States at London, and Mrs. Gibbons; Major Gibson, American military attaché, at St. Petersburg, who was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan. The crowd watched the party with great interest. The visiting princes and princesses were cheered as they drove along the lane of troops and the band, stationed opposite the camped portion of the cathedral, played the national anthem respectively, of each country represented by the arriving embassy and at the same time the troops presented arms.

The King and Queen, after a brief delay in arranging the carriages and cavalry escort, started for the cathedral, preceded by their suites. A great cheer announced the departure of the royal party. The King and Queen, who rode in a closed stage coach, both wore ermine robes, and were accompanied by the King and Queen. The King smiled, however, and saluted in reply to salutations of the people.

While approaching the cathedral their majesties faced half a dozen photographic machines and a score of cameras. The procession moved slowly. Handkerchiefs and flags waved, but the crowd seemingly was impressed by the coming religious ceremony, and the people generally were silent. Occasionally, however, there was an outbreak of cheers.

The royal coach drawn by four handsome bays led by footmen, reached the cathedral at 11 o'clock, where the King and Queen were received by the clergy. When the royal party entered, all present in the cathedral arose and the ceremony began immediately.

The completion of the crowning of the King was communicated by two army signallers, from the cathedral to Hill batteries. The first gun, announcing the tidings, boomed forth instantly and then there was a roar of guns from ships and land batteries and the bells of all city churches began ringing. The sounds carried the tidings over the city and harbor and the echoes were carried up and down the fjord. The first gun, announcing the tidings, boomed forth instantly and then there was a roar of guns from ships and land batteries and the bells of all city churches began ringing.

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GUESTS OF EMPEROR

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Are Royally Entertained

FELICITATIONS QUITE GENERAL

After Dinner the Party Went on to Quarter Deck to Witness the Illuminations.

Kiel, by Cable.—Emperor William, when he was certain of the day on which Mr. and Mrs. Longworth would arrive here, telegraphed to Princess Eitel Frederick asking if she could not come to Kiel at once so that Mrs. Longworth could be entertained aboard the Hamburg, the Emperor's improvised yacht. It is the emperor's rule never to invite women on board his vessel unless the empress or one of the imperial princesses are present.

Empress Augusta Victoria, it is understood, desires to remain near the crown princess, and Princess Henry of Prussia is taking a holiday in Baden, and Princess Eitel Frederick, who also is a bride, had arranged to go