

THE WEATHER TODAY.
For North Carolina:
Fair, Continued Cool
For Raleigh:
Fair, Continued Cool

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum 74
Minimum, 54.

Vol. IX

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1905

No. 115

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSO

First Day's Session of the Convention Proper

THE SEED OF FINANCE

Addresses by President Swinney, John Joy Edson, Com'r McFarland and Others—Moral Renovation of the Business World—Reception at White House—Incidents

Washington, Oct. 11.—The thirty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock this morning at the New National Theatre.

The house was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Flags were draped over the private boxes and the stage was set with a forest scene that formed a pleasing and fitting background for the tall palms and potted plants that were arranged around the back and sides of the space reserved for the speakers and officers.

At a few minutes after 10 o'clock President E. F. Swinney called the assemblage to order. Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of Epiphany Church, pronounced the invocation, which concluded with the Lord's Prayer, all the assembled bankers repeating the words.

"We have been hospitably received and handsomely entertained by the people of Washington, and they promise us even greater entertainment," President Swinney said. "Their welcome has been warm, but I want one of them to tell you about it. I have the honor to introduce Mr. John Joy Edson, president of the District of Columbia Bankers' Association."

Mr. Edson's address consisted chiefly of a hearty welcome to the visitors and the history of banking in the District of Columbia. He was listened to with much interest.

President McFarland of the District Commissioners was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"As you go about our beautiful capital—yours as much as ours—with all its memories of great men and great acts, you will see frequent evidences of what financiers have done for their country, just as you will see here, as elsewhere, how financiers have contributed with public spirit and in philanthropy. Our Rock Creek Park and our Cooperan Art Gallery are but two of the visible proofs of the civic service of Washington bankers."

Mr. McFarland said the pilgrims who first set foot on Plymouth Rock established the first American banking association and in three centuries "the seed of freedom has reached no greater growth than this seed of finance."

"Your power and your character and your record," concluded Commissioner McFarland, "naturally suggest that you should have a leading part in that moral renovation in the business world, especially with reference to fiduciary relations, which recent revelations make imperatively necessary. Once more, but in a new way, you must restore impaired confidence to the people, this time by convincing business men of other minds not only that honesty is the best policy, but that integrity is more prosperous than money and vital to the republic. The old-fashioned commercial honor, finer than that of any chivalry, must be re-enthroned, and you are the men to do it."

"In such an effort, as in your patriotic endeavors of every kind and in your zeal, by international peace and such international justice for international welfare, you will have the inspired leadership of the foremost American, the chief pride of the national capital, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States."

One of the most pleasant experiences of the day was the formal reception of the members of the Bankers' Association by President Roosevelt.

President Swinney's Address
In replying to the addresses of welcome, President Swinney said in part: "This association has been entertained by the princely hospitality of the world's greatest metropolis, and the golden gate has swung wide to bid us welcome, but today for the first time we meet at the fountain head of this great government."

"The heart of every true American swells with justifiable pride when he reflects on the history of this city. Today, no capital in the world is a more potent force for peace and none more feared in war; none more beautiful in its arrangement and architectural adornment. It is the city of our fathers, of ourselves and of our children. Here narrow sectional lines divide us into parties or factions; no borders of states make up New Yorkers, Kentuckians or Oregonians, but we are all Americans. Intimating Frank Bigelow, President Swinney concluded:

"I think I ought to voice the deep sense of chagrin and shame that every member here feels at the disgrace brought upon the high office of president of the American Bankers' Association, the banking profession in general and good citizenship everywhere by the felony of one who was so honored by us, held in such esteem and now justly occupying a prison cell. By his own act he stabbed in the back the financial institution of which he was the head and exchanged an honored career for a criminal record. The lives of the men to whom I have referred serve to point a moral or adorn a tale." The former as a model and an incentive; the latter as a warning and an admonition.

