

ENGLAND'S CROWN PLACED ON KING EDWARD'S HEAD

The King Bears Himself With Dignity, Though Evidently Far from Usual Health

London, Aug. 9.—Despite superstition and evil prophecy, King Edward is the crowned monarch of this empire. He has passed through a ceremony medieval, even barbaric in some of its splendor, unscathed and apparently without physical detriment. A consummation of national hopes which a few short weeks ago seemed impossible has been achieved under auspicious conditions, and once more fortune smiles upon the destinies of Britain. The coronation rejoicings have been on a very different scale from what was anticipated six weeks ago, yet from every point of view today's celebration has been worthy of the greatest empire in the world's history.

About half a million people probably participated in the tribute to the sovereign, but their loyalty and enthusiasm expressed the deepest feelings of the great mass of King Edward's subjects. As for the majestic ceremonial in Westminster Abbey its slight curtailing served but to add to its impressive character. Nothing was lacking from the original design save the presence of a few special envoys from abroad, and none who witnessed the matchless scene in this historic theatre of kingly dramas could wish for anything more imposing, more memorable, more worthy of the great traditions of the British empire. If no word had been spoken, if no act had been done, if that magnificent tableau could simply live as a single record of British history, Britain might rest proud and content of her place among the nations.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the day and night was the quiet air of the people who, when night set in, came out in thousands to parade the streets and gaze at the illuminations. These latter, though not so imposing as they would have been in June, were yet sufficient to make a magnificent spectacle. Between the hours of nine and eleven tonight the crowds in the streets, from the mansion house to the west end, seemed almost to rival those of the nights so well remembered of the queen's jubilee in 1897, the return of the City of London Imperial Volunteers from South Africa and the relief of Ladysmith and Mafeking. In neighborhoods such as the royal exchange in Whitehall, where the Canadian arc is held, and in Pall Mall and Piccadilly, where the various clubs were brilliantly illuminated, the crowds were so dense that movement was regulated by that peculiar tidal motion of a great multitude that can only be understood by those who have been involved therein.

But tonight's crowd was particularly happy. There was much singing, and where there was no dancing and so forth; that the "Hooliganism" of the great crowds, which has been so lamentably prominent on great occasions in London in recent times, was practically absent, not though for a couple of hours the main streets from Mansion House to Marlborough house, and west Piccadilly seemed to be crowded to their fullest extent, could the numbers in the streets have been so great as on other nights which have been described on several past occasions, because by midnight the thoroughfares had been cleared and it was possible to walk anywhere at an average pace of four miles an hour.

The confetti throwers and the blowers of trumpets, and generally speaking, that class that made London hideous on past nights and even on those nights when the king's life seemed to hang in the balance, were happily in a small, almost unnoticeable minority, and the great crowds which for a couple of hours thronged the streets were almost entirely composed of decent people who were fishing an easy day's holiday by a quiet inspection of the gaily illuminated city.

Of these illuminations the brightest spots were in the east, where the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England turned night into day. On the columns on the facade of the Mansion House were twisted wreaths of white electric lights. The outline of the whole building was traced in red and white lights. In the center of the facade was a magnificent white crystal illuminated motto of "Long live the King" on either side of which were the illuminated portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The roof was topped with a blazing crown of electric ornaments. The Royal Exchange was decorated in a somewhat similar manner with the motto "God save the King" as the central effect.

The Bank of England display was the most elaborate of all. The long, low building literally flashed with ruby, sapphire, emerald, topaz and garnet; fire in bubble, series, wreaths and motes. The Strand was specially illuminated, but the Pall Mall clubs, and Marlborough house were the Prince of Wales feathered the red dragon of Wales and other heraldic devices, which made a brave show. The clubs along Piccadilly and many of the theaters also afforded a magnificent spectacle to the crowds. The illuminations generally were of the stereotyped description of mottoes of "God

save the King" and the monograms "R. and A. R." but their effect was brilliant.

Not much fit to be imagined that the illuminations were confined to these central spots of London. Kensington, Brixton, in fact all the districts, were lighted up. Some of the illuminations were more elaborate than others, but everywhere there was illumination which in the majority of cases was put out between midnight and one o'clock Sunday morning, when nearly all the spectators had gone home, leaving behind only a comparatively few noisy revellers on the Strand, in Piccadilly and Pall Mall.

