DUNN, N., C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1896.

Most Gorgeous Pageant of the fired. Nineteenth Century.

NICHOLAS II. ENTERS MOSCOW.

Dazzling Scenes of Splendor in Russia's Ancient Capital .-- How the Present Placing the Crown Himself Upon His Head--- A \$200,000 Coronation Robe.

batteries, the ringing of a thousand bells and the lusty cheers of a vast multitude of Enssia's loyal subjects, and fair and noble visitors from all parts of the world, the great White Czar and his Czarina, on Thursday, made their official entry into Moscow. Never in the history of Nations has there been a more gargeous scene or a more representative assemblage of peoples.

The imperial procession was headed by a squad of mounted gendarmes, led by a Master of Police. After the police came a porion of the Czar's body guard and a squadon of Cossacks of the Guard. The rest of this part of the procession consisted of deletheir strange but fascinating costumes, delegates from the Cossack population almost as picturesque looking as those preceding them, representatives of the highest nobility

on hors back, a chamberlain on horseback,

sligwed by sixty valets on foot and four runners of the Imperial Court. Next followed, two by two, sixty footmen of the court, their rear being brought up by the musicians of the imperial orchestra. The piqueur of His Majesty next took the eye, amazingly apparelled, and the two grand masters of the coronation ceremonies. high officer of the imperial stables, four forofficials, drawn, like them, by six horses. Numerous other officials followed, with squa frons of the Cavaliers of the Guard and

Czar and Czarina Appear. Then, mounted on a superbly caparisoned and full bred charger, appeared the great White Czar, ruler of all the Russias, and looking every inch the imperal autocrat. His Majesty was followed by the Minister of his household, the Minister of War, the Aidede-Camp General commanding the military household of His Majesty, an Aide-de-Camp General and one of His Majesty's Aides-de-

the Russian Horse Guards.

Camp and other Generals. Following came the Grand Dukes Paul Alexandrovitch, Constantine Constantinovitch and George Mikhailovitch and Duke Michael Georgovitch of Mecklenberg-Strelitz. The Aide-de-Camp General of the Czar, a number of Genera's, the Aides-de-Camp of the Czar, the Generals attached to their Imperial Highnesses, as well as their Aldes-de-Camp, and the military suites of the foreign

Princes, all on horseback.

Her Imperial Majesty the Czarina Marie
Feodorovna and her daughter the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna were next in the magnificent procession. They rode in the imperial carr age surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the vehicle drawn by eight horses and each horse led by an equerry of the im-perial stables, and at each door of the car-

Deum, which was accompanied by prayers for the lives of Their Majestles and for the happiness of Russia.

When the Czar entered the palace of the Kremiin an artillery salute of 101 guns was

THE CORONATION CEREMONY. Amid Imposing Scenes Russia's Autocrat Crowns Himself.

The coronation of Nicholas II. as Czar of Russia was set for May 26, and the Cathe-dral of the Assumption at Moscow was, in obedience to a centuries-long custom, decreed as the place in which this spectacular event must occur. Upon this imposing cere-monial the wealth of a people famed among the Nations of the earth for the vast extent of their possessions and riches has been poured out with barbaric lavishness. More than \$10,000,000 was appropriated by the Moscow, May 23.—Amid the thundering of tion fetes of Alexander III., and this vast sum represented only a small part of the money actually spent. And yet, by general consent, the ceremonial of May, 1883, was, in point of elegance, immeasurably inferior to preceding coronations; as much inferior, in act, as the coronation fetes which accompany the coronation of the young Czar Nichlas II. surpass all preceding ceremonies.

The coronation, with the accompanying religious services, is only a fragment of the long series of pageants, of banquets, recep-tions and balls which, according to the official programme, continue without interruption from the 18th of May until the 7th of June, when the imperial pair, accompanied by their numerous suite, will take leave of Moscow, and the Czar will begin in his Western Capital of St. Petersburg the colossal labors which await him as "the orthodox, most pious, most Christian, most autogates from the races subject to Russia, in cratic and mighty sovereign, the autocrat of all the Russias.'

