

THE WEATHER TODAY -
For North Carolina:
Fair
For Raleigh:
Fair

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum 86,
Minimum 67.

Vol. IX

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1905

No. 107

EASY TO TRICK NEW YORK BANK

Harry Leonard Thought and Proved It

HE WAS THE BOND THIEF

Got the Bonds, He Explained, on a Bet that He Could Work a Scheme. Mailed them to the Owner, He Said, but \$59,000 of Securities Are Still Missing

New York, Oct. 2.—Henry Leonard, twenty-four years old, a clerk for Hall & Stieglitz, brokers, of 30 Broad street, confessed today that he is the man who robbed the National City Bank of \$59,000 in securities last Wednesday. He was arrested yesterday and kept in close confinement until today. Leonard lives at 586 East 136th street. He looks younger than he really is, and from his general appearance never would be suspected of such a crime as that which he confessed today.

The strangest part of the young man's story as told to the police was his assertion that he carried through the forgery and theft just to show how easy it would be to outwit the safeguards of any bank. After the theft Leonard mailed \$300,000 of the securities to Dyer Pearl, senior member of the firm of Pearl & Co., the owners of the securities. He addressed the package to Mr. Pearl's home, where it was found yesterday. The other securities, to the value of \$59,000, have not been recovered.

Leonard was arraigned in the Tombs police court and held in \$50,000 for further examination. He was not represented by counsel. As he left the court room he said to a questioner: "I did it on a bet." Leonard told the police today that he conceived the idea of the theft some three or four months ago and had been planning during that time to execute it and show how easy such a scheme could be practiced on the banks of New York. On September 25, he said, he found four blank checks on the Hanover National Bank. That was in the forenoon. Later in the same day, he said, he was in the corridors of the City National Bank, and among the men waiting in line he saw a man holding in his hand an envelope marked "300,000—4 1/2 per cent." He said he heard the loan clerk tell the messenger that the interest was 4 1/2 per cent, and not 4 1/4. Then he said the messenger departed.

Leonard then took his cue. He went to the Bowery and there ordered a rubber certification stamp, but before doing so he cut out the certification of an old check from which the stamp was to be copied. After he secured the stamp he filled out the body of the check drawn on the Hanover National Bank.

Then he said he went to Wall street and met a passing boy and asked him if he knew where the City National Bank was. The boy said he did not. Leonard said to him: "Take this check to No. 52 Wall street and hand it to the loan clerk." Meanwhile Leonard stood opposite the custom house and saw the boy take the package and come out with the securities. Leonard said he took the securities to his house at 488 East 136th street, and with no delay put them in a wrapper, affixed the necessary stamp and took them to a mail box in the neighborhood of West 92d street and mailed them to Pearl at West 73d street, who is a member of the firm that owned the securities.

There were, however, only \$300,000 worth of securities in the package, which were received safely the next day by Mr. Pearl. There were \$59,000 worth of securities missing, and Leonard explained that by saying he thought that to have enclosed them all in a package by mail would have made the package too bulky, and he therefore kept them out and mailed only \$300,000 worth. In this connection it was noted by the police that the amount of \$50,000 worth of the securities were negotiable.

August Stieglitz of the brokerage firm that employed Leonard made the following statement concerning him: "Harry Leonard, or Harry Leonard, as he was known in our office, has been employed three or four years. He is twenty to twenty-three years old. He has always behaved well and we always regarded him as thoroughly honest and trustworthy. I believe it will be found that this thing was not done dishonestly, but rather that the young man wanted to show how easy it is to perform such a trick."

No Crisis in Venezuela

Washington, Oct. 2.—Following a conference today between Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and Secretary of State Root it was announced that there is no crisis in the Venezuelan situation and it is now believed

that the French government, and the United States as well, proposes to wait until the return to this country of Judge Calhoun, President Roosevelt's commissioner to investigate conditions in Venezuela. What will then be done, so far as this government is concerned, depends upon the character of Judge Calhoun's report. If it is found that American interests have been unjustly dealt with by the Venezuelan courts, as has been repeatedly alleged, this government may take some action, possibly in conjunction with France. The Paris government has evidently agreed to await a final decision on the part of the United States before taking action on her own account.