London, Aug. 9.—King Edward VII was crowned at 12:21 o'clock today. As the crown was placed on the monarch's head the signal was flashed from the gallery in Westminster to the roofman, who in turn telegraphed the news to Hyde Park and the tower. At these places when the word was received that the ceremony had occurred the artillery fired salute after salute, and this, joined with the ringing of the bells, made the whole city reverberate with acclamations of joy.

The king, when King Edward VII, after a seven weeks' battle with death, was triumphantly crowned ruler of the world's mightiest empire at Westminster Abbey today, just after the abbey chimed the stately hymn which has almost become a tradition, surrounded on all sides by scarlet-robed peers and white-robed prelates, Edward solemnly swore to govern according to the laws of parliament, whereupon the entire abbey rang with shouts of greeting and expressions of loyalty.

The most republican spectator must have been impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. The deep chants of the choir and the sonorous diction of the clergy reverberated from the walls of the stately abbey which has seen England grow from the smallest to the greatest kingdom of the time, while the mightiest men that are in the kingdom were gathered together to swear allegiance to and humble themselves before their sovereign, who is to them not merely a man but the representative of all their country and of greatness.

Interest in the abbey centered about the appearance of the king. When he drove through the city Wednesday it was impossible to judge how he had emerged from his illness. Now that the king had not yet appeared, the throne for the first time since he was stricken down, as the royal procession entered the abbey opera glasses were leveled at the abbey doors, and the rigidity of etiquette which forbids any one staring at his august person.

The morning opened with brilliant sunshine, but later the sky was overcast. No rain, however, fell, and a chilly breeze was blowing, making the conditions for the densely packed crowds more comfortable. Ambulances were little required.

The morning of the king after he left Buckingham Palace promptly at 11 o'clock did not bear out the favorable impression of the king's physical condition given by the first glimpse of his majesty. The king's face showed very little color. His majesty walked erect and without assistance, but his pace was very slow. The king's robes were effectively concealed his person, making it impossible to say whether he had lost his weight. Altogether his appearance was somewhat disappointing, but it did not substantiate the doctors' assertions that he was practically well.

There was a slight hitch in the king's procession. Everybody had appeared excited, and the king's robes were being fastened. The king's robes were fastened, but the king's robes were not fastened. The king's robes were fastened, but the king's robes were not fastened.

CORONATION AN INCIDENT

The interest of the multitude centered in the coronation of King Edward VII. The king's robes were fastened, but the king's robes were not fastened. The king's robes were fastened, but the king's robes were not fastened.

people for his illness, and nothing could have exceeded the loyalty of their greeting. The queen, too, was hailed not so much as the second figure in the ceremony, but as the wife and nurse who had kept faithful vigil so many weeks.

The crowd began to gather about 4 o'clock this morning, many men having slept in the parks to be on hand early. By 6 o'clock carriages were rolling in black streams toward the abbey. By 9 o'clock the last guest had entered the abbey, the stands in the streets were filled, and all waited patiently the coming of the king.

The expectant crowd had been waiting for hours before there was any special sign of life within the walls of Buckingham Palace. Not until 9:30 were the coaches with their outsiders and escort seen moving into the carriage road which led from the royal stables. One by one they passed under the portico of the palace and received their occupants. This took a long time, as nearly all were either members of the English house or visiting royalties and had to be handled with a deal of ceremony.

At 10:45 the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by two carriage loads of attendants, and preceded and followed by jingling cavaliers, started for the abbey. Last of all the royal golden coach with a lion and unicorn on top, holding a crown, drove up to receive the king and queen. Hitherto everything had been done in comparative silence, but as the royal couple emerged from the palace doors, trumpeters, who had been standing on either side, gave a ringing blast and the crowds knew that the leading figures of the pageant were in their places.

It was now 11 o'clock and the procession moved slowly out of the palace gates into the mall. The Archbishop of Canterbury followed the king and queen, holding the orb and the scepter. The king and queen were seated in the golden coach with a lion and unicorn on top, holding a crown. The king and queen were seated in the golden coach with a lion and unicorn on top, holding a crown.