"We have cause to congratulate ourselves upon the abundant evidence that the past year has been in the main marked by prosperity in all lines of business and, comparatively few bank failures have occurred. All such periods have, however, produced a feeling of over-confidence and lead to the floating of unsound industrial enterprises. The few bank failures of the past year are mostly traceable to excess loans made to such enterprises or their promoters. The present statutory provisions of the national banking act limiting loans to any one individual, firm or corporation to 10 per cent. of the capital stock of the lending bank seem to be inadequate. I would recommend a change in the banking laws permitting banks to loan one-tenth of their combined capital and surplus to one individual, firm or corporation, and provide suitable penalties for any bank violating the law. At the same time I would recommend that any funds paid to surplus be reported to the comptroller of the currency and be not thereafter allowed to be in any way impaired under the (Continued on Page Two.)

A REWARD OF \$100,000

Millionaire Banker's Desire for Vengeance

Favorite Domestic in His Household Undergoes a Fearful Experience. Fourteen Brutes Must Be Punished Says Banker Wormser

New York, Oct. 11.—Isador Wormser, the millionaire banker, offered \$100,000 reward today for the conviction of a gang of men who recently assaulted Annie Thornton, a domestic employed in his household. In court today, when five men were arraigned for the assault, Mr. Wormser said:

"I will give \$100,000 to have the perpetrators of this dastardly crime convicted and sent to prison." Recently on Miss Thornton's birthday Mr. Wormser gave her \$50 and a holiday as a reward for several years' service in his household. That evening while passing a stable on the west side, she said, she was seized by two men and dragged into a stable and that about a dozen other men joined them there. She did not escape from the stable until the next morning. Her health was seriously affected by her experience.

The five men arraigned today were held in \$2,000 bail each and the police announced that they expected to arrest nine more men in connection with the assault.

GOULD BURIES RAMSEY

A Pile of Proxies Bars Him From Wabash Directorship

Toledo, O., Oct. 11.—At the close of the afternoon session it was apparent that Gould had won a victory and buried Ramsey under the piles of proxies. The bondholders' votes that were cast at the morning session elected the first six directors of the Wabash, J. H. Hubbard, E. T. Jeffrey, W. S. Pierce, J. T. Terry, R. N. Galloway and E. T. Wells. With the exception of R. N. Galloway, these directors were members of the former board and all are Gould partisans.

Just before the ballot was taken Mr. Gould withdrew those who were nominated Tuesday and substituted the former members of the board. The withdrawal of the nominations were regarded as a move to bewilder Ramsey. A total of 260,350 was cast. Of this number 228,510 votes went to each of the Gould nominees and they were formally declared elected.

Joseph Ramsey received 31,800 votes according to the teller's report. Mr. Ramsey attempted to elect himself a director on the cumulative plan, but was defeated. He dropped a ballot for 191,840 votes and it was rejected. The bondholders' election resulted in a complete defeat for Ramsey.

Chinese Boycott Still in Force

Hong Kong, Oct. 11.—According to telegraphic advices from Saighon, French Cochinchina, the Chinese boycott against American goods is strong and maintained there. Chinese ships are prevented from landing American cargoes under heavy penalties. The steamships Derwent and Telemachus were heavily fined by the boycott committee. Chinese coolies refuse to land the cargoes. American business there is suspended.

MONOTYPE CO. SUES N. Y. POST

Paper Published Alleged Libelous Statements

WANT \$50,000 DAMAGE

Outgrowth of Recent Fight in Government Printing Office Which Resulted in Removal of Public Printer Palmer—Specifications of the Complaint

New York, Oct. 11.—The Lanston Monotype Machine Company filed a suit against the New York Evening Post Company in the United States circuit court today demanding \$50,000 damages for alleged libelous statements in that paper on September 6, 1905.

The complaint, after reciting that the company has been engaged for a time in the manufacture of the Lanston monotype, touches on the contract made by F. W. Palmer, the government public printer on September 6, 1905, for seventy-two Lanston monotype machines for use in the government printing office at Washington.

