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THE FIRST SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress Meet and Organize.

HENDERSON IS RE-ELECTED SPEAKER

Much Interest in Opening Session—Henderson Makes a Speech in Accepting Speakership.

THE HOUSE.

The opening day of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress in the House of Representatives furnished a spectacle that delighted the crowded galleries. The machinery of the House is cumbersome and is set in motion by a laborious process, but the spectators Monday evidently did not consider it tedious, as they clung to their places through the entire proceeding, which lasted four and one-half hours, probably half the time being consumed in the monotonous calling of the roll. The organization of the House was accomplished according to the time-honored precedent. Speaker Henderson was sworn in by General Bingham, "the father of the House," and after delivering a very graceful speech in recognition of the honor bestowed upon him, he, in turn, administered the oath to the members-elect. The rules of the last House were adopted after a slight jar and then the biennial seat-drawing occurred.

There were no demonstration during the roll-call. When the clerk announced that 318 members—a quorum—had answered to their names, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the Republican caucus, placed in nomination General Henderson, of Iowa. The mention of Mr. Henderson's name drew a salvo of applause from the entire Republican membership.

Mr. Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, presented the name of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, and the Democrats gave the name of their leader an enthusiastic reception. A general laugh followed as Mr. Nevill, of Nebraska, placed in nomination Mr. Stark, of his own State, who is now the only other Populist acting independently.

At the conclusion of the roll-call, the clerk announced the result of the vote as follows: Henderson 190; Richardson 149; Stark 1; Cummings, of New York, 1. Mr. Henderson having been declared elected, the clerk appointed Messrs. Richardson, Stark and Cummings a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair.

General Henderson appeared two minutes later on the arm of Mr. Richardson. The Speaker was greeted with a great outburst of applause from both sides of the House. He came down the aisle and ascended the rostrum with the aid of his cane, and stood there for a moment facing a storm of applause. Mr. Richardson then introduced him in half a dozen words. The Speaker addressed the House briefly saying:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: This high honor which you have conferred upon me, I profoundly appreciate. All the more do I appreciate it, coming as it does with this generous expression from both sides of the chamber. There is yet left another method for a presiding officer to express his appreciation of such an honor; that is, by a kindly, firm and faithful administration of the law and the rules that govern this body. It will be my aim to discharge impartially the duties of this office. As I said at the opening of the last Congress, no presiding officer can successfully administer the duties of his office unless he has the support of the body over which he presides. I asked for it then; you gave it to me throughout the entire Congress. Permit me once more to invoke that patience, kind consideration and splendid support which was accorded to me in the last Congress.

"The maker of laws should not be a breaker of laws. We proceed under law and rules; and the duties devolving upon each and all of the membership of this House will be far better conserved if this principle is kept in mind and acted upon."

Second Day.—The House met at 12 o'clock, noon, and the session was opened with prayer by the chaplain.

The reading of President Roosevelt's message occupied the entire session.

Third Day.—The House held no session, having adjourned over to Thursday.

Fourth Day.—The House adjournment was continued over, no session being held.

SENATE.

First Day.—Monday's session of the Senate was brief and formal. Precisely at 12 o'clock Mr. Frye, of Maine, President Pro Tem. of the Senate, entered the chamber, ascended to the desk of the presiding officer and rapped for order. The blind chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Wm. Milburn, then delivered his invocation. The roll-call of Senators developed the presence of 71 members. Mr. Keen announced that his colleague, Mr. Sewell of New Jersey, was detained from the chamber by illness.

Second Day.—The session was occupied by the reading of the president's message. At its conclusion the Senate adjourned.

Third Day.—Senator Hale introduced a number of bills, drafts of which had been prepared at the Navy Department and were recommended by Secretary Long. One provides for creating four vice admirals and reducing the number of rear admirals to fourteen; all others to increase the number of lieutenants from 300 to 350, and the number of junior lieutenants and ensigns from 350 to 600; to change the title naval cadet to midshipman and increase the number of cadets by allowing ten annual appointments by the President.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced the anti-trust bill which passed the House during the last session of Congress, but which failed to pass the Senate. As introduced by the Arkansas Senator the bill is unamended.