Motorman and Towerman Blamed

New York, Oct. 2.—A coroner's jury, under the direction of Coroner Scholer, heard evidence today concerning the Ninth avenue elevated railroad disaster on September 11, when twelve persons were killed and some three score were injured by a train jumping the track and one of the cars falling to the street. The jury returned a verdict holding the motorman of the train, Paul C. Kelly, and Towerman C. A. Jackson—responsible and recommended that they be held for the grand jury. Motorman Kelly disappeared after the wreck and has not yet been arrested. Jackson gave bond in \$5,000 for his appearance.

A REAL YELLOW PERIL

What the Kaiser Said to Congressman McNairy

Self-protection Will Force a Western Alliance to Meet the Coming Struggle of China and Japan for Ascendancy

Boston, Oct. 2.—Congressman William S. McNairy stands pat on his famous interview with Kaiser William, in which he said the kaiser told him that as a result of the victory of Japan in the far east it was now plain that the white nations of America and Europe must combine for self-protection against the yellow peril. McNairy arrived home on the Canopic today.

"The kaiser," said Mr. McNairy, "received the delegation of American congressmen and talked with the greatest freedom. He began his remarks with a very complimentary reference to President Roosevelt, saying he was the only man in the world who could have brought Japan and Russia to consider terms of peace. He said he had assured the Russian emperor that the motive animating President Roosevelt was disinterested and sincere and that the czar might rest confident that anything the president proposes could be acted upon in good faith."

"And just what did he say about the 'yellow peril'?" Did he say, as reported, that it was now to the interest of the United States and Europe to unite for self-protection against Japan?"

"That is just what he said, and he elaborated the subject. He said it ought now to be apparent to everybody, and this, he said, had been his own position before and during the war, that with the triumph of Japan that nation would enter upon a period of aggressive competition with western nations for the markets of the world. Japan, he pointed out, was so near China that the commercial interests of Japan and China would be practically identical. The United States, being between Japan and Europe, would feel the competition of Japan much sooner than Europe, and hence it was clearly in the kaiser's view to influence the United States to join with Europe in a commercial alliance."

"The kaiser also said that contracts of German army officers, instructing the Japanese in military matters, which had expired, had not been renewed. This was taken as additional evidence that Japan proposed to be as independent as possible of Europe. He pointed out that the open door in China would be an open door of far greater importance for Japan than for the rest of the world, since China was so near Japan."

THE RIGSDAG ASSEMBLES

The King of Sweden Conspicuous by His Absence

Stockholm, Oct. 2.—A special session of the riksdag, called to ratify the agreement for the separation of Sweden and Norway, was opened this afternoon. Neither the king nor any member of the royal family was in attendance, nor was the diplomatic corps represented at the opening ceremony, which took place in the throne room of the palace. The usual military guard was omitted.

Premier Lumberg read the king's speech convoking the riksdag to consider the results of the Carlsbad conference. The presidents of the first and second chambers, each in a single sentence, accepted the task. The proceedings were concluded in ten minutes. The king's conspicuous absence seemed in harmony with the attitude of the public. There were no crowds outside the palace.

NEW ORLEANS IN SOUTHERN TOUR

The President Not Afraid of Yellow Fever

WILL RETURN BY SEA

Rate Legislation as Firmly Im- pressed on Mr. Roosevelt's Mind as Ever—Carolina Truck Farmers to Receive Weather Forecasts—In- dictments in Cotton Leak Cases

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Oct. 2.—Special.—President Roosevelt decided definitely today to visit New Orleans on his southern trip, despite the yellow fever epidemic, but this arrangement does not interfere with the schedule of the itinerary as far as Jacksonville, Fla., which was published in this correspondence last week. This schedule was given out at the White House today. It will very likely undergo several changes. For instance, Raleigh wants the president to remain an hour longer at the capital, while Charlotte and Greensboro want him to spend more than five minutes in those cities. It is just possible that the schedule may be arranged so as to accommodate one or more of these places.