The credit and prosperity of the plaintiff company are dependent, the complainant says, not only upon the honesty and skill of its management, but also upon the confidence of the public in the company's management.

"On or about September 6," reads the complaint, "the defendant well knowing the premises, but maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff in its good name and credit in its business and to cause it to be believed guilty of the scandalous conduct and unlawful practices charged upon it by said defendant, did publish and cause to be circulated in the Evening Post a malicious, scandalous and defamatory libel containing among other things the following matter concerning the plaintiff and its business:

"The ousting of F. W. Palmer, the public printer, comes better late than never. All competent observers agree that under him the office has become a hot-bed of extravagance, and corruption. Slackness, waste, scandals in the purchase of equipment—notably in the case of the Lanston monotype machines—have been the distinguishing marks of his administration" (meaning thereby that the aforesaid contract to purchase of Lanston monotype machines had been entered into corruptly and unlawfully by the said F. W. Palmer, the public printer, and the plaintiff was in itself scandalous; that the plaintiff had, by corrupt means, induced the said Palmer to enter into the said contract, and that the purchase of said Lanston monotype machines and the entering into the agreement between the plaintiff and said Palmer for such purchase were acts participated in by said Palmer and the plaintiff, notably scandalous and corrupt.")

Plaintiff further alleges that by reason of the commission of the said wrongful acts it is and will be greatly hurt and prejudiced in its good name and esteem among all persons with whom it has already dealt and among all other good citizens in the sum of \$50,000.

Judgment in that amount is demanded from the defendant together with the costs of the action.

FOOTBALL AND RELIGION

Two Subjects Which Interest Asheville People Today

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 11.—The football season in Asheville will open tomorrow afternoon, when Bingham and Oak Ridge will contest for grid-iron honors for the first time this year. The rivalry between the two schools is intense, and it is said that the contest will be one of the most spirited of the season. Bingham defeated Oak Ridge here this summer in baseball and the Oak Ridge boys are coming determined to "get even." Bingham has the strongest team this year for many seasons past, and the cadets feel confident of victory. Bingham will leave next week for South Carolina and will play the South Carolina College Friday, October 20th, at Columbia.

Members of Central Methodist Church are manifesting no little interest in the approaching annual gathering of the Western North Carolina Conference at Greensboro. This is Rev. Mr. Siler's last year at Central Church, and in view of the fact that the new church will shortly be completed and the congregation of Central Church will be able to point with pride to the handsome church in the state, the members are desirous of obtaining one of the strongest and ablest ministers in the conference. It is said that while the question of a new pastor has been discussed informally by prominent church members of the church, and that several ministers in the confer-

ence have been suggested, no steps have been taken looking to active effort in securing any certain minister. A prominent member of Central Church said today that it was not unlikely that a minister from another conference would be assigned to Central Church.

Rev. J. W. Moore, pastor of Bethel M. E. Church, South of this city, will leave next week for Gastonia to assist the pastor of the Gastonia church, Rev. E. L. Bain, in a series of meetings. Mr. Moore will probably leave Thursday and will be absent for several days.

The condition of Prof. Charles Olsen, "the great unknown" wrestler, who was injured in a fight here Monday night, shows continued improvement, and it is thought that the cuts inflicted on the wrestler's left leg will not materially interfere with his next abilities. Mr. Olsen is resting quietly and the muscles have commenced to knit.

Maj. Charles M. Stedman of Greensboro, who was made one of the beneficiaries in the last will and testament of Mrs. Samantha C. Wilson, is here to attend the trial of the case in which Mrs. Featherston, the daughter of Mrs. Wilson, seeks to break the will.

Southern Branch for Cement Works

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 11.—The American Cement Company, to provide for its Panama canal contracts, will build on the southern branch of the Elizabeth river near Norfolk a navy yard cement works to represent an expenditure of \$1,000,000.