The President sent to the Senate the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty for an isthmian canal. In executive session the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was received and referred to the committee on foreign relations. No remarks were made apropos of its presentation.

Fourth Day.—The Senate entered upon the field of debate for the first time since the session began. The suppression of anarchy was the theme on which Senator McComas, of Maryland, made an extended and carefully-prepared speech, followed by some brief remarks by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, on the difficulties in the way of dealing with anarchy. Mr. McComas' service on the bench gave special interest and value to the careful examination which he had made of the legal authorities. He maintained that Congress had full power under the constitution to enact a Federal law punishing with death any person killing a President, or assaulting the President with intent to kill, or aiding, inciting or procuring such an act. He favored rigid provisions in the immigration laws for the deportation of alien anarchists. Much of the speech was devoted to an explanation of the dangerous doctrines of anarchy and the extent to which these doctrines had been propagated within recent years.

Death Penalty For Assassins.

Washington, Special.—Senator Hoar has introduced a bill for the protection of the President of the United States. It provides that any one who shall kill the President or who shall make a attempt upon the life of the President shall be punished by death. Any person who shall counsel or advise the killing of the President shall be imprisoned 20 years. Any person who shall aid the escape of any person concerned in the killing or counselling of the killing of the President shall be equally as guilty as an accomplice.

Police Chief Resigns.

Columbus, Ga., Special.—Chief of Police Wiley Williams, of this city, has tendered his resignation to the police board to take effect December 15. Chief Williams is one of the four members of the board of directors of the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada and president of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs. He had recently been re-elected for his ninth term as chief of police of this city. He resigns to enter other business.

Nominations By the President.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: To be collector of customs: George W. Allen, of Florida, for the district of Key West, Fla. Postmasters: Florida, Olive E. Stout, Fort Myers; South Carolina, William G. Chaffee Alken; Tennessee, Robert H. McNeely, Humboldt; Virginia, Robert L. Gillespie, Graham; North Carolina, Daniel P. Dameron, Clinton.

BIG SHOW IS OPEN

Charleston Exposition Begins With Inspiring Ceremonies.

PRESIDENT PRESSED THE BUTTON.

Great Crowds Witnessed The Opening—A Poem—Religious Exercises Held Sunday.

Charleston, Special.—Impressive religious exercises intended as a prelude to Monday's opening of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition were held at the exposition grounds Sunday afternoon. The naming of December 1 as the opening day of the exposition was without consulting the calendar and that December 1 was Sunday was discovered but a short time ago. It was then decided that a proper way to fulfill the promise made in the resolution as to the opening was to hold exercises appropriated to the day.

Ellison Capers, Episcopal bishop of South Carolina, made the invocation. A dedication ode by George Herbert Bass, of Charleston, and set to music by Theodore Saul, was sung by a large chorus, accompanied by the First Artillery Band.

O Lord, our God, whose all-embracing Love
Binds us below to Thy bright Throne above,
To Thee we sing on this our festival day;
Hear, Thou, and answer as we praise and pray.

On Thy great might we build, in Thee we trust,
Before whose feet the nations are as dust;
And gathered here beneath Thine arching skies,
We ask Thy blessing on our high enterprise.

From the wide plains of our dear Southern Land,
From Georgia's hills, from far Alaska's strand,
From those bright Isles whose shores the broad Gulf lavas,
From Alleghany's peaks and Balsam caves.

Behold, we come, in joy to celebrate
The arts of Peace, the deeds that make men great;
And working out our Father's wondrous plan,
To show to men the Brotherhood of Man.

Then let Thy blessing on our heads descend,
Be Thou our Guide, our Helper and our Friend;
And still to Thy high Throne the song shall rise,
And Thy great Glory fill the echoing skies.