The most costly and impressive decoraions have been reserved for the Kremlin. The walls of the venerable citadel have been outlined with lamps of countless colors and tints, whose fairy-like gleam fall on the garden of the old fortress. The grim walls overlooking the Krasnoe Ploshad (the Red Square) have been outlined by an imposing | tural days, when Esther received the rayal display of lamps. An idea of the sumptuous scale on which the illumination has been projected can be gained from the fact that no less than 400,000 lamps have been requisiseated in a gala phaeton drawn by six tioned for the purpose. Of this number 14. horses, and followed by the arch-grand mas- 000 electric lamps alone compose the design realm. This incident is one of the most imter in a still more splendid vehicle. Here used in the illumination of the tower of Ivan Beliki. Further prominence will also be given to this tower during the night fetes, which continue until June 7. Bengal fire of every known hue will be burned in its arches. while answering beacons will throw their parti-colored glow from the myriad steeples of the mighty Kremlin.

In no country is precedent so powerful as in Russia, and hence in preparing the proof the coronation in 1883 of the new Czar's father, Alexander III., were followed in every particular. Assembling at the head of the "Red Stairway" in the old palace adjoining the Cathedral, the imperial pair, followed by their suite in costly court dress, proceed slowly amid the ringing of myriads of bells and the booming of cannon to the steps of the Uspensky Sobor, passing on the way over a carpet of exquisite texture duly sanctified by holy water. Above their heads, supported by sixteen of the most important generals of the Empire, is held a great canopy of cloth of gold, embroidered with the imperial arms and crowned with ostrich plumes, representing the imperial colorsyellow, black and white. The route, which is really little more than a step, is lined on each side with soldiers of the highest rank,

many of them of noble birth. Within the Cathedral the scene is superb. Looking aloft the great central dome is seen to rise on four massive pillars, large as the towers without and powerful as the columns of the temple of Karnak. The effect of height is further increased by the presence riage a grand equerry on horseback. The of four smaller domes. The interior is decimperal carriage was proceeded by an officer orated in the Byzantine style, the huge pilof the imperial stables on horseback; two lars being painted with figures. The effect pages walked on each side of the box, four is not unlike that produced by St. Mark's, in Cossacks of the Chamber, in state untform, | Venice. Looking toward the choir the Iko-

All witnessed the solemn celebration of a Te impressive moment. Guns thunder and bells ring in every corner of the empire. The white flags in the towers of St. Petersburg are replaced by squares of fluttering red bunting. The Czar is crowned. The hoarse roar of the artillery mingling with the silver notes of the bells dies gradu-



THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF RUSSIA.

in ever diminishing diminuendo from the seven proud hills on which stands Moscow. Then, when silence again reigns, the sceptred Czar slowly rises from his throne, at the same moment that two high dignitaries approach him deferentially, bearing cushions of gorgeous velvet. On one of the cushions the Emperor lays the imperial sceptre, on the other the globe. There is another impressive silence which is only broken when the Czar calls for the Empress, who has been standing near him ever since they entered he Cathedral. Approaching him, robed in the richest gown ever worn by woman, fashioned of silver cloth, luxuriously studded with such gems as only the Imperial Treasury of Russia is able to lavish on its rulers, a gown which cost over \$200,000, she kneels reverentially at her lord's feet. Then, while she still kneels, he, in remembrance of Scripcrown from the hands of her king, removes the priceless symbol from his brow and for one brief instant lets it rest upon the fair white brow of his beloved imperial mistress -his copartner in the autocracy of a mighty pressive and touching in the whole service.

solemnly issue from the Cathedral, returning, as they came, across the soft carpet to the Church of the Archangel Michael, where, after adoring the sacred images, they pass through lines of noble soldiers to the "Red

Stairway."

Ascending this famous stairway to the Facel Palace, pausing for an instant at the entrance to a great hall, the spiendor of which is sufficient to dazzle even imperial eyes, the Czar and Czarina take their places at the coronation banquet. Not at tables with the princes and princesses who form the goodly company, but upon thrones, be-fore which stands a table, and upon this the food for the royal pair is placed
All this is but the beginning, for ceaseless

festivities make Moscow pleasure's home until June 7. Then, after all is over, after the celebration of the Czarina's birthday, June 6, and the grand review of troops the day following, their Majesties return to St. Petersburg. The guests will separate. Prince and peasant alike will return to their

CZARINA'S CORONATION DRESS. Magnificent Robe That Cost \$200,000 and Took Six Months to Complete.

