

Archbishop Corrigan Dies Very Suddenly

His Doctors and Attendants Supposed He Was Improving an Hour Before the End

New York, May 5.—The most revered Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York, died at 11:05 o'clock tonight at his residence, Fifth street and Madison avenue. Twenty-five minutes before that he had shaken hands with his secretary, Father Curley, and told him that he was feeling better than at any time since his illness. At twenty minutes to eleven the archbishop summoned in a faint voice the two sisters from St. Vincent's hospital who have been constantly with him since he fell ill of pneumonia. They were in the next room.

"O, sister, I am feeling worse than I have ever felt," said the archbishop. "One of the sisters who is regarded as the best trained nurse of the sisters in this country, went to his side. The archbishop was just breathing and very weak. The sister gave him a hypodermic injection of morphine and strychnine to stimulate his heart. He did not rally. In fact that stimulant did not seem to have the least effect. The sister feared that the end was near and dispatched her companion to send for Dr. E. L. Keyes, the archbishop's physician, and to arouse the priests in the parish house and the archbishop's two brothers, Rev. George Corrigan and Dr. Joseph Corrigan, of Dade City, Florida, who have been at the house since the archbishop's illness reached a critical stage. Instantly there was an alarm in the house. Bells were rung and servants were sent hurrying with messages.

Grouped around the archbishop when he passed away were his two brothers, each holding one of his hands, and the priests of the cathedral who knelt around his bed. The archbishop's brothers were also kneeling and prayers were said. The archbishop said nothing, caught his breath feebly once or twice, and died.

Ten minutes later Dr. Keyes arrived at the house. He was very much surprised as well as shocked, for he said the archbishop had passed the best day since his illness, and it had been arranged for him to leave his bed tomorrow and sit in his chair for at least a short time.

Dr. Keyes said: "Nothing could have been more sudden and unexpected than his death. All traces of the disease had gone. The lungs were clear and he was breathing fairly well. It was the thirteenth day of the disease and all traces of pneumonia had disappeared. The weakness had continued, but we hoped to rally his strength. It was, by far the most favorable day the archbishop has had. He showed interest in everything about him and was most cheerful. Death was due to the heart stopping of a sudden. The archbishop had fatty degeneration of the heart, but there had been no signs of valvular trouble previously."

Many prominent Catholics, priests and laymen, who heard the news as it spread, came to the house shortly after the archbishop's death and the street about were filled with carriages. Many poor people came from all directions and crowds assembled in the side streets. The news of the archbishop's death was carried to the streets by the reporters who came out of the house and was spread by policemen and bystanders and carried with great rapidity.

Many of the priests and servants assembled weeping. Father Daly, when asked regarding the archbishop's last hours, said:

"Of all the days that we have been most cheerful regarding the archbishop's condition this was the best. No one can realize the shock."

Following the usual custom in such cases, it is expected that immediately the news of the archbishop's death becomes known in Rome, the senior ecclesiastical authority in the archdiocese will be designated to act as administrator of the archdiocese pending the appointment by the Pope of a successor to Archbishop Corrigan.

The death of Archbishop Corrigan leaves Monsignor Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., the administrative head of the archdiocese, Monsignor Farley, who is auxiliary bishop and senior vicar general

of the archdiocese, is now on his way home after a visit to Rome. As soon as he lands here he will take over the administrative powers temporarily in the hands of Monsignor Mooney, whose senior he is.

Monsignor Mooney will have to call in a bishop to ordain and confirm, and he will undoubtedly call on Bishop O'Connor, of Newark. Bishop O'Connor had already been asked to assist in the work of the archdiocese during Archbishop Corrigan's convalescence, and it is not expected that there will be any change in plans on account of the archbishop's death. Because of the great care exercised in choosing the head of an archdiocese in the Roman Catholic church, the complicated system of selecting candidates, it will be at least three, and may be six months, before a successor to Archbishop Corrigan is selected.

The Late Archbishop
Michael Augustine Corrigan, successor of Cardinal McCloskey as head of the great archdiocese of New York, was the youngest wearer of the purple when he was consecrated Bishop of Newark in 1879. He was born in that city 22 years ago. At the wish of his mother he was sent to St. Mary's College at Wilmington, Del., then conducted by Vicar-General Roilly. From there he went to St. Mary's College at Emmetsburg, Md., and at once took a leading place in his classes. In his junior year he made a tour of Europe with his sister, whose influence had much to do with his choice of the priesthood as a vocation.

He was graduated in 1859 and soon after he sailed for Europe again with the intention of entering the North American College at Rome to study for the priesthood. He was one of the twelve students who entered when the college was opened.

His progress was so rapid that as soon as the doors were thrown open he won a number of medals in competition, free to the students of the propaganda and the Irish and Greek colleges.