Addresses were made by several ministers and the benediction was pronounced by Mgr. Quigley. The exposition was formally opened Monday afternoon. The ceremonies at the "Ivory City" were preceded by a parade composed of marines, Naval Reserves, cadets, State volunteers and various civic societies, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Morris, U. S. A. The city is handsomely decorated and there were many arrivals at the hotels during the day. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York, who is to deliver the dedication oration, arrived in Charleston Sunday morning and is being entertained at Summerville, by F. W. Wagener, president of the Exposition Company. Governor McSweeney and staff arrived Sunday night to participate in the exercises.

Opened by President.

Washington, Special.—At precisely 2:40 o'clock Monday afternoon, in the telegraph room at the White House, President Roosevelt touched the key of the instruments which was the signal that the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, at Charleston, S. C., was formally open. Among those present were Senators McMillan and Tillman, and R. W. Ellott, of the Charleston district. Secretary Cortelyou, and a number of newspaper correspondents. The other members of the South Carolina delegation were compelled to send their regrets, as they were detained at the capitol. Immediately after the signal was given, the President received the following message from President Wagener, of the exposition company: "Exposition Grounds, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 2, 1901.

"The President, White House: "The president of the South Caro

lina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition Company sends a most cordial greeting to the President of the United States and begs to inform him that the buildings of the exposition at Charleston has been completed.

"The purpose of this exposition is to illustrate the marvelous industrial and commercial growth of the Southern States during the last quarter of a century and to contribute to the expansion of American commerce in other lands and among the islands of the Southern seas. The Exposition is in itself a remarkable triumph of American genius and represents the highest aspirations of our people.

"We are sure that as the representative of the greatest nation on earth, you will be with us in the accomplishment of our work. With one country, one aim, one flag, one destiny, we invite you to join us in the determination that this great Union of your fathers and ours shall speedily attain the supremacy of the world in commercial endeavor and in the promotion of all the arts of peace."

The President's response follows: "White House, Washington, Dec. 2, 1901.

"Captain F. W. Wagener, President S. C. Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, Charleston, S. C.

"On the occasion of the opening of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, I send cordial greetings to those who have had in charge the difficult work of preparation, and to the assembled visitors to the exposition. Please accept for yourself and convey to your associates my hearty congratulations upon what has been achieved and my earnest good wishes for the complete success of your undertaking. I hope it may prove of great and lasting benefit to our industries and to our commerce with the West Indies.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

At the Grounds.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—With imposing ceremonies, embracing a parade of Federal forces, and State militia, Confederate veterans, beautiful women, and cheering collectors, a programme of exercises graced by distinguished speakers and with words of greeting from the President of the United States, the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition was officially opened Monday. Conservative Charleston entertained thousands of visitors who thronged the historic old-town from early morning, cheered the artillerymen from batteries in the harbor, threw flowers at old veterans and the ladies occupying carriages in the parade, and gave enthusiastic welcome to the invited guests. The day was set aside as a holiday, and all places of business were closed.

In the auditorium at the exposition grounds where the exercises were held, an audience of 4,000 people cheered the name of the President of the United States gave hearty applause to Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, listened attentively to the afternoon's exercises, and then joined the crowds inspecting the grounds and marvelled at the audacity of Charleston in undertaking an exposition of such magnitude.

About 300 people, including the Governor of South Carolina and staff, the officers of the exposition, the board of lady managers, and the city council of Charleston, were on the stage of the beautifully decorated auditorium when the exercises began. Senator Depew, on entering, was given an ovation by the audience, the cheering continuing for several minutes. After welcoming addresses by F. W. Wagener, president of the exposition company, and Governor M. B. McSweeney, Senator Depew was introduced by J. Adger Smyth, mayor of Charleston. The acoustical properties of the auditorium are splendid and Mr. Depew was never in better voice. After his speech followed the exchange of greetings between President Roosevelt and Mr. Wagener, and the exposition, on a signal from the White House was declared open.