The coronation robe of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna cost \$200,000 and took six months to make. The costume of a Russian Empress at her coronation is worn only a few hours. It then becomes practically state property, and will spend the remainder of its existence in a glass case labeled, "Coronation Robe of Her Imperial Majesty Alexandra Feodorovna, Empress-Consort of Rus-

A world-famous artist designed the dress a world-famous milliner constructed it and a world-famous jeweler directed its adornment. Its foundation is of white satin, the richest and heaviest the mills of Lyons could produce. The cut of the dress does not differ from the prevailing styles, for it is an unwritten law that coronation robes must preserve a severe simplicity of outline. The skirt is covered with a decoration of pearls and tiny diamonds, secured by a fret-

work of golden wires so arranged as to form a conventional design. This decoration is an achievement of the most modern scientifle work, and, while its completion has consumed months of patient toil by the most skilful jewelers in Paris, the effect of the whole is that of elegant simplicity.

The bodice is low cut, with angel sleeves

falling from shoulder to hem. Both codice and sleeves are literally covered with the jewelled trimming that adors the skirt. The decoration of the sleeves and bodice, however, differs in design. The ermine-lined mantie of burnished silver brocade is attached to the shoulders

and sweeps away the length of several yards

in long, graceful lines.

THE CZARINA IN HER CORONATION DRESS (It cost \$200,000, took six months to make,

Two hundred thousand dollars will by no means complete the cost of the Empress's coronation. There is also the ermine-lined mantle of burnished silver brocade. And the state jewels, the coronet of which is esti-mated to have cost \$1,000,000.

RUSSIAN CROWN AND SCEPTRE. Former Contains Some Famous Gems-Latter the Finest in the World.

as he is known in the ritual of the Orthodox Church, shall be crowned in his army uniform, which, of course, does not compare to a diamond and pearl bestrewn garment. His crown, however, ought to go a long way towards balancing matters, for it contains some world-famous gems. It was made for Catherine II. in Geneva, and in shape resembles a mitre. At the summit is a cross of five perfect diamonds, and the pear-shaped ruby reckoned the finest in the world. The other jewels composing the grown are white diamonds, of the purest water, and pearls. All

The Russian sceptre is the finest in the world. It was made for the coronation of

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Houses.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY.

The fortifications bill was reported to the Senate Monday, by Mr. Perkins. The estimates for 1897 amounted to \$4,045,165. The House bill carried \$5,845,837, to which the Senate added \$4,918,051, making the total reported to the Senate \$10,763,888. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is only \$1,945,557. The Senate rejected the nomination of R A Freemen to be postmaster at tion of R. A. Freeman to be postmaster at Burlington, N. C. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert Ransom and Robert Lee Jenkins to be respectively second secre-tary of legation to Mexico and consul at Pa-

WEDNESDAY.
Wednesday the Senate passed Senator Buter's bill for a public building at Durham. The Senate gave its attention Wednesday to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which, as reported from the appropriations committee, appropriated about seven million dollars, of which one-half comes from the United States treasury and the other half from taxes collected by the District commissioners. A good deal of debate occurred over the question of charities and hospitals—the House bill appropriating a bulk sum to be be distributed under contract with the existing institutions, and the Rapata commit existing institutions-and the Senate committee's amendment striking out that provision and substituting the usual specific items for the various hospitals, orpnan asylums and other charitable houses. It was this propo-sition that was sustained by the Senate. The only two general appropriation bills remaining to be acted on by the Senate are the fortification bill and the deficiency bill.

Thursday in the Senate Senator Pritchard introduced a bill to increase the pensions of James H. Kile, also John McGrath; also one pensioning Cornelia Grant, of Wake. He presented the petition of members of the sixth district life-saving service asking to be paid monthly. Senator Butler proposed an amendment to the deficiency bill, refunding \$187 salt duties to S. R. Fowle.