In Westminster Abbey the doors of that edifice were solemnly opened and the gold sticks and ushers had barely found their stations before the seats began to fill. Peers and prelates swept up the nave, their scarlet and ermine making vivid contrasts with the deep blue of the carpet. As they arrived before the thrones they separated, the peers going to the right and the prelates to the left. The various chairs to be used by the king and queen in the service attracted special attention, but what inevitably caught the eye was the glittering array of gold plate, brought from various royal depositories, ranged along the chancel and behind the altar. Amidst these surroundings the earl marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, resplendent in white knee breeches and heavily encumbered with decorations, stepped forward to direct the first touches.

During the long wait, Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist who was commissioned to paint the coronation scene in the abbey, and who wore court uniform, took careful note of the surroundings for the historic picture ordered by the king. The prelates took advantage of the long interval to stroll up and down, but the peers sat awaiting the arrival of the sovereign, their ermine caps presenting a solid mass of white.

WITH SOUND OF TRUMPET

Shouts and the Voice of Song Acclaim the Sovereign

London, Aug. 9.—The coronation service proper in the Abbey opened with the queen walking slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and knelt at a silken prie-dieu, her magnificent train of cloth of gold being lifted out of her way by six scarlet-coated pages.

Two or three minutes later came the hoarse cry from the Westminster boys of the "Vivat Rex Edwardus" with blasts from trumpets. Yet there was another wait. "What has become of the king?" was asked by people who were shut off from sight of the nave. The queen waited patiently. The organ was then resumed. There was another fanfare of trumpets, another chorus of "Vivats," and King Edward appeared and walked to his chair in front of the throne. The king and queen were seated, and then knelt down in prayer. After removing his somewhat unbecoming cap, his majesty stood up, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a trembling voice, read the recognition beginning:

"Sir, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm," etc.

There was a hoarse shout and the blending of choir and the people—women and men—in the cry, "God save King Edward." Several times this was repeated, and the abbey rang with loud fanfares.

Again the king and queen knelt, and the Archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and commenced the communion. While the gospel was being read the king stood erect, supported on each side by bishops in their heavily embroidered copes. During the singing of the creed all the members of the royal family turned eastward. Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra followed the service carefully, frequently looking at the copies of the service which

they held in their hands. The administration of the oath followed. Standing before the king's chair, the archbishop asked:

"Sire, your majesty willing to take the oath?"

The king answered in firm, strong tones: "I am willing," etc., his replies being easily heard high up in the triforium near the roof. Then the instand was brought and the king signed the oath. He did not advance to the altar, but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began. While the choir sang "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," the king remained seated and the queen stood up.

After the archbishop's anointing prayer a gold canopy was brought over the king's chair, and his majesty divested himself of his outer robe and then walked to the altar, which he had occupied since the service began. The anointing ceremony was solemnly seen, owing to the canopy. The spectators were just able to discern the Archbishop of Canterbury's moans.

After the prayer the king donned the colobium sindonis, then resumed his seat, and from a scarlet silken roll which the prayers were printed in large type and which was held by the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury read the prayers and delivered the sword to the king, who did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the Dean of Westminster while his majesty remained standing.

The armilla and the orb were then delivered to the king, according to the programme. Then the king held out his hand for the ring. The Archbishop of Canterbury had difficulty in finding it, but finally, with trembling hands, he placed it on the tip of his majesty's finger, reading the prayer simultaneously, the king himself completing the process of putting on the ring as he withdrew his hand.

The King Crowned

Later the archbishop had similar difficulty, owing to near-sightedness, in placing the crown on the king's head. In fact, the choir started "God save the King" as the archbishop of Canterbury was still striving to place the crown on the ruler's head, and a great shout went up and the electric lights were turned on. As the king and queen moved away the changing of the joy bells, the noise of guns and the shouting of the people outside penetrated into the abbey where the king sat motionless. His gaze fixed on the archbishop and his scepter held firmly in his hand.

After singing "Be strong and play the man" and the Bible having been presented, the king advanced and knelt while he received the benediction. He then walked to the great throne, where he stood on the dais for the first time surrounded by nobles. The Archbishop of Canterbury followed the king being obliged to stand while awaiting the arrival of the archbishop. Having placed the king on his new throne, the archbishop knelt and paid homage. The aged prelate scarcely being able to rise until the king assisted him and himself raised the archbishop's hand from the steps of the throne. The archbishop, who seemed to be in a faint, had practically been carried to the altar. The incident created considerable excitement and several prelates rushed forward to help the prelate.