The president has not yet decided whom he will have to accompany him, though it is not likely that a cabinet official will be invited. This information was obtained from Secretary Loeb this morning. In addition to his personal guests, who will number possibly three or four, the president's party will include Secretary Loeb, another White House official and representatives of three press associations. Only the president and Mr. Loeb will go to New Orleans. The other members of the party will turn back at Little Rock. It is the president's last stopping place and return to Washington by sea. An armored cruiser will bring him back to Washington, and according to the present program, he will reach here on the 31st.

There is some criticism over Mr. Roosevelt's decision to visit New Orleans, the idea being advanced that he should not expose himself to danger. It is said that Mr. Roosevelt has thoroughly considered the consequences, and that he is satisfied the element of danger will be little, if any, on the 26th, the date that he contemplates entering the fever-ridden city.

As far as St. Augustine, Fla., the trip will be made as previously arranged. From St. Augustine the president will go to Mobile, instead of Birmingham, as previously scheduled; thence to Tuskegee and Birmingham. From Alabama he will go to Little Rock, Ark. There the party will be disbanded, the president and Secretary Loeb going to New Orleans. In deciding to come to Washington by sea the president was influenced by his desire not to come into conflict in any way with the quarantine regulations of the southern states. Two weeks ago he intimated that he might solve the difficulty in this way, but the matter was not definitely settled until today.

The President Stands Pat

The very interesting information was obtained today from senators who called at the White House that the president has not changed his views with reference to rate railway legislation. They found, indeed, that it was the subject uppermost in his mind, and in the language of one of those senators, "the president's backbone is just as stiff as it ever was."

Senator Foraker of Ohio, Senator Hemminger of Indiana and Senator Burkett of Nebraska were the three statesmen whom the president led into conversation about rates, almost as soon as they entered his private office, although they had not called to talk about this question. There is no doubt that the president stands by the recommendation he made to the last congress. It was also made clear that there would be no extra session of the fifty-ninth congress next month.

Senator Burkett, in speaking of his visit to the White House, said: "I discussed rate legislation with the president and I found him as determined as ever. Although there will be no special session the president will take up railroad matters as soon as congress convenes, and will give a great deal of attention to it throughout the session."

In regard to federal supervision over interstate transactions of insurance companies the president wrote about a half dozen lines in his message to congress last December, but he will devote more space to the subject this year, possibly suggesting or outlining a plan of legislation. Last year he suggested that congress "carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover inter-

state transactions of insurance," but no conclusive action was taken, although Senator Dreyden of New Jersey prepared a bill on the subject.

Weather Forecasts for Truckers

Representative Charles R. Thomas of the third district, after transacting official business at the several departments, returned home this afternoon. At the war department he saw the chief engineer with reference to deepening the channel of North East river so as to permit of the passage of the Falckes boat from Hallsville to Wilmington.

A matter of large interest to truck growers was Mr. Thomas' visit to the weather bureau, where he conferred with Chief Moore about securing a better distribution of weather forecasts in the eastern section of the state. Mr. Moore said he would be glad to extend the service and requested the congressman to prepare for him a list of the names of large truck growers between Goldsboro and Wilmington whom he will furnish with daily telegrams of weather conditions. This list will be limited and will include only large growers, centrally located. Mr. Moore promised to visit New Bern in December on his return from a trip to Charleston, S. C., when he will make an investigation and study of the truck growing section of North Carolina. He will also decide upon the establishment of a large weather and signal station at New Bern, which is being urged by Mr. Thomas.

The district grand jury today returned indictments against F. A. Peckham and Moses Haas of New York and Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., former statistician of the agricultural department. There are two counts against each, that of conspiracy to defraud the government and conspiracy to cause misconduct in office. The indictments are supplementary to those already returned against the men who are charged with having been conspirators in the cotton leak scandal of the agricultural department. They are out on \$10,000 bail each.

North Carolina has a Tuskegee, which is in Graham county, and Elvira Owenby was appointed postmaster at that place today to succeed John W. Edwards, resigned.

Rural delivery carriers and substitutes were appointed today as follows: Route No. 2 from Clear Grove, John H. Tolson, Jasper Hailey; route No. 2 from Cherryville, John W. Quinn, John F. Heavener; route No. 2 from Mooresboro, L. Wofford Greene, B. Erastus Greene; route No. 7 from Shelby, Ornel McFarland, J. Henry Carroll; route No. 5 from High Point, Edward S. Wilson, J. A. Tussey.