FRIDAY. An important and spirited debate took place in the Senate Friday on the bill introduced several months ago by Mr. Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, prohibiting the issue of government bonds without the consent of Congress. Mr. Hill, Democrat, of New York, spoke for three hours in condemtion; and it was denounced in most emphatic terms by Senators Sherman, Republican, of Ohio; Hawley, Republican, of Con-necticut; Lodge, Republican, of Massa-chusetts; Baker, Republican, of Kansas. It was defended and advocated by Senator Mills, of Texas; George, of Mississippi; Clark, of Wyoming; Teller, Republican, of Colorado; Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, and Stewart, Populist, of Nevada. The test vote on taking it up in the first instance showed a majority of 14 in its favor, but when it was displaced by the calendar after two hours' discussion, and a new vote was required to take it up again, the majority had dwindled down to 2. An effort was made to have a time fixed for taking the vote next Monday at 5 p. m., but objection was made and the bill went over till Saturday.

The House "filled cheese" bill was taken up in the Senate Saturday and gave the opportunity for the offering of three imortant amendments, on which votes were taken. The first was offered by Mr. Mills, Democrat, of Texas, proposing an internal revenue tax of 5 per cent. on all manufactures of iron, steel, copper, zine, wool, cotton, and other materials. The second was offered by Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, proposing an additional tax a dollar a bar-rel on beer. The third was offered by Mr. Gray, Democrat, of Delaware, proposing an import duty of ten cents per pound on tea. They were all, on motion of Mr. Sherman, Republican, of Ohio, laid on the table until Monday.

The calendar was cleared of all private drowned in Wilmington harbor, N. C., in May, 1888, in consequence of a collision of the United States cutter Colfax, with the bark on which he was serving \$5,000 dollars was taken up and passed. The Vice-President signed the River and Harbor bill and it was sent to the President. The Butler bond resolution will pass Monday or Tuesday probably Monday. On that day Senator Pritchard will speak in its favor. Senator Butler will secure the change back to Toisnot of Elm City postoffice to correspond with the legislative change in the name of the place. The mail route from Magnolia to Tomahawk has been changed at Senator Butler's instance so to go by Lizza, Sampson county. There has also been a change in the route from Fayetteville to Pike, Cumberland county.

THE HOUSE. MONDAY.

While Monday was suspension day in the House the greater part of the session was expended in the passage of thirty-five pension bills reported from Friday night's session. and to passage of bills under unani mous consent, including the following: Granting a site to the city of Biloxi, Miss., for a charity hospital; incorporating the Society of Colonial Dames; authorizing the loan or donation of condemned cannon to Grand Army posts; to compel the attendance of witnesses before local land officers. The House Tuesday passed the resolution

reported by committee on elections, No. 1 confirming the title of W. C. Owens, Democrat, to the seat he occupies as a Representive from the 7th district of Kentucky, which had been contested by George Denny, Jr., Republican. It also passed a resolution from the same committee providing for a recount of the ballots cast for Congressman in the 16th Illinois district at the November election, 1894, in the contest of Rinaker versus Downing, for the seat from that district. The remainder of the day was taken up by argument upon the several bills reported from the committee on immigration and

THURSDAY. By a vote of 196 to 47 the House Thursday passed over the President's veto the bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to Francis E. Hoover, late of the Twenty-third of two hours preceded the vote, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Republican, of Kansas; Wood, Republican, of Illinois, and Hill, Republican, of Deleware, advocating the bill, and Messrs. Erdman, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; Loud, Republican, of California, and Bartlett, Democrat, of Georgia, in favor of sustaining the veto. All the Populists and Republicans generally voted for the bill and the Democrats against it. The following Republicans, however, voted to sustain the veto: Messrs. Loud, of California; Raney, of Missouri; Quigg and Wadsworth, of New York, and the following Democrats to pass the bill: Messrs. Cockrell, of Texas; Cummings, of New York; Layton and Sorg, of Ohio, and Stokes, Strait and Talbert, of South Caro-

FRIDAY.

ted by measures of this character. The first was the report of the partial agreement on the river and harbor appropriation bill. It met the vigorous opposition of Dockery, Democrat, of Missouri, and Hepburn, Republican, of Iowa, but despite their eloquent denunciation of the iniquity of the bill the report was agreed to by a vote of 189 to 56.

The House claims committee Saturday reported favorably Skinner's bill to pay Collector Bond, of Edenton, \$307 for rent and fuel which was not paid years ago for lack of insufficient funds. A greater part of the day was given to the consideration and disposal of conference reports on appropriation bills.