The next person to pay homage to his majesty was the Prince of Wales, who knelt until King Edward held out his hand which he kissed, after touching the crown as a sign of fealty. The Prince of Wales then started to return to his seat, when the king drew him back and put his arms around him and kissed him. After this the king once touched the crown and kissed the king's time to shake, and the hearty vigor of King Edward's grasp showed that his hand at any rate had not lost its strength.

The Duke of Norfolk (as earl marshal) accompanied by representatives of each grade of nobility, read the oath beginning: "I duke, or earl, etc., do become your liege man of life and limb," etc. The respective representatives next touched the crown and kissed the king's cheek, the Duke of Norfolk being the only peer to read the oath. This portion of the service was considerably shortened.

The queen then arose and accompanied by her entourage, proceeded to the altar steps where, under a pall of cloth of gold, she was quickly crowned by the archbishop of York, supported by the bishops. She was then led to the throne beside that in which the king sat, and her entourage followed to the altar and received the communion after delivering their crowns to the lord high chamberlain and another officer appointed to hold them. The pages while their majesties knelt still held the king's magnificent long train with the rest of the nobles present kneeling. The whole spectacle was most impressive and was made more brilliant owing to the electric lights.

By an effort the Archbishop of Canterbury was enabled to conclude the service and the king and queen repaired to St. Edward's chapel.

Cheers for the King and Queen

Neither of their majesties returned to their thrones after the communion, but remained at the altar. The service, which was completed with the singing of the Te Deum, was brought to a close without a hitch. The king exhibited no outward traces of fatigue. While the king and queen were in St. Edward's chapel many of the peers broke ranks and lined up the approach to the altar, and the younger members of the nobility, some of them being scarcely 16 years of age who had previously been kept in the background, then joined their older relatives.

General Kitchener, with his hands on the shoulders of a little page, was conspicuous among those. The first to appear from the chapel was the queen. As she passed between the ranks all the nobles bowed low, the queen acknowledging their salutations. When her majesty reached the nave some one shouted "Three cheers for the queen," and the old abbey rang with cheers as

Continued on page 2.

OUT AGAINST CLARK

T. N. Hill a Candidate for Chief Justice

Weldon, N. C., Aug. 9.—Special.—Judge Thomas N. Hill of Halifax comes out in a card today in which he says: "At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby announce myself a Democratic candidate for chief justice of the supreme court, subject to the action of any state convention composed of Democrats that may be held to nominate a candidate in opposition to Judge Clark."

"FINISHED ITS MAP"

The Southern Not Interested in Combines and Mergers

New York, Aug. 9.—President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway, denies the talk of railroad combination in the south. He is quoted today by the New York Commercial as follows:

"The statement that the Southern is to become a constituent property of a gigantic railroad combination in the south," said Mr. Spencer, "is absolutely without foundation. The Southern is not interested in any merger or community of interest scheme."

"The business relations of the southern railroads at the present time are closer than they have ever been. All the roads are beginning to understand one another better, and as a matter of fact the traffic affairs of the main systems of the south during the past three or four years have been exceptionally harmonious."

"The officials have been frank and candid with one another, and as a result the rate conditions in the south for more than two years have been better than in any other part of the United States."

"Instead of quarreling, a policy of not to cut and slash rates has been adopted. The officials of the respective roads in the south are now operating the properties they represent in the interest of the stockholders."

"The Southern hopes to continue its harmonious relations with all competing companies, no matter whether they are the Louisville & Nashville, St. Louis & San Francisco, Illinois Central, Seaboard Air Line or Atlantic Coast Line."

"In my judgment all the rumors concerning an amalgamation of the roads of the south are mere gossip. They were probably founded in the Louisville & Nashville, Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Frisco deals."

"The Southern is not buying up any properties. Neither is it planning to enter any consolidation. As a matter of fact the Southern has finished its map."