He was ordained by Cardinal Patrizi in the Lateran Basilica on September 19, 1863, a year before the close of his theological studies. In 1864 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. When he returned to his native land a few months later Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, then Bishop of Newark, appointed him Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture at Seton Hall College.

Soon after he was made Vice-President of the college, and in 1868 he succeeded Bishop McQuaid as President. In March, 1879, he was made Bishop of Newark upon the recommendation of Bishop Bayley, who had been made Archbishop and transferred to the See of Baltimore.

In September, 1880, Pope Leo elevated Bishop Corrigan to the office of Coadjutor Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York, with the right of succession in the Archiepiscopate to Cardinal McClosky. Upon the death of the latter prelate in 1883 Dr. Corrigan was installed Archbishop.

The most stirring events in his career have had to do with the campaign he instituted against the Anti-Poverty Society in which the late Mr. McGlynn, then pastor of St. Stephen's in East Twenty-eighth street was a conspicuous figure. Dr. McGlynn was finally deprived of his priestly functions and the Rev. Dr. Richard Labor Burtzell, who acted as his ecclesiastical attorney was sent to Kingston. The agitation, while it lasted, was acute and the vast parish of St. Stephen's was disrupted. But Dr. McGlynn acknowledged his faults in the end and was restored to the priesthood. When he died a few years ago he was the pastor of a church in Newburgh. Dr. Burtzell is still at Kingston, but he was recently restored to full favor by the Archbishop and is now the Archbishop's personal representative in the immediate neighborhood of his parish.

Dr. Corrigan was accounted one of the most learned prelates of the church in this country. Under his administration the diocese has grown tremendously in influence and importance.

Queen Wilhelmina in a Critical Condition

The Hague, May 5.—Private information from the Castle at Het Loo is to the effect that the queen's sufferings yesterday were intense. The doctors worked over her incessantly for five hours. The greatest fears were entertained as to the result, as the slightest hemorrhage would have carried the young queen off. Throughout the palace all night there was the most intense anxiety and grief.

The news descended on the people this morning like a thunder bolt, as the country had already been rejoicing over the queen's reported convalescence and Sunday's bulletin was particularly favorable.

The queen's weak state made her confinement most arduous and the pain most excruciating. It also necessitated an operation. The queen's mother, although retaining her presence of mind, is almost overpowered with grief.

Toward midnight Saturday disquieting symptoms appeared which necessitated the dispatch of an urgent summons for Dr. Pot, who remained all night at the bedside of the queen. Immediately on his arrival Dr. Pot sent for Dr. Doessing and Professor Konwer. The first named arrived at noon Sunday and the latter at 3:30. The fears of complications grew more and more to be considered as extremely grave. The queen's mother and Prince Consort Henry were distressed with grief. Toward evening the patient became somewhat agitated and was evidently in great pain. The most critical time was between half past ten and eleven o'clock at night. There was no relaxation of the extreme suspense until the doctors were able to certify that accouchement was over.

This morning, in spite of great pain, the queen's condition was relatively satisfactory and caused a feeling of relief increased with the departure of Professor Konwer, the gynecologist, from Utrecht. A consultation of the physicians was held this afternoon.

The Danger is Great
The Hague, May 5.—10:50 p. m.—The latest reports from Het Loo state that the operation performed last evening is that known as abortion provocans. Though the danger of a fatal issue is very great there is no fever complications this evening. The queen's mother and Prince Henry are still at her side with nurses from the Utrecht hospital. Doctors Hoesingh and Pot do not leave the castle for a moment.

The newspapers are issuing hourly editions. The latest issue says that though the queen requires the most assiduous and undivided attention her condition need not be considered dangerous for the present. Her majesty is perfectly conscious of her condition, but is courageous.

blown off by a shot gun, fired by a colored girl and boy, aged about ten years each. They had no cap, but the boy put the head of a match on the tube of the gun and at his request the girl pulled the trigger. They shot out of a window and the entire load took effect in the child's head, who was sitting on a lounge in the yard, not far from the window.

Night Was Her Terror
"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles 10c at all Druggists.

RAILROADS AT WAR

Southern and L. & N. Massing Men for a Possible Combat

Knoxville, May 5.—The Southern Railway and Louisville & Nashville companies began today massing men and supplies in the heart of the rich coal fields near Jellico, Tenn., near the Kentucky state line. Already Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville, Chief Engineer Elliott, and Chief Engineer Wells of the Southern, President John B. Newton and Chief Engineer Taylor of Knoxville, LaFollette and Jellico roads, are in the Jellico section. Both roads have massed large forces of men in the Jellico and Middleborough sections. The allied interests of Louisville & Nashville and Knoxville, LaFollette and Jellico roads are being pitted against those of the Southern, which road is making an effort to possess the gorges giving entrance to all the coal mines, in the hope of freezing out the Louisville & Nashville. Several train loads of men and supplies left Knoxville today for the scene of operations, and contractors representing the Louisville & Nashville have posted calls for 500 workmen at once in country districts. Trouble and, perhaps, bloodshed, is feared when the opposing sides meet.