It will employ over one thousand men. The new plant will adjoin the Royster Guano Company's factories. The extensive marl beds have been purchased by the cement trust of the Isle of Wight, Nansemond and Surrey counties, Virginia.

GREEDY FORGER'S PILE

Now It Amounts to About a Quarter-Million

Peculations and Speculation of N. C. Dougherty Shown to Greatly Exceed Original Estimates—Padded Pay Rolls and Fictitious Names

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 11.—N. C. Dougherty realized \$18,000 in three years by using the name of A. H. Andrews & Co. of Chicago. This fact developed before the grand jury today when N. J. Merle, secretary of the company, testified before the grand jury. While the business done by the school board with the firm had been comparatively limited for two years or more, Mr. Dougherty's use of the firm name in forging checks and school scrip had been almost unlimited.

The members of the school board are following the theory that he lost large sums of money in wildcat gold mining schemes, and while it is impossible to estimate the amount he may have lost, yet it is estimated to have been between \$60,000 and \$100,000. His real estate investments were as a rule successful.

The grand jury reported to the state's attorney today that they would report at least twenty-four more cases against Dougherty, all of them of a serious character.

The latest estimate places his speculations by means of the padded pay rolls places the amount at \$250,000. So far as it has been figured from the cancelled checks, it shows that for ten years past he averaged from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per month. As new school houses were built and new teachers added the proportion of added names were carried out. The checks for the fictitious names were cashed by Dougherty himself, who explained that he handed them over to the teachers in person.

THE PEN. FOR MURRAY

Former Negro Congressman Gets 3 Years for Swindling Negroes

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 11.—George Washington Murray, a negro, former congressman from the "black district" of this state, was today sentenced to three years in the state penitentiary.

Murray was charged with forging land leases, sometimes signed by negroes, whereby the latter practically gave up all rights to their little tracts of land. Murray was convicted about a year ago and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pending an appeal to the state supreme court, Murray was released on bond of \$3,000. The supreme court today affirmed the decision of the lower court which was that the former congressman must serve his sentence, there being no other appeal. Murray is reported to be wealthy.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Newspapers of Three Capitals Stirring Up the Stir

London, Oct. 12.—The press of London, Paris and Berlin continues to give prominence daily to the internal stir arising from the Paris Matin's article on the Franco-German relations before their trial can begin, and stand convicted and suffer the penalties of the conviction during the trial.

"To place in the hands of one tribunal which is or may be prosecutor, jury and judge, and at the same time executioner, is equivalent to providing by statute for the enforcement of commercial lynch law."

Mr. Fels contends that there is plenty of room in England for present population. He says that only a small per cent of the land is cultivated and still smaller percentage is cultivated properly. He urges a scheme of home colonization to which he is willing to contribute \$45,000. He appeals to nineteen others to contribute similar amounts.

Mr. Fels quotes official reports showing that 20,000,000 acres of absolutely waste land in Great Britain is capable of afforestation. If afforested it would provide occupation for 100,000 adults, representing a population of a half million. He urges against emigration that the percentage of unemployed in most of the British colonies is about the same in Great Britain, while the United States is not a mecca for the unemployed and moneyless.

COMMERCIAL LYNCH LAW

Government Control of Railroads so Characterized

THE ISSUES DEFINED

President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Delivers the Reply of the Railroads to Agitation for Rate Legislation—He Addresses the Newark Board of Trade

Newark, N. J., Oct. 11.—Characterizing as "Commercial Lynch Law" the attempt to establish government control of railroad properties on the lines of the Esch-Townsend bill, President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway tonight delivered the reply of the railroads to the agitation for rate legislation. Addressing the Newark Board of Trade, Mr. Spencer defined the issue for the railroads. He said, in part:

"Up to the present time shipper and carrier have been free to work together without political interference, to facilitate the establishment and development of new industries, to reach out for new markets for our farmers and manufacturers, to create new communities and maintain the prosperity of those already established and to cooperate to the fullest possible extent to enlarge the volume of both our domestic and foreign trade.