President Cleveland's message vetoing the

bill regulating fees of receivers and registers of land offices was referred to the committee on public lands. Mr. Howard, Populist, of Alatama, introduced a series of charges against President Cleveland upon which he impeached him of high crimes and misdemeanors and called upon the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the truth of them. But by an overwhelming vote the House refused to consider them.

NORTH STATE NEWS.

COL. WILLIAM JOHNSTON DEAD. One of Charlotte's Oldest and Most Prominent Citizens.

Col. William Johnston, one of Charlotte's oldest residents and most prominent citizens, died at his residence in that city Wednesday. He was in his seventy-ninth year. Col. Johnston was born in Lincoln county seventynine years ago. He was a son of Robert Johnston, Sr., and the grand-son of Col. James Johnston, a Revolutionary patriot. The family was of Scottish descent. His grand-father on his mother's side was Capt. John Reid, a gallant Revolutionary officer and Senator from Lincoln County. Colonel Johnston was graduated at Chapel Hill, studied law under Chief Justice Pearson, and commenced the practice of his profession in Charlottee in 1842. In 1846 he was married to Miss Anne Eliza Graham; she died in 1881. He was at that time president of Charlotte and Statesville Plank Road corporation, and built twenty-five miles of the road. In 1856 he was made president of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. He then abandonod the law and turned his attention to the wider field of railroad operation. He was notably successful from the very start, and the road in his hands prospered. He kept the line open and hauled supplies to the Confederate army until February 1865, when the Federals destroyed the road. In the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles he constructed the Columbia and Augusta railroad, and put it in operation, and did this without aid from the State. In 1866 he rebuilt the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. At that time he had built and rebuilt, without State aid, more miles of railroad than any other man south of the Potomac and the

Governor Ellis in 1861 appointed him to the position of Commissary General of the State, to accept which he resigned his seat in the Secession convention. At that time the Constitution debarred Jews from holding office in the State. He introduced the ordinance, which passed the convention, giving them all the rights of citizenship. By his financial acumen he made an arrangement with the Confederate government by which his administration as Commissary General cost the State nothing. After nearly a year as Commissioner General, he pension bills. A bill to pay to the widowof a of the railroad in which he was inter-German sailor, George Pauls, who was sested.

At the time of his death his estate was estimated at \$250,000.

ASSIGNMENT OF FIELDS.

The A. M. E. Conference Adjourned at

The following assignment of fields were made to bishops Wednesday by the A. M. E. Conference in session at Wilmington, N. C .:

First district, assigned to Bishop Grant, comprises conferences of Philadelphia, New York, New Jersey, Nova

Scotis and Bermunds. Second-Bishop Handy, of Balti-North Carolina, Hayti and San Do-

Third-Bishop Lee; Ohio, North suspend operations. Ohio, Pittsburg, Demarara, Ontario,

Fourth-Bishop Arnett; Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan. Fifth-Bishop Tanner; Missouri, North Missouri, Kansas, Colorado. Sixth-Bishop Turner; Georgia, North Georgia, Macon, Alabama, North

Alabama, Central Alabama.

Seventh-Bishop Embry, South Carolina, Columbia, North, East South Carolina, Florida, East Florida, Bahama Islands.

Eight-Bishop Derrick, Mississippi, North Mississippi, Central Mississippi, Arkansas, North Arkansas, South

Ninth-Bishop Salter, Kentucky, West Kentucky, Tennessee, West Ten-

Tenth-Bishop Armstrong, Texas, West Texas, Northeast Texas, Central Eleventh-Bishop Gaines, California, Oklahoma, Irdian Territory,

Puget Sound. The conference adjourned at noon

State Farms in Fine Condition. Superintendent Leazar, of the State Peritentiary was on a visit to the new State farms in Anson county near Wadesboro. He says work is progressing finely on all the State's plantations. Thirty or forty new convicts will be sent to re-inforce the force at upper farms on the Roanoke. "We have The labor commission bill, discussion of which was begun Thursday has apparently failed this session. The rule providing for the consideration of the bill excepted conference reports on appropriation bills from its operation and Friday's session was exhausdition than they ever were before. The dry weather instead of retarding cotton and corn has proven a benefit. Wheat and oats have been affected by drought. but rain will do them no good now, as they are heading. If we have fair conditions of weather, the State farms value of Southern school property is also will produce the largest crop in their history.