Grand Jury D-fends People.

New Orleans, Special.—Judges James M. Thompson, in opening the District Court in Washington parish, the scene of the recent burning of a negro at the stake, followed by a riot in Balltown, where several lives were lost, called the attention of the grand jury to these occurrences, and urged it to take action to maintain the good name of the community, which had been much injured. The grand jury, however, reported that "the men who participated in the burning were among the best citizens of the county and nothing but a desire to protect those who are nearest and dearest to them would move them to undertake such measures."

French lexigraphers are trying to decide whether "automobile" shall be masculine or feminine. Paris hopes to settle the dispute without calling out the mob.

REPORTED VERDICT.

Forecast of the Decision of Schley Court.

TO BE FIVE COUNTS AGAINST HIM.

The People, However, Still Maintain Many Times Five Counts in His Favor—No Confirmation.

New York, Special.—A special to the Press from Washington says: Rear Admiral Schley has been found at fault on five counts by the court of inquiry. This comes from a person who is in a position to learn the opinion of the admirals on the different specifications of the precept.

It is understood, however, that the court finds against Schley: First, for the delay of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos.

Second, for misrepresentations of the reasons for returning to Key West to coal.

Third, for disobedience of orders in making the retrograde movement.

Fourth, for failure to destroy the Colon.

Fifth, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in the Schley-Hodgson controversy. It is impossible to confirm this report of the Press statement in regard to the finding of the Schley court.

Will Go to Jury Tuesday.

Washington, Special.—Experts called by the defense continued their testimony at the trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, charged with the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., in May last. The evidence related almost entirely to the state of Mrs. Bonine's health at the time of the killing. Maurice Bonine, her son, was recalled and stated that it was his custom to carry the family washing to the laundress, who herself gave evidence as to the nature of the garments brought to her on the day following Ayres' death.

George W. Thompson, colored, a former employe of the Kenmore, testified that he had overheard Mrs. Bonine and Ayres talking about chemistry and medical subjects.

Dr. H. D. Fry resumed his testimony as to Mrs. Bonine's physical condition at the time of the tragedy. Dr. George Barrie gave similar testimony.

The lengthy examination of expert witnesses called by the defense will necessitate the carrying of the case over into next week, but the present understanding now is that it will go to the jury next Tuesday.

Killed With His Own Gun.

Gastonia, Special.—Mr. J. Ed. Curry, while out hunting, was accidentally shot with his own gun, about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. He was a well-known druggist and a prominent citizen of Gastonia. He leaves a wife and one child. Mr. Curry and Mr. George Jenkins were hunting about two miles from town, when, in jumping a ditch, Mr. Curry's gun was discharged, the entire load in one barrel entering the left leg between the knee and the thigh and completely severing the large artery of the leg. Mr. Jenkins was some distance away at the time, and as soon as he saw what had happened hurried to the nearest telephone and summoned physicians. Dr. Sloan responded, but Mr. Curry was dying when he reached him. A short time afterward Drs. Reid and Wilson arrived, but nothing could be done, and Mr. Curry died shortly afterward.

12 Injured in Freight Wreck.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—A freight train ran into the rear of a mixed freight and passenger train, on the Birmingham Mineral Railroad, while the latter train was taking water near Bessemer, resulting in the injury of twelve people. The injured are: J. J. Dickson, agent Equitable Insurance Company, serious; W. M. Keith, serious; Dr. E. P. Lacey, R. J. Tillman, J. E. Delworth, W. G. Windham and six negroes. None of the injured will die. The caboose and passenger coach were demolished.

Druggists in Conference.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—The wholesale and jobbing druggists of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana are holding a conference here, and while very little information is given out, it is stated that measures will be adopted bearing upon the purchase and sale of goods. Warfare, it is thought, will be made against price cutters in the States named.