

THE RALEIGH EVENING TIMES.

VOLUME 27.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1906.

PRICE 5c.

NORWAY'S NEW KING AND QUEEN FORMALLY CROWNED THIS MORNING

The Coronation Ceremony in Cathedral at Trondhjem Consumed One Hour

HAAKON AND MAUD IN THE ROYAL PALACE

Interesting Particulars of the Event. White Robed Priests, the Bishops and Other Church Dignitaries and the Bright Uniforms of State Officials Contributed to the Imposing Spectacle—Representatives of the United States Present Included Special Envoy, Naval Officers and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan.

(By the Associated Press.)
Trondhjem, June 22.—King Haakon and Queen Maud were today crowned respectively king and queen of Norway in the cathedral here. The royal party left the palace at 11:45 a. m. and entered the cathedral six minutes later. The coronation ceremony began immediately after their arrival. The crowning of the king was completed at 12:15 p. m. The coronation of the queen began at 12:20 and was completed at 12:55 p. m.

At 12:55 their majesties left the cathedral and arrived at the palace five minutes later. Coronation day opened with a glowing but cold sunshining. In the early morning splatters of rain fell and a chill wind came off the fjord, making it necessary to wear overcoats and winter clothing. The normal temperature in the cathedral previous to the ceremony was under fifty degrees and it was feared that many of those present would return away, painful and lasting reminder of the coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud, although the Norwegian court wisely relaxed the rules governing dress.

The city was alive at an early hour and by 8 o'clock the avenues reaching to the cathedral were filled with straggling lines of people making for the choicest points of vantage from which to see the members of the royal family and the distinguished guests enter the cathedral. The doors of the latter afterwards three bishops, robed in black and white, drove up in a basket-like phaeton. The crowd uncovered when the bishops entered the cathedral.

The cathedral filled rapidly. By 10:25 a. m. the majority of the spectators had arrived and were seated, two men in evening costumes and many of the men in bright uniforms and many of the women in white. The effect was imposing in spite of the half light in the interior of the old cathedral. Long rows of seats extended along the entire both sides of the building, rising tier upon tier. The center of the nave was unoccupied, except by the throne seats and a few chairs back of the columns. A red carpet was stretched down the aisles and the center of both transepts.

The arrival of the bishops was followed by the appearance of a number of priests, all robed in white. They entered the north sanctuary at 10:30 and formed a semi-circle about the altar, and with bent heads offered up prayers for the king and queen. Their entrance silenced the crowd.

In the meantime lines of soldiers and sailors from a specially constructed janding place, past the palace to the cathedral entrance, formed a lane to the cathedral entrance.

The royal and special embassies soon afterwards began arriving. Among the first was the special American envoy, Charles H. Graves, minister to Sweden and Mrs. Graves; Lieutenant Commander John H. Gibbons, the naval attaché of the United States at London, and Mrs. Gibbons; and Major William W. Gibson, American military attaché at St. Petersburg, who was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan. The crowd watched the party with great interest. The visiting princes and princesses were cheered as they drove along the lane of troops and a band stationed opposite the canopied portal of the cathedral played the national anthem respectively of each country represented by the arriving embassy and at the same time the troops presented arms.

The Prince and Princess of Wales entered last at 10:55 a. m. and their party was still in the street when news of bells from the city churches announced that King Haakon was preparing to leave the palace. By this time the dense crowds walked behind the line of troops extended from below

the palace into the bustling streets, and to the cathedral where near the entrance stood the tribunes, which had been erected for the more fortunate of the public.

The king and queen after a brief delay in arranging the carriages and cavalry escort started for the cathedral, preceded by their suites. A great cheer announced the departure of the royal party. The king and queen, who rode in a closed state coach, both wore ceremonial robes, and were handclad. They seemed grave as they drove toward the cathedral. The king, however, smiled and saluted in reply to the salutation of the people.

When approaching the cathedral their majesties faced half a dozen photographic machines, and scores of cameras. The procession moved slowly. Handkerchiefs and flags were waved by the coming religious ceremony and the people generally were silent. Occasionally, however, there was an outbreak of cheering.