"It is now proposed to change this system and substitute for it one in which artificial bureaucratic methods will take the place of the natural laws of trade and commerce which have been the controlling force in the evolution of the present system.

"And it must be borne in mind that it is proposed to give these enormous powers to a body on whom no responsibilities rest, or can rest, for the preservation or maintenance of the railroad property or for the discharge of its financial obligations or the fulfillment of its duties to the public as an efficient common carrier.

"The president, in his last annual message, laid special emphasis upon the necessity for doing away with rebates and for the keeping of highways of transportation open to all upon equal terms. There is no issue or controversy before the people or congress as to whether or not rebates or secret discriminations should be stopped. No one desires more than the railroad managers themselves that there should be an end to all such practices. They are as detrimental to the railroads as they are to the great body of shippers.

"No rational suggestion has been made, however, as to how the granting of rate-making power to the interstate commerce commission could be effective to this end.

"One of the most serious objections to the legislation proposed is that rate once fixed by the commission would continue in force indefinitely unless changed by the commission or by court.

"It may be said, however, that it is proposed that the rates made or revised by the commission shall be subject thereafter to the action of the court. According to the plan proposed, the rates made by the commission become effective pending review by the courts. In other words, this argument, while involving an admission that the railroads are entitled to a judicial trial, makes the remarkable demand that they shall be convicted before their trial can begin, and stand convicted and suffer the penalties of the conviction during the trial.

"To place in the hands of one tribunal which is or may be prosecutor, jury and judge, and at the same time executioner, is equivalent to providing by statute for the enforcement of commercial lynch law."

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by M. Delessa's primary responsibility for them. Communications passed between the British and German governments, says the correspondent regarding the revelations. These satisfied Germany so far as they went, but they were verbal and informal. Similar communications passed between France and Germany but these did not result in clearing matters to the satisfaction of Germany who seems to expect more definite official assurances. While it is not believed that Great Britain volunteered to support France in the event of an attack by Germany, it is thought possible that England answered M. Delessa's inquiries in a manner justifying the impression that he could rely on the British and the German newspapers expect a formal statement on the subject from Minister Balfour and Secretary Lansdowne when the British parliament meets.

RALEIGH BIGAMIST
Frank Norton Said to Have Four Wives in California
Oakland, Cal., Oct. 11.—Special.—A strange case of bigamy came to light here today. Its principals are four women and one man.

The man is Frank C. Norton, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., and a painter by trade. Three days ago a shooting affair occurred here in which Norton was injured by being shot in the leg by one of his many wives, formerly Miss Josephine Quinn of Toledo, O. Today the case was brought up in court and all in the court room were surprised when the wife's turn for giving evidence came to hear her accuse her husband of being a bigamist of the first water.

KILL THE SLOW DYING

End Their Suffering By Use of Anaesthetics

We Show Injured Animals This Much Mercy, Why Not to Human Beings—Humane Association Declines to Approve Suggestion

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Miss Helen Hall, a female physician of Cincinnati, for hours today vainly endeavored to have the American Humane Association place the seal of its endorsement on a physician to put an end, by the use of anaesthetics, to the lives of persons hopelessly injured or lying in agonizing death through accident and from disease.

While pleading with the society to take this up as a part of its work, she graphically portrayed the torture of the engineer in a wreck pinned underneath the ponderous engine, while the flames were slowly roasting him. She said that she asked for just the same mercy that is extended to a wounded animal without question, a quick end to their sufferings.

The idea of using anaesthetics to end suffering at train wrecks has been advocated by Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Dr. Stillman vigorously combated the physician, and the audience, with few exceptions, appeared to be with him. The convention decided finally with Dr. Stillman.

KEEP POOR AT HOME

London Philanthropist Who Opposes Booth Scheme

London, Oct. 11.—Joseph Fels, an American philanthropist, who has interested himself in the problem of the unemployed in England, writes to the newspapers opposing the scheme of the General Booth of the Salvation Army for the emigration of poor families with government subsidies.