> He So they were married at home. eh? What did you think of the ser-Philadelphia Record.

IN BRIEF.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Biefly Told.

Southern News Notes. The 36th General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Cnurch met at Memphis, Tenn., Thursday.

The steamer Horsa was burned on her way from Jamaica to Southport, N. C., Wednesday, and her captain

Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor of the Second Fresbyterian church of Indianapolis, Ind., says that he is personally in favor of Sunday baseball. The validity and constitutionality of

the Sunday rest law of the State of Georgia has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. Chief Postoffice Inspector Wheeler

was Thursday advised of the arrest of H. Van Kausen, last postmaster at Smith Mills, S. C., charged with paying his debts with postage stamps.

During a thunder-storm Thursday, two daughters of Mr. R. S. Sullivan, a well-to-do farmer of Lancaster county, S. C. aged 19 and 17, were struck and instantly killed by lightning. The girls had been hoeing in the field and declared elected by a vote of 115 out 165, over two-thirds. Dr. Mallard was welcomed to under a tree nearby when killed.

White caps of Sevier county, Tenn., girls had been hoeing in the field and

went to whip Rufus Ingle, a peaceable farmer, Wednesday night, when he opened fire on them. Huston Burnet, must submit. the leader, was filled with shot and died. Three others were badly

Fred Shade, of Herndon, Va., won the quarter mile race at the Charlotte. N. C., 20th May bicycle meet, giving him the championship of the South. Time 321 seconds. Rupert, of New York, won the two mile handicap. Time, 5.03. Two thousand people witnessed the races. Northern News Items.

The 108th General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church is in session at Saratoga, N. Y. John Lowlow, greatest of circus clowns, is reported as dying at his sis-

er's home in Cleveland, Ohio. Two persons killed, one missing and twelve seriously injured by a collapsing building in Buffalo, N. Y., Thurs-

Owen D. Jones, 30 years old, well known as Edmund Drurey, an actor of tragic and melodramic parts, is dead. He fell into the river in New York Wednesday.

At the National Prohibition Convention next week, in Pittsburg, Pa., resigned to resume the management | O. S. Westover, delegate from California, will offer the name of Miss Willard for Vice-President of the United States on the Prohibition ticket.

Seven of the sixty-two candidates for admission of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., have passed the examination. They are Robert L. Berry, Kentucky; John A. Spilman, Virginia; Charles P. Snyder, West Virginia; Edward O. Cresap, Florida; William B. Ferguson, Jr., North Carolina; Branch E. Russell, Wisconsin, and J. M. Sloan, Maryland.

At Lansing, Monday, E. Bement & Sons, who operate one of the largest implement and stove manufacturing concerns in the world, filled two trust deeds to secure their creditors. The more; Virginia, North Carolina, West | deeds cover real estate, book accounts and property valued at \$600,000. The concern employs 500 hands and will not

The eighth Scotch-Irish Congress will meet at Harrisburg on the 4th of the 5th and 6th. The Scotch-Irish Congress was organized at Columbia, Tenn., in 1889, and its annual sessions have since been held at Pittsburg in 1890. Lonisville in 1991. 1890, Louisville in 1891, Atlanta in survivors of the First Mississippi would like Moines, Iowa, in 1894, and Lexington, of bullet holes, showing it saw warm service.

It was stolen from Jackson about the middle Virginia, in 1895.

Washington.

The State Department at Washington energetically protests against Weyler's order forbidding the exportation of tobacco from Cuba.

The Bartholdt-McCall Immigration bill has passed the House of Representatives at Washington. It provides that all foreigners coming to this other nations to send delegates to a congress country must be able to read and to be held in Vashington, D. C.

The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded to Chairman Sherman, of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, a favorable report on the Teller bill, providing for the abolition of the offices of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Assistant Commissioner, and substituting therefor a board of three Indian Commissioners.

Foreign. The recent anti-missionary riots at Kiang-Yin, China, were caused by the admission of a native child to the hospital.

"Tom" Linton, a Welshman, beat the bicycle record from the fifth mile upwards at paris, covering thirty miles in an hour.