Mrs. W. A. Turk, Miss Turk and Rudolph Turk of Raleigh were here yesterday. Mr. W. H. King of Raleigh spent the day here and left for New York. Other arrivals include J. H. Currier of Raleigh and F. R. Penn of Reidsville.

James W. Gillikin has been transferred to Cape Lookout station as first assistant, succeeding W. H. Harrison, who is assigned to duty at Hatteras.

J. Moses Britt of Wayne, who has a \$1,200 position in the postoffice department, has been transferred to the office of the comptroller of the currency. Henry C. Shook of North Carolina is promoted from a \$1,000 to a \$1,200 position in the department of internal revenue here.

There were persistent reports today that John R. McLean, the well known Ohio Democrat, who lives in Washington, has bought a large interest, if not a controlling one, in the Washington Post. When the subject was called to Mr. McLean's attention, he said: "So they're saying that about me, are they? That's about the only thing they haven't said except that I've sold the dear old Cincinnati Enquirer. No, I don't care to say anything about the Washington Post at all."

It is the belief of newspaper row here that Mr. McLean is conducting negotiations for the purchase of an interest in the paper, if he has not already done so. The sons of Beriah Wilkins, who now control the Post, are out of the city and none of those connected with the paper will discuss the matter.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte used his official position today to have the press associations carry an interview from him, in which he attempted to ridicule the proposed disfranchising amendment which is to be voted on in the Maryland election this fall. It was about the weakest argument ever used against the suffrage amendment, which in one form or another has been adopted in nearly all the southern states.

MORE INDICTMENTS

Tightening the Coils Around the Cotton Fraud People

Washington, Oct. 2.—The federal grand jury today reported new indictments in the cotton crop report leakage cases against Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., former associate statistician of the agricultural department, Edwin A. Peckham and Moses Haas of New York. They cover the same ground as the old indictments, but are believed to be more specific and have been prepared with greater care.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Frederick A. Peckham of New York, who is under indictment in connection with the cotton report scandal, was today brought before United States Commissioner Charles M. Davidson, and surrendered by his bondsmen. Peckham was placed in custody of a deputy United States marshal who has a commitment which requires Peckham to secure further bail or, in default of it, to go to jail.

SECRETARY TAFT AT HOME AGAIN

Return Trip Made in Record-breaking Time

IS GLAD TO GET BACK

Found Things in the Philippines in a Better Condition Than He Expected—Had Nothing to Say About Riots in Japan—A Word About Our Consulates

Washington, Oct. 2.—William H. Taft, secretary of war, arrived in Washington at 3:27 this afternoon after an absence of three months, shortened by a record breaking trip from Yokohama. Mr. Taft was whirled through from Chicago over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in a special train in a little over 19 hours, thereby shortening the record of that road by about two hours.

Secretary Taft went to his office in the war department soon after he arrived. For a time he was closeted with William Nelson Cromwell of New York and Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, who for most of the time during the secretary's absence has been in charge of the war department. Mr. Taft expressed his profound gratification that the entire party had reached home ever better than he expected. The officials are efficient and economy is being practiced more and more by the government.

"All I can say," said he, "is that I am intensely glad to be back, and that the trip resulted so well. It was an even greater success than I hoped for. We were gone ninety-two days, and in that time travelled 25,000 miles and made thirty extensive stops. We were on the water sixty days. There were eighty in the party. I found political conditions in the Philippines ever better than I expected. The officials are efficient and economy is being practiced more and more by the government."

Secretary Taft said that he had nothing more to say concerning the riots in Japan than he had already said in a telegram to President Roosevelt from Tokyo, which was made public. He reiterated a number of things he dwelt on in a long interview which he gave when he landed in San Francisco.

Mr. Taft will see the president immediately and will discuss with him various questions of policy concerning the Philippines. Other matters, too, which came under the secretary's observation while in the Orient will be discussed with the president with the probable result that recommendations to congress for legislation in the spring will be made.