The royal coach, drawn by four handsome bays, led by footmen, reached the cathedral at 11:10 a. m., where the king and queen were received by the clergy. When the royal party entered all present in the cathedral arose and the ceremonial began immediately. The coronation ceremonies which were very elaborate were conducted by the bishop of Trondhjem, assisted by the leading cabinet ministers and chief justice of the supreme court. After the anointing of the king by the bishop, the latter and Prime Minister Michelsen conjointly placed the crown on his head, after which Foreign Minister Loeveland and the bishop conjointly handed him the scepter. After a prayer by the bishop the latter and Interior Minister Aretander conjointly handed the king the orb and later Minister Olsson and the bishop handed the sword of state to his majesty. These ceremonies were followed by the benediction.

The king having taken his seat on the throne the queen was crowned by the same high personages and in a similar manner. The ceremony (Continued on Page Two.)

RICHARD IVENS HANGED TODAY

(By the Associated Press.)
Chicago, June 22.—Richard Ivens was hung here today for the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister.

The condemned man until he stood upon the drop, faced death in the same stolid manner in which he has conducted himself since his arrest. When he stepped on the scaffold however, much of his courage failed him. Just before the cap was drawn over his face, he attempted to utter a prayer, but although his lips moved convulsively his voice would not respond, and he was not able to utter a sound. It was evident that he was on the verge of a complete collapse and the sheriff therefore hastened the last details as much as possible.

Just prior to the execution the aged father of Ivens called at the jail and asked to see his son for the last time. His request was refused by the guards, and the father made a scene as he begged with tears to be allowed to see the young man one more. It was finally found necessary to lead him from the building. An aged woman who made her appearance at about the same time as the father of Ivens insisted that the condemned man was about to hang unjustly, as her own son had confessed to her that he, and not Ivens was the actual criminal. She was detained, pending an inquiry into her sanity.

LONGWORTHS LEAVE LONDON FOR KIEL.

(By the Associated Press.)
London, June 22.—Congressman and Mrs. Longworth left London for Kiel today. Ambassador Reid, Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid, the full staff of the American embassy and many other friends gathered at the station to bid them farewell.

George Baker Stevens Dead.

(By the Associated Press.)
New Haven, Conn., June 22.—Rev. George Barker Stevens, Dwight professor of systematic theology in the Yale divinity school, died today after a short illness. He was fifty-two years old. Prof. Stevens has been a prolific writer on theological subjects, his written volumes, besides magazine articles including "The Pauline Theological" and "Life of Peter Parker."

CABINET TALKS PUNISHED FOR VILE LANGUAGE

STANDARD OIL CONSIDERS PROPOSED ACTION AGAINST THE TRUST

GOV'T TO PROSECUTE HE INSULTED LADIES NOT SINFUL PER SE

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, June 22.—Practically the entire session of the cabinet today was devoted to a consideration of proceedings likely to be begun by the department of justice against the Standard Oil Company. It is understood that these proceedings have been under consideration for some time, but the precise nature of them will not be known until Attorney General Moody makes a statement, which he has promised to do some time tonight.

Just prior to the cabinet meeting the attorney general said that he would have a statement on the subject some time during today. At the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted from 11 o'clock until 2, and was one of the longest sessions held for several months, the attorney general said that it would probably be late this evening before he would be able to promulgate his statement. He said that it had not been fully prepared and that he would give no intimation of its contents until he was ready to make public the entire statement.

It is known that the department of justice for several weeks has been making an investigation into the transaction of the Standard Oil Company with a view to prosecution if it were found that the law in any way had been violated. It is quite certain that a decision finally has been reached to enter upon proceedings against the oil combine, but how and when the government will proceed will not be disclosed until the attorney general shall have made his statement.

The operation successful. (By the Associated Press.)
Rochester, Minn., June 22.—The operation for cancer of the intestines performed yesterday on Dr. J. William White, the noted Philadelphia surgeon, was successful and his condition today is good.

WORKMEN DODGE TEN-INCH SHELLS.

(By the Associated Press.)
Norfolk, Va., June 22.—Ten inch shells supposed to have been fired from Fort Monroe today by mistake landed on this side of Hampton Roads and numerous cottages at Willoughby Beach narrowly escaped being struck. Colored workmen on a freight train report that they had to jump off and seek refuge behind a sand hill. One of the shells struck and turned completely around a sailing craft off Willoughby Beach. Several of the shells have been found. The incident caused great fright among the women cottagers at Willoughby.