Mr. Fels contends that there is plenty of room in England for present population. He says that only a small per cent of the land is cultivated and still smaller percentage is cultivated properly. He urges a scheme of home colonization to which he is willing to contribute \$45,000. He appeals to nineteen others to contribute similar amounts.

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DUKE WEDS PRINCESS

Germany's Greatest Social Event of the Year

Berlin, Oct. 11.—Leopold, the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, otherwise King Edward's nephew, the Duke of Albany, was married to Princess Victoria Adelaide of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, at Glücksburg Castle, Schleswig-Holstein. It was the greatest social event of the year in Germany. Gifts were sent by every European monarch.

The German emperor and empress were in attendance and nearly a hundred other royal personages were present. Prince Arthur of Connaught represented King Edward.

Norfolk Quarantine Withdrawn

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 11.—The quarantine which has been in force here against New Orleans and several other southern cities which were infected with yellow fever has been withdrawn and all trains came in today without examination of the passengers. The physicians here declare that the danger has passed.

FATAL MUTINY ON BOARD SHIP

Capt. of Burgwyn and Three Others Murdered

MUTINEERS ARRESTED

Capt. of Blanche King Boards the Burgwyn and Places Three Negro Seamen in Irons and Sails Both Vessels for Cape Fear Bar—Particulars of the Tragedy

Southport, N. C., Oct. 11, via Wilmington.—Special.—Four-mast schooner Blanche K. King, Capt. Taylor, bound from Brunswick, Ga., to New York, towed into port at Southport this afternoon bringing news of a mutiny aboard the schooner Harry A. Burgwyn, lumber laden from Mobile to Philadelphia. Captain Taylor states that he saw a red light signal aboard the ship when about thirty-two miles off the Cape Fear bar on Tuesday morning. That he heard the ship and found three negro seamen on deck, that the captain, mate, engineer, steward and one seaman had been killed, the latter a negro, and that he boarded the ship, put the three negro seamen in irons and took them aboard the schooner King, placed his mate with two seamen aboard the Burgwyn and sailed both vessels for the Cape Fear bar. Captain Taylor went on quarantine with the mutineers. The schooner Burgwyn was anchored on the bar and will be towed into port early tomorrow.

It is learned that the mutiny arose over some trifling matter and that the decks of the schooner are bloody from the carnage. Dr. Warren, quarantine officer, will deliver the three prisoners to the proper authorities at the expiration of the quarantine detention.

THE STORM'S DAMAGE

Losses at Various Places Heavy But Less Than First Estimate

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 11.—Considerable damage was done to property on the Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida coasts by the storm. The greatest damage appears to have been done along the Mississippi coast where thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the wind and water.

Bay St. Louis and Waveland, Miss., were the greatest sufferers along the coast, the financial loss at those two places being estimated at \$80,000 and \$90,000. The financial loss at the different points is estimated by the local correspondents of the Pitycune as follows: Bay St. Louis and Waveland, Miss., \$80,000; Pass Christian, Miss., \$3,000; Longbeach, Miss., \$3,500; Gulf Port, Miss., \$5,000; Bitlox, Miss., \$2,000; Scranton, Miss., \$1,000; Mobile, Ala., \$1,000; Pensacola, Fla., \$1,000.

Pears are entertained for the safety of the three-masted schooner Palmer which sailed from Gulf Port, Miss., Friday. A quantity of floating wreckage was found near Dog Keys, east of Ship Island, and it is feared that the Palmer went down during the storm. An expedition has been sent out from Gulf Port to search for her.

New Orleans, Oct. 11.—Reports from the several towns on the gulf coast show that the damage done by the recent storm is less than at first thought and will not exceed \$100,000. The damage at New Orleans was \$25,000 and at Bay St. Louis, Miss., the worst sufferer, \$40,000. The fate of several vessels that were out in the storm is not yet known.

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