A Twenty Years' Record. A New Orleans exchange, says the Norfolk Virginian, notes that while the South has

gained 34 per cent in population during the last 20 years the enrollment of its school attendance has increased 130 per cent. The from \$16,000,000 to \$51,000,000, and the amount expended for educational purposes in the South for the same period foots up \$320,000,000. These figures speak volumes for the educational interest of the South, and future compilations will show a still greater vice? She—not much; it was marked advance. Twenty years of progress and enterprise makes a great difference, and the South in all such matters is forging ahead at a gratifying rate.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS IN MEMPHIS.

Dr. Mallard Elected Moderator, Reports of Missionary Collections.

The Southern Presbyterian general assembly was opened at 11:05 Thursday morning at Memphis, Tenn., in the First Presbyterian Church by a sermon from the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. Hemphill, of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Chester, secretary of foreign missions, and Dr. S. A. Ramsey, pastor of the First Church, occupied the pulpit with Dr. Hemphill. After singing the Doxology, the invocation was made by Rev. Dr. Rimsay, who announced the hymn, "Come. Thou Almighty King," after which Dr. Hemphill read passages from the 14th, 15th and 16th chapters

of St. John, the 8th chapter of Romans and the 4th chapter of Ephesians. After the prayer of constitution, Rev. Dr. Lavel, of Houston, Texas, moved that the election of moderator be by ballot without nomination and that on the second ballot, all names be dropped except the two receiving the highest number of votes. The clerk announced three names as having the highest number of votes. the highest number, namely: Rev. R. O. Mallard, D. D., of New Orleans, 45; Dr. J. Woodrow, of Columbia, S. C., 16; and Dr. J. Rumple, of Salisbury, N. C., 16. A motion was made to vote viva voes for these names, but the moderator ruled it out of order and on the second bullot Rev. Dr. Mallard was

the Holy Spirit, I recognize the voice of my Lord and Master, and much as I may question my own fitness for so high an office I

Dr. Mallard is pastor of the Ne nue Church in New Orleans. He is also editor of the Southwestern Presbyterian. He is a native of Liberty County, Ga., and was educated at Franklin College (now University of Georgia) and at Columbia Theological Seminary. His first charge was at Walthourville, Ga. He filled the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church of Atlanta (now Dr. Strickler's) during the war and years immediately following. In 1869, he was called to the Prytania Street Church of New Orleans. which he served for several years until compelled by failing health to resign. On the recovery of his health, Dr. Mallard took charge of the Napoleon Avenue Mission Church, about 62 years of age and is a man of

commanding presence and marked ability both as a preacher and parliamentarian.

Judge G. E. Cassell, of East Radford W. Va., and Rev. J. S. McMurray, of Laredo, Tex., were elected temporary clerks by acclamation. The hours for the sessions were fixed at 9 a. m. for the morning session and 2:30 p. m. for the afternoon.

The assembly was called to order by Rev. Dr. Rumple, of North Carolina, and the reports of the executive committee were read by the different secretaries. The report of foreign missions shows an increase in receipts over last year of \$9,766, and a decrease in expenditures of \$6,020 from last year's figures-\$15,409 less than last year's receipts. The balance on hand is \$21,936, exclusive of Congo boat fund. Nineteen new missionaries have been sent out during the yearsix to China, three to Japan, two to Northern Brazil, four to Southern Brazil, two to Africa,

and one each to Korea and Mexico. The home mission report showed a total of \$41,488 received during the year, an increase over last year of \$4,026. The disbursements were \$39,285 and the balance in the treasury March 31, was \$12,223. The work is increasing in some parts, but has been curtailed in others.

The committee on education reported a falling off in contribution from last year. Exclusive of legacies, the receipts were \$766 less. The work of this committee does not tee on colored evangelization also showed in their report a marked falling off in interest in this work. The most successful feature of it seems to be the school at Tuscaloosa, Alal. which is under the efficient management of Rev. A. L. Phillips, D. D., the secretary of this committee. A most encouraging report was read by Gov. Marye, of Fredricksburg, Va., on the assembly's home and school at that place. The marked prosperity of this favored enterprise of the church is attributed in the report to the energetic work of its founder, Rev. Dr. Saunders.

The First Rebel Flag.

J. C. Rietta has received from New York what is perhaps the first Confederate flag made in Mississippi. It was presented to the 1892, Springfield, Ohio, in 1893, Des | to know how he come by it. The flag is full of the war.