LANCASTER'S SLAYER CAUGHT THIS MORNING

(Special to The Evening Times.)
New Bern, N. C., June 22.—Henry Bailey, the negro who shot and killed John M. Lancaster, the Vanceboro merchant, yesterday, was caught early this morning at a place known as Palmetto Bridge, between Vanceboro and Washington.

Jake and Jim Lancaster, cousins of the dead man, and George Hill were his captors. Bailey had put some preparation on his feet to destroy scorpions. The men were after the murderer all night. The captors delivered Bailey to a constable, who brought him to New Bern. He is now in jail safely guarded. There was no demonstration on the part of the people to get the murderer, and the passage from Vanceboro to this city was quiet and easily made.

GROSSCUP ON CORPORATIONS

STRIKING ADDRESS TODAY BY PROMINENT JURIST

NOT SINFUL PER SE

(By the Associated Press.)
Ottawa, Kansas, June 22.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States court of appeals made an address here today in which he dealt with the question of corporations.

Judge Grosscup spoke of the great growth of corporations since the Civil War, declared that ownership of the country's industrial properties should be restored to the people and as a step in this direction favored state as well as congressional action. He said that out of recent revelations of the manner of conducting certain corporations there had come a spirit of indiscriminate distrust, a spirit of criticism, "in too many places a blind fury, that continues still to envelop our judgment, as a frog blinds the eyes to the water in which it sits."

"The first thing to do, he said, in the matter to restore to the people their rights, was to dispel this fog, to see things in their right place and proportions. "A constant duty, of course," said he, "is to see to it that the particular corporations that are breaking the law be made to obey the law. To the full extent that the national administration sincerely and intelligently, in particular, is to see to it that the law remain behind it. But if the administration and the republican leaders think that the disease will be healed and eradicated solely through continuous campaign against this or that incorporated enterprise, as if the corporation in itself as the embodiment of moderate enterprise, were some alien enemy—entirely alien from the mind of American business life—opportunity of opportunity. But when Mr. Bryan, as the already chosen leader of the democratic party, sees no further than this—when he confuses what, under a just corporate policy corporate enterprise could become, with particular corporations that have abused their opportunities, I dissent again."

Judge Grosscup said that the incorporation of enterprise is not itself a sin. The competition in many cases had been unjustly suppressed and in many lines almost destroyed, but the chief cause was in the fact that under our present corporate policy the people at large, "though they have abundant means, have no reasonably secure corporate way offered to them to raise up competition. The thing to do, to raise up competition," he said, "is not indiscriminately to denounce the corporation. The thing to do is to raise up competition, to rehabilitate the corporation, to purify it, to restore to it character and responsibility, that the people may come back into the ownership of the country's industrial properties. For until that is done all opportunity for new or competitive enterprise will be in the hands of (Continued on Page Two.)"

HOUSE EXPRESSES SYMPATHY FOR JEWS

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, June 22.—The senate today adopted the following joint resolutions: "That the people of the United States are horrified by the reports of the massacre of Hebrews in Russia on account of their race and religion and that those bereaved thereby have the hearty sympathy of the people of this country."

The resolution was introduced by Senator McLaughlin of Mississippi who asked immediate consideration. Senator Lodge asked for time to examine the document and after doing so announced his approval. The resolution was then adopted without debate. As it is a joint resolution it will be necessary for it to be acted upon by the house and signed by the president to be a complete legislative act. It does not now seem likely that the

REBATE CONVICTS SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY TODAY

Taggart and Thomas Must Go to Prison and Pay Fines Amounting to \$10,000

SWIFT, ARMOUR ET AL ARE HEAVILY FINED

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, June 22.—The last of the hearings for the present by the interstate commerce commission in connection with its investigation into the relations of the railroads with coal and oil traffic, was held here today, and marked the practical completion of the inquiry as regards the eastern bituminous fields.

The hearings will be resumed in the fall, the commission in the meantime preparing its report on the facts developed for the consideration of congress.

ROJESTVENSKY'S TRIAL FOR ALLEGED COWARDICE.