INSURGENTS GAIN GROUND

The Colombian Government Forces Suffer a Severe Reverse

Colon, Colombia, via Kingston, Jamaica, May 5.—News received here from the centre of the republic shows that affairs are very unsettled. The garrisons at Cartagena and Barranquilla are inadequate. Several government steamers are at Magdalena awaiting detachments of soldiers which they are to bring to the coast. The government loss in the battle of Punta Pena last Sunday was over 3,000 men. As a result of this fight the insurgents have entrenched themselves in a favorable position which they have retained. Fifteen hundred insurgents have landed this week at Chorroera and an attack is expected on Colon and Panama in a few days. The garrison at Colon has been increased to 1,000 men of all arms.

Switzerland Buys Our Coal

London, May 5.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Geneva, Switzerland, says that the first consignment of American coal will arrive there about the middle of May. Until now Switzerland has obtained her coal from Germany. In 1901 the German collieries formed a trust and raised prices two shillings a ton. A Liverpool colliery forwarded coal which was sold a shilling cheaper than the German product, causing large orders to be placed in England. These orders were badly executed and the Americans seized the opportunity. They erected sheds at Rouen and Havre, France, for stocking purposes, and now practically monopolize the Swiss market.

Loss in Battle

Washington, May 5.—Major General Cortin, adjutant general of the army, received tonight from Major General Chaffee at Manila a telegraphic report of the casualties sustained by the American force in attacking the stronghold of the Maros at Bayan, Island of Mindanao, May 2. It shows that the officer killed was First Lieutenant Thomas A. Vickers of the Seventy-seventh Infantry. The casualties were: Killed—one officer and seven enlisted men, and one enlisted man wounded mortally. Wounded—four officers and thirty-eight men, including six whose names were not verified.

Says He Was Tortured

"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and 25c. Cure guaranteed by all Druggists 25c.

Mr. J. E. Wicker of the Roanoke Rapids, spent last night in the city.

JESUITS ATTACKED

Their Largest Establishment in China Fired on by Rebels

Pekin, May 5.—An unconfirmed report has reached here that rebels have surrounded and fired upon the Jesuit headquarters at Hsien, one of the largest in China.

The throne has ordered Yuan Shih Kai that the French priest who was murdered recently by rebels be given a suitable burial. The priest's head was carried a hundred miles south of the place where he was killed. The board of foreign affairs acknowledge the existence of the revolt.

Consul Kahn, representing the French legation, had an interview yesterday with Yuan Shih Kai at Paoing-Fu. The viceroy stated that the conditions in the disturbed districts are serious and that more men had revolted than had been reported. He urged M. Kahn not to depart for Cheung-Fu without an escort of troops. M. Kahn's mission to Cheung-Fu is to investigate the murder of the French priest.

BURTON TAKES WATER

The Kansas Senator Drops the Fight on Evans

Washington, May 5.—Senator Burton of Kansas intimated to the President Saturday that he would oppose the confirmation of H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, nominated to be consul general at London, on the ground that he is an unfit man to occupy an important federal office. The President thereupon decided not to send to the Senate the name of Eugene F. Ware to be commissioner of pensions in place of Mr. Evans until the latter's nomination shall have been confirmed. After looking the ground over, however, Senator Burton has come to the conclusion that he will not embarrass the President and stir up a row among his Republican colleagues by trying to defeat Mr. Evans' nomination, especially in view of the fact that under all the circumstances the fight would necessarily be a losing one. Mr. Evans' nomination will therefore be favorably acted upon within a few days, when Mr. Ware will be appointed and assume the duties of commissioner of pensions.

GOULDS GET THE WESTERN MARYLAND

Baltimore, May 5.—The ordinance accepting the Fuller, of Gould bid for the Western Maryland Railroad passed the second branch of council tonight by a vote of 7 to 2. It had previously passed the first branch. Major Venable, who fought for the Reading bid, made a bitter speech against the Goulds and charged that if the ordinance passed it would be through political influence. A letter written by George Gould to the mayor, wherein he promised that Baltimore should be the Wabash's eastern terminal, had the effect of bringing the councilmen into line, however, and when it came to a show down only one councilman, Mr. Luderman, voted with Venable. As the mayor drafted the ordinance and urged its passage, he will surely sign it.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia; but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup. H. J. Strickfaden, editor World-Herald, Fair Haven, Wash. For sale by Crowell, McLary & Co., Bobbit-Wynne Drug Co., North Side Drug Store, W. G. Thomas.

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