National League Scores

At Philadelphia:	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	.000000000-0 4 2
Pittsburg	.000010000-1 4 0
Batteries—White and Dool; Chesbro and O'Connor.	
At New York:	R. H. E.
Chicago	.200100005-8 11 2
New York	.00000020-2 9 4
Batteries—Taylor and King; Mathewson and Bowerman.	
Second game:	R. H. E.
Chicago	.000020100-3 7 0
New York	.000110300-5 7 2
Batteries—Sudgen and Kling; McGinnity and Bowerman.	
At Brooklyn:	R. H. E.
St. Louis	.100000000-1 12 0
Brooklyn	.001000214-8 8 5
Batteries—Currie and Ryan; Hughes and Farrell.	
At Boston:	R. H. E.
Cincinnati	.100510000-7 13 0
Boston	.000000000-0 7 0
Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Willis and Kittridge.	
Second game:	R. H. E.
Cincinnati	.140100011-8 13 0
Boston	.00000010-2 9 4
Batteries—Phillips and Maloney; Eason and Moran.	

American League Scores

At St. Louis:	R. H. E.
St. Louis	.000000000-0 12 0
Washington	.000000000-0 13 0
Batteries: Townsend and Drill; Powell and Kahoe.	
At Detroit:	R. H. E.
Detroit	.000000000-0 12 0
Philadelphia	.000000000-0 13 0
Batteries: Mercer and Buelow; Plank and Powers.	
At Cleveland:	R. H. E.
Cleveland	.000000000-0 12 0
Baltimore	.000000000-0 8 2
Batteries: Katoll and Smith; Smith and Bemis.	
At Chicago:	R. H. E.
Chicago	.000000000-0 11 3
Boston	.000000000-0 7 12
Batteries: Dineen and Crigor; Piatt and Sullivan.	

A Surprise Marriage

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 9.—Special.—Miss Saida Newland of New Bern, a noted beauty of high family connection, and Mr. Frank James McNeive of Philadelphia, a prominent steel manufacturer, came here today from Vade Mecum Springs, and were married by Father Vincent at St. Benedict's rectory. They returned to Vade Mecum Springs by the next train. They will go to Philadelphia next week.

First Bale at Morven

Morven, N. C., Aug. 9.—Special.—The first bale of new cotton in the State was sold here this morning at eight o'clock, bringing ten cents a pound, bought by J. L. Little & Co. It weighed 603 pounds and was grown by Pres Ratliff, whose place is near Morven.

Experimental Culture of Sumatra Tobacco

An Agricultural Department Official Talks of Sending Experts to North Carolina

By THOMAS J. FENCE

Washington, Aug. 9.—Special.—The culture of Sumatra tobacco in North Carolina, the growth of which has yielded net profits of one thousand an acre in other states, was discussed this morning by Representative Blackburn with Professor Whitney of the department of agriculture. It was the desire of the North Carolina congressmen to begin these tests with the growth of Cuban and Sumatra tobaccos in his district. He had heard of the efforts of the department of agriculture in experimenting with the growth of these fine tobaccos in the states of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, where most remarkable success had been attained. Mr. Blackburn told Professor Whitney that his district was possibly the finest tobacco producing section in the south and he expressed the hope that experts could be sent there for the purpose of instructing farmers how to grow this extra quality of tobacco.

Professor Whitney's answer was very favorable, but he is handicapped in his tobacco culture experiments by reason of the fact that congress failed at the last session to make ample provision for this work.

The experiments in the culture of Sumatra tobacco were first begun in Connecticut, then in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Success resulted, and now the growth of this tobacco is a well established industry in each of these states. Three experts were sent to each state and many of the farmers netted \$1,000 an acre for their crop.

It was the intention of the department to send a party of experts to North Carolina this year to begin experiments with both Cuban and Sumatra tobaccos, but the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation prevented this. However, Professor Whitney sent a lot of Cuban and Sumatra tobacco seed to Professor Kilduff to be experimented with on the test farms of the state agricultural department in Edgecombe county. It is understood that a good crop was grown, and it is Professor Whitney's intention to send an expert to the state to give instructions in curing this crop. Only an expert can cure Sumatra tobacco, for it has to go through a process of fermentation.

Professor Whitney told me that the section beginning in Wake and extending direct to Craven was possibly the best adapted to the growth of Sumatra tobacco in North Carolina. He frankly stated that upon the result of the experiment at the test farms depended the future culture of Sumatra tobacco in North Carolina. If it is successful next year a party of experts will be sent to the State.