"I do not wish to be understood," he said, "to criticize the personnel of the consular service of this country, but what I wish to make plain is the miserable pay which its officers receive, and the insignificant establishments, as compared with other countries, that are not forced to maintain. The fault does not lie with the men in the service, but with the congressional actions which provide for it. For instance, in Shanghai, the American consulate-general is in a back street, in a little building. The consular representatives of other countries have greater advantages. Way the German official staff is ten times as great as that of this country, and the Japanese have even more. The more pretentious the establishment is the greater the prestige of the country which it represents."

"American manufacturers who desire to get the trade in China, for instance, should study the conditions well, and it is now they do not furnish the right kind of goods, nor are the goods packed in the proper manner. I would suggest that the American merchant who wants to get a market in the far east go into the question of the consular service and do what he can toward forcing an improvement of it. He would do well even to study the daily consular reports a bit."

On this topic Secretary Taft branched out a little and included in his disapproval the commission awarded to officers of the diplomatic service. "For a country that is Democratic the day we give to ministers and ambassadors is nothing short of ridiculous," he said. "The idea of giving but \$17,000 to an ambassador when it costs him at least \$25,000 to live is absurd."

Secretary Taft will make an official report of the trip in his annual report, which will be prepared as soon as possible. One of the questions which Mr. Taft will take up is the recommendation of General Corbin, commanding the Philippines division of the army, that the division commander be made a member of the commission.

Strike Adjusted

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 2.—The strike against the Merchants and Miners' ships here was declared off tonight and

a hundred of the longshoremen have gone to work again. The others will return tomorrow. The company conceded the two hours time the men declared the clerks had counted short. The steamship Kershaw from Boston, which lay at the dock full of freight with only seventeen men to unload it, is discharging rapidly and the longshoremen are singing as they work with a celerity of springs. The contest was for thirty cents each, which 200 men declared they were short paid. This strike has cost the company thousands of dollars.

Southern Pacific Roads Consolidated

Austlx, Tex., Oct. 2.—The final official act necessary under the law to complete the consolidation of several Southern Pacific lines in accordance with the authority granted by the last legislature was performed here today by the filing of the deeds to the several properties in the secretary of state's office. The roads that are merged into one system are the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, the New York, Texas & Mexican, the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific, the Galveston, Houston & Northern, the San Antonio & Gulf and the Gonzales branch. The general offices of these several roads were today abolished, and the business of the consolidated system will be conducted from the general offices of the Southern Pacific at Houston.

BIGAMIST'S LONG TERM

Frederick Carlton Gets Nine- teen Years in Singing

The Judge Said He Was a Murderer, Villian and Scoundrel and Ought to Be Sentenced to the Electric Chair

New York, Oct. 2.—Frederick E. Carlton, whose right name is believed to be James Edward McCandless, the self-confessed bigamist, who was convicted last Monday on four charges, three of bigamy and one of grand larceny, was sentenced by Judge Ashpinal, in the county court, Brooklyn, this afternoon to nineteen years in Singing. The extreme penalty which the judge might have imposed was 25 years.

When Carlton was brought into court he looked calm and composed. John S. Bennett, his lawyer, made a plea to Judge Ashpinal for leniency on the ground that Carlton was a sufferer from lung trouble and could not survive a long term of imprisonment.

In pronouncing sentence Judge Ashpinal said: "Now Carlton, you stand convicted of four distinct crimes, three of bigamy and one of grand larceny in the first degree. I have the utmost contempt for you, and if it were in my power I would sentence you to the electric chair."

"This man, Carlton," the court continued, "is a murderer, a villain and a scoundrel. I am sorry that I cannot give him the limit. It will be a good thing if he dies in prison." Carlton was then led back to his cell. When the court room was cleared a pretty and fashionably dressed young woman asked to see him in the cell. This request was granted, and for five minutes she stood in front of his cell and reviled him, finally going into hysterics. Her identity was not learned, but her actions pointed her out as one of the victims.

Soon afterward Carlton and three other prisoners were taken to Borough Hall Square, and with two sheriffs stood waiting for a car on their way to Singing. A great crowd gathered and a curious and demonstrative man was knocked down by a sheriff. Carlton was hustled to a Gates avenue car amid jeers, catcalls and insulting remarks shouted after the car.