> For a Monetary Conference. Mr. Tracey, of Missouri, has introduced a resolution in the House providing that if no invitation be received by the United States within six months to send representatives to an International Congress to consider bi-metallism, then the President is to extend an invitation on behalf of this country to



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ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. W. CHICAGO, ILL. St. LOUIS, MO. DALLER, TEXAS. BAR FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANIA, GA. FOR SALE BY RAINEY & JORDAN Dunn, N. C.

At the shrine Their Majesties were received by His Highness the Grand Vicar of Moscow, who presented them with the cross and sprinkled them with holy water. Their Majesties knelt in prayer before the image, and then passed through the Gate of the Saviour-spasskia Vorota-into the Kremlin, where they were received with all ecclesiasthat pomp by the clergy. Their Imperial Majesties then successively visited and worshiped within the Churches of the Assump-

. Entering the City.

Upon entering Moscow His Majesty was ved by the Governor-General on norse-

back, escorted by his staff and aid-de camps,

who then joined in the procession. At the

old triumphal arch His Imperial Majesty

was received by the Mayor and the members

of the Municipal Council of Moscow and

delegations from the different branches of

commerce. At the Convent of Strasnoi, at

the entrance of the White Town-Biely Gorod,

the Czur was received by the President and

members of Zemstov administration of Mos-

cow: On the Tver Square His Imperial Ma-

jesty was received by the representatives of

the Museavite nobility, with their marshals

At the R surrection Gate the Czar dis-

mounted from his horse and the Empresses

descended from their carriages to worship

et the shrine of the Iberian Madonna, whose

image, value 1 at \$2,500,000, is the most

Far ed of the many holy symbols in Moscow.

tion, of the Archangel Michael and of the An-After pa-sing the entrance of the Kremlin the cortege passed along the front of the Nicholas Palace, but only the most important members of the imperial party traversed the

Grand Palace square in state.
The Czar and Czarina, the Imperial Highhe-ses and the important foreign princes tion, preceded by the Grand Masters of the Ceremonies of the Coronation, the Arch-Grand Masters of the Ceremonies and the the Cere then entered the Cathedral of the Assump-

HOW THE CZAR CROWNS HIMSELF. marched on each side of the vehicle, and it nastacis-a high wall of gilded silver-daz followed by six pages of the Chamber | zles the eye like the facade of a fairy palace. and two equerries of the court stables, all | Covered with tier after tier of the figures of back in countless rainbow tints from the gem-bestudded halos which these holy pic-

Cathedral. The priests, robed in the gor-geous, almost barbaric vestments of the Eastern Church, are still at the main door and dispose of themselves in the places assigned to them by the master of ceremonies. Then the members of the imperial family enter. There is a moment's pause, and the

trusted gentlemen of the court, are borne in. But still the Czar has not come. Then, as the great bell in the dome above, the Big Ben of the Kreinlin, the bell called Ivan Beliki, booms for hits mellow note of welcome, the Czar enters with the Empress. Making his way to the cornation stage, the Autocrat stands facing the altar. A moment later the Czar and the Czarina are confronted by the Metropolitan of Moscow, who begs outdone by his wife in gorgeousness of at-him to make his confession of the Orthodox tire. Custom demands that the "Holy Czar," faith. This having been done, the Metropolitan pronounces the Czar's titles, of which there are some forty in all. After a fitting pause the Czar demands the imperial mantle, and when he has clasped the costly garment, composed of cloth of gold and ermine, above his shoulders, he bows and receives

The Metropolitan brings the high insignla on a cushion from one of the two tables. and, seizing it firmly in his hands, the Czar places it upon his own head. This done, he calls for the scepter and the globe, which being brought him, he takes the sceptre in his right hand and the globe in his left and

saints and martyrs the light which sifts through the openings in the domes is thrown tures carry on their heads.

awaiting the arrival of the Czar and the Czarina. The dignitaries arrive in couples, robes and regalia which during the night have reposed on a table in the Throne Room of the palace under the protection of a military guard and a few of the most

tion, the Czar next demands the crown.

Slowly the imperial cortage files into the

the benediction. Having resumed his posi-

these jewels are set in silver. sits for the first time upon the throne. And the Emperor Paul in 1797. It is surmounted



and will be worn but once).

At his coronation the Czar is completely