Congressman Blackburn was assured that his district would receive the most favorable consideration, though as yet the department is unable to make any promises. Mr. Blackburn learned while at the department that two experts had been sent to his district to make surveys of their soils. At present the party is in Caldwell county. They will continue to Mitchell county. Professor Whitney expressed the opinion that that was one of the finest apple growing sections in the country.

No recess appointment has been made in the case of Postmaster J. W. Mullin of Charlotte, whose appointment failed of confirmation at the last session of Congress. It is not likely that an appointment will be made, for it will not be necessary unless the name of a new candidate is presented. The friends of Postmaster Mullin predict that nothing will be heard from the opposition when Congress convenes again.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1902. McCrea, Arthur, Cape Haytien. Your actions are approved. Cutting cable or interference with other than Haytien interests not to be permitted. (Signed) Acting Secretary.

Government Force Defeated

Cape Haytien, Aug. 9.—General Albert Salnave, commandant of the Artillerie Firminist troops, has completely defeated the army of the provisional government under General Alexis Nard at Limbe, capturing General Nord's cannons and munitions of war. Many of General Nord's soldiers were killed and a great number taken prisoner. General Salnave continues his march on Cape Haytien, an attack on which is hourly expected.

The gunboat Crete-A-Pierrot, which is in the Firminist service, departed today and during the night at various points north of this city and cruised around outside the harbor. The residents here are much frightened, fearing a bombardment of the town, but the foreign colony is calm, thanks to the protection afforded by the presence of the United States gunboat Machias, Commander McCrea having taken all measures necessary to protect as much as possible the lives and property of foreigners here.

YEARLY MEETING

Important Matters Received Attention Yesterday

High Point, N. C., Aug. 9.—Special.—Today witnessed the largest crowd yet in attendance upon the yearly meeting, and people are pouring in by the hundreds for tomorrow, the biggest day of all. At this morning's session the report of delegates to attend the first Tripp estate meeting of American yearly meetings, which are now united under a common constitution and discipline, was made.

The principal business of the morning session was reports on orphanage and Friends' mission committee. The former is located here and the latter in Patrick county, Va. A very high degree of interest was aroused and appropriations were made in behalf of the orphans who were present and sang impressive hymns. At the afternoon session the report of trustees of the Tripp estate was presented. It showed that \$10,000 had been given to North Carolina yearly meeting from this source. The report of Guilford College was read and was very satisfactory. Allen Jay's appeal for a stronger Guilford College was a masterful effort. An important educational meeting was held tonight.

BOY DROWNED IN THE CAPE FEAR

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 9.—Special.—While practicing the art of jumping from a canoe and then recovering it, from which to make another leap, Cyrus Thomas, aged 18, and son of a well known contractor of this city, was drowned in the Cape Fear river this afternoon at 5 o'clock. On one of the leaps from the canoe the wind and tide took the craft beyond young Thomas' reach and he went down an hundred feet from shore. Three companions

were saved. Early tonight a search was being made for the body of the drowned boy.

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 9.—Special.—John R. Barnes, white, was jailed here on complaint of his wife for inhuman treatment. She swears he felled her with blows from an axe-helve, trampled her under foot, and on her recovery pulled out handfuls of hair. Her condition indicates the truth of the charges. Both are respectable residents of Summer township. No one will go on the husband's bond and he will stay in jail until his trial next week.

Annual Meeting to Be Held in Greensboro Tuesday

Lexington, N. C., Aug. 9.—Special.—The first annual meeting of the North Carolina Master Printers' Association will be held in Greensboro August 12. This convention should be of interest to all who are engaged in the printing business in North Carolina and means much to those who become members. All other trades and professions are organized, and there is none that needs thorough and systematic organization more than the employing printers of the state. When they get together as a unit and organize for self-protection, if you are interested in the advancement of the printing business and desire to better your condition attend the Greensboro convention next Tuesday.

El. B. VARNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Guilford Convention Called

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 9.—Special.—The Democratic executive committee this evening called the county convention for September 8th, rural primaries August 30th, Greensboro and High Point the night of August 29th. A. M. Scales was re-elected chairman and Z. V. Taylor secretary.