DOOMED TO TORTURE

Texas Mob Intends to Take Terri- ble Vengeance

Houston, Tex., Oct. 2.—With the expectation that Monk Gibson would be taken by morning, and with the hope of preventing his death by mob violence, Governor Lanham this evening ordered the Houston Light Guard to the vicinity of Edna, the scene of the murder of Mrs. Condit and her four children. The troops, a hundred strong, left by train.

It was thought this morning that Gibson was cornered in a thicket known as Devil's Pocket, in the Navaho river bottoms. Barefooted negro tracks leading into it were discovered. The hounds had trailed almost to this point, but lost their scent at the stream, which, it is believed, he waded. Men armed with hatchets and knives cut their way into the swamp, and every foot of it was searched without finding the man.

It is estimated that five hundred men are in the hunt, while the whole country is on picket duty. There is no longer a doubt that Gibson committed the murders and ravished the girl. The outspoken plans of the searchers are, when the negro is caught, to take him to Edna and put him to death with all the torture that can be devised.

IT WAS NOT JIM CROW ARGUMENT

Senator Chandler Might Have Guessed Better

REPLY OF MR. SPENCER

Railways Have Not Resorted to Tricks to Defeat Rate Legislation. All Fair Statements of Facts Help- ing the Public to Understand the Problem are Welcomed

Washington, Oct. 2.—Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway Company, said today, when the recently published extracts from ex-Senator Chandler's letters to the interstate commerce commission attacking him, were called to his attention:

"I have not seen the letters, but I have seen the extracts. Mr. Chandler seems to have made a lengthy stumpy speech from a very small text. Neither the Jim Crow cars, as used in the south, nor his interview of May 28th has ever been in any sense a factor in connection with the proposed rate legislation of last winter.

"The railways have not resorted to tricks, as indicated by Mr. Chandler, in opposition to such legislation. All that the responsible railway managers of the country have done since the discussion of this all-important question, precipitated by the president's message of December last, has been to insist upon the thorough presentation to congress and to the public of all of the material facts and conditions involved in the problem. In all the discussion—before congressional committees, in the press and elsewhere—no substantial reasons have been advanced in support of the claim that the rate-making power should be granted to the interstate commerce commission or to any governmental tribunal. On the other hand, most sober-minded business men and students of transportation have pointed out the grave dangers to the industrial interests of the country that would arise from the revolutionary proposal to fix the income of the railways through such legislation as proposed."

"All fair statements of facts which will aid the public to understand the transportation problem are welcome, but Mr. Chandler's letters apparently contain no such. I am sure no other railway managers, nor the members of congress, nor the public, will be diverted from the merits of the question by baseless statements or insinuations as to the motives and methods of those who have frankly put forward what they believe to be valid reasons against such enactment.

"The sessions of both the committees of the house and of the senate were open to Mr. Chandler, and the forum of public opinion is still open to him, if he has arguments to present, and if he presents them it will be time enough to answer him."

"In saying that I defeated, by the Jim Crow car argument, E. B. Pike's efforts to have the Manufacturers' Association endorse the proposed legislation of last winter, Mr. Chandler makes a direct charge, of the untruthfulness of which he could easily have satisfied himself by reference to the printed records of all that I said at the meeting of that association in Atlanta on May 17. The Jim Crow argument was not to my knowledge used before that convention at all, certainly not in my hearing and presence, and I have never used it or referred to it as an argument there or elsewhere."

Dixon Replies to Criticism

Winston-Salem, N. C., Oct. 2.—Special.—The Clansman is being played here tonight to the largest audience ever seen here at the auditorium. The show of the criticism of the Richmond News-Leader, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., gave out an interview to the Sentinel, in which he said:

"Both the Richmond Dispatch and News-Leader, which are owned by the same man, are my enemies because I will not follow the lead of such men as Robert C. Ogden, of whom they are devotees. They tried to ruin the play before we reached Richmond, but the Richmond people greeted us with tremendous houses and made the little Italian, Morogo, who wrote the articles, the laughing stock of the town."

Corner Stone Laid

Winston-Salem, N. C., Oct. 2.—Special.—The exercises in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the Caldwell memorial building at 4:30 this afternoon were attended by a large concourse of people and the beautiful and impressive services were of a most interesting character. In addition to the grand lodge of Masons, representatives of the different denominations of the city participated in the ceremony.