(By the Associated Press.)
St. Petersburg, June 22.—Several Japanese seamen and two surgeons have been summoned as witnesses in the trial by court martial of Admiral Rojestvensky on the charge of cowardice on surrendering to the enemy. They are expected to give evidence as to the admiral's condition at the time of the surrender.

DEAD AT SEA.

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, June 22.—Dr. Karl Edward Böhm, surgeon of the steamer Graf Walderses, which arrived here today from Hamburg, died of heart disease on June 16 and was buried at sea.

WILL INCLUDE PULLMAN CARS

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, June 22.—What is regarded as only a temporary halt has overtaken the railroad rate conference agreement. At the meeting this morning two of the three points left open for further discussion from last night were settled. This leaves the agreement complete with the exception of a dispute over the question of whether pipe lines shall be declared "common carriers" and as such, forbidden to own the commodity they transport.

It is expected that another meeting will be held before the close of the day and at the conference report will be signed with an agreement on this one disputed point.

WEEK'S RECORD SHOWS UP WELL.

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, June 22.—Dispatches to Dun's Review indicates that the general tone of business this week is improved by better crop conditions. Bank exchanges reflect a remarkably large volume of payments through the banks for the third week in June, total exchanges this week at leading cities in the United States being \$2,654,346,925, an increase of 25.1 per cent. over the corresponding week last year and more than 60 per cent greater than in 1904.

SULTAN SIGNED ALGERIAS PROTOCOL ON JUNE 18.

(By the Associated Press.)
Tangier, Morocco, June 22.—The Sultan signed the Algerias protocol at Fez June 18.

Seven Defendants in the Noted Rebate Cases, Recently Convicted, Were Brought Into Court Today and Sentenced for Accepting Rebates and Making Concessions and Conspiring to Accept Rebates—Some of the Cases Continued to the Fall Term of Court.

SWIFT, ARMOUR ET AL ARE HEAVILY FINED

Swift & Company, \$15,000; Cudahy Packing Company, \$15,000; Armour Packing Company, \$15,000; Nelson Morris & Company, \$15,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, \$15,000.

George L. Thomas of New York was fined \$5,000 and sentenced to four months in the penitentiary. L. B. Taggart of New York was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary. A fine of \$15,000 assessed against the Burlington covered all four counts, the aggregate amount of the fines in the seven cases totaling \$85,000.

Appeals were filed in each case and a stay of execution was granted until June 29 until they could be perfected. The bonds in the case of Thomas and Taggart were fixed at \$6,000 each. These two men appeared in court personally and upon being sentenced, promptly furnished the required bonds.

The bonds in the case of the packing companies and the Burlington were fixed at \$15,000 each. Motions for new trials for the packers, the Burlington Railroad and Thomas and Taggart were all overruled.

Kansas City, Mo., June 22.—The appearance in the federal court here today for sentence of the representatives of four meat packing companies, one railway and two individual defendants, recently convicted of violating the Elkins law marked the end of the rebate cases to be tried at this term of court. One other case, that of the Chicago & Alton and two of its officials, has been reset for trial in September.

The indictments upon which the various defendants were tried were returned in Kansas City by the grand jury on December 13, 1905. The cases have been handled for the government by A. S. Van Valkenburgh, the district attorney and his assistants, Leslie Lyons, while the defendants have been represented by some of the ablest counsel in the west. Of the eleven cases brought up at this term, the government has secured seven convictions, one defendant was acquitted and three cases were dismissed.

George L. Thomas of New York city, a freight broker, and his chief clerk, L. B. Taggart, whose case was the first to be tried, were convicted of securing rebates from railroads on shipments from New York to St. Louis and Kansas City dry goods concerns. At their trial several prominent merchants who admitted having signed contracts with Thomas, testified to receiving at various times sums of money, from mysterious sources. Many thousands of dollars were thus received and some of the witnesses admitted the likelihood of it having come from Thomas. The penalty provided is a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 or imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment.

George H. Crosby, former assistant freight traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who was charged with conspiring with Thomas and Taggart to pay concession, was discharged by Judge McPherson. The court sustained a demurrer, presented by Judge O. M. Spencer of St. Joseph, general solicitor of the railway, who contended that no evidence had (Continued on Second Page.)