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## MISS ROOSEVELT A BRIDE

### Daughter of the President Becomes the Wife of Congressman Longworth

#### BEAUTIFUL WEDDING SERVICE

all the Splendor of a Grand Social Function and the Devotional Service of a Cathedral Service in the Historic East Room, the President's Eldest Daughter Becomes the Wife of Congressman Longworth, Taking Place in the Memories of the Nation as its Twelfth Bride.

Washington, Special.—In the beautiful white and gold East Room of the White House, a few minutes after Saturday, the venerable R. Rev. Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, pronounced the fateful words united in marriage Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of the President of the United States, and Nicholas Longworth, the Representative from the first district of Ohio.

The ceremony, the simple, beautiful impressive ring service of the Episcopal Church, was attended with the splendor of a grand official function and with all the devotional

beloved "Nelly" Grant, who 32 years ago, on that same spot, became the wife of an Englishman, Algernon C. F. Sartoris. Tender, indeed, must have been the recollections of Mrs. Sartoris of that day, now long ago, for she was one of the witnesses of Miss Roosevelt's wedding.

#### An Imposing Function.

It had been the desire not only of Miss Roosevelt, who was most concerned, but of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt that the wedding should be celebrated in a manner comparatively quiet, that it should be a family affair. This desire, it shortly was disclosed, could not be gratified. As it finally developed, the wedding was the most imposing function that ever took place in the White House. The thousand guests bidden to the ceremony, began to arrive shortly after five o'clock. They entered by the east terrace and passed up the main staircase directly to the historic East Room. Beautiful at all times, the famous room was exquisite in its classic splendor.

It had been intended to light the magnificent East Room with hundreds of softly shaded electric lamps of the great crystal chandeliers, but, while artificial lights were utilized through-

was a magnificent creation of heavy white satin, point lace, chiffon, filmy tulle and silver braid. Its material was manufactured especially for her and the design then destroyed. The gown had a long court train of superb silver brocade. The bodice was made high without a collar, was trimmed with rare old point lace and the elbow sleeves was finished with the same filmy material. The sleeves just met the long white gloves. A voluminous tulle veil, almost completely enveloped the slender, graceful figure of the charming bride, was held in place by dainty clusters of orange blossoms. The slippers were fashioned from silver brocade and, instead of buckles, tulle bows were worn with



REPRESENTATIVE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF CINCINNATI.

tiny clusters of orange flowers. The only jewels worn by the bride was the superb diamond necklace, which was the gift of the groom. Over her left arm Miss Roosevelt carried a superb shower bouquet of the rarest and daintiest white orchids procurable. The delicate blossoms were arranged in cascade form, the stems being tied with white chiffon satin ribbon with long bows.

The ushers, who were in couples, separated as they reached the platform and the President passed through the two lines and presented his daughter to the waiting bridegroom, who stepped forward to receive her. Together they ascended the platform where Bishop Satterlee, in the imposing robes of his office, was already standing.

#### An Auspicious Moment.

It was one of the most auspicious moments in the history of the White House.

In low, yet resonant tones, Bishop Satterlee began. At the conclusion of the responses from the bride and groom, the venerable bishop inquired in a tone that filled the great room: "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"

The President of the United States ascended the platform and taking his daughter's right hand, placed it in that of the bridegroom. Thus he gave the bride away to the man of her choice, and by the ring, which an instant later the groom placed on the fourth finger of her left hand, she became Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

At the conclusion of the wedding ceremony, the assembled guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Longworth on the platform and beneath the floral bower where their hands and hearts were joined forever they were showered with congratulations. The guests then were received in the East Room by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. After the informal receptions, the bridal breakfast was served, in buffet form, in the state and private dining rooms.

The decorations of the main corridor were beautifully artistic. The two great jardinières between the columns along the corridor were planted with handsome rhododendrons in full flower.

The blossoms were of purple and pink and the plants were so arranged in the jardinières that they formed a living screen just twelve inches high.

#### The Musical Programme.

- 1—Grand March, "Tannhauser," Wagner.
- 2—Overture, "Jubilee," Van Weber.
- 3—Ballet music and wedding procession from the opera "Fermamora," Rubinstein.
- A—Dance of the Bayaderes No. 1, moderato.
- B—Candle dance of the Brides of Kanschmir.
- L'istesso Tempo et Moderato eo moto.
- C—Dance of the Bayaderes, No. 2, Allegro vivace assai.
- D—Wedding procession Moderato.
- 4—Polonaise "Military," Chopin.
- 5—Waltz, "The Debutante" Santelmann.
- 6—Serenade from symphony, "Rural Wedding," Goldmark.
- 7—Fleurette, Herbert.
- 8—Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2, Liszt.
- 9—March, "Bride Elect," Sousa.

#### Miss Alice a Dainty Bride.

Preceding by the ushers, the President and the dainty bride, resting her hand lightly within his left arm, proceeded to the East Room, the orchestra rendering the magnificent march from Tannhauser. Miss Roosevelt never looked better. Her bridal dress



MRS. ALICE ROOSEVELT LONGWORTH.

of a cathedral service. It was one of the most distinguished assemblages ever gathered in the White House, by far the company which ever graced the Mansion on a similar occasion.

After 4 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt left the White House south entrance, thereby avoiding the throng which assembled in front of the mansion. They entered a large automobile driven rapidly away. They were understood but not disclosed. The country of John R. McLean, 77 miles from the heart of the Tenallytown road. Photograph of the bride in her gown was taken before her departure from the White House.

of a hundred years of White House history hung over the couple. Miss Roosevelt, the twelfth bride, according to authorities, to plight her troth in the classic walls and identify where she joined hands with her choice "for better, for ill" is hallowed in the memories of another White House bride,

## MANY SPLENDID GIFTS

Never Was a Bride so Generously and Lovingly Remembered—The Groom's Gift a magnificent Necklace of Selected Diamonds, the Most Valuable of All.

Few brides not of so-called royalty have been permitted to view the bridal presents. For two days they were placed in the library on the second floor of the White House and not for a moment were they left unguarded. The gifts number nearly a thousand and it is known that all have not arrived. The display consists principally of jewelry and rare bric-a-brac. Among the many beautiful things received are some rare old laces and jewels from Mrs. Lee, the grandmother of the bride.

#### Partial List of Presents.

No list of presents was made public and no complete list that is even approximately accurate can be compiled; but among the hundreds received by Miss Roosevelt are the following:

President Loubet, of France—A magnificent gobelin tapestry, made expressly for Miss Roosevelt. It is in shape long and narrow and portrays scenes renowned in the history of France.

Emperor William, of Germany—A bracelet of special design, studded with gems of rare value, one of the finest works of the jeweler's art. It was presented by Ambassador Speck von Sternburg.

The Emperor of Japan—Two beautifully chased vases of silver and a piece of wonderful Japanese embroidery.

Republic of Cuba—A special necklace of selected pearls, the design of the piece being made in Paris on the order of the Cuban government. It is one of the most valuable gifts received by the bride.

The Emperor of Austria—A diamond and pearl pendant exquisitely wrought.

The Empress Dowager of China—A handsomely made dower chest filled completely with rare gifts of silk, embroideries, ivory carvings and lovely bric-a-brac.

The King of Italy—A mosaic table of superb workmanship and great beauty, depicting scenes of Italian life. It was manufactured expressly for Miss Roosevelt, in Florence.

Pope Pins X—A handsome mosaic representing one of the great paintings in the Vatican.

The King of Spain—Piece of antique jewelry of rare design and value.

King Edward VII, of England sent a gift to the bride, but the character of it has not been disclosed.

While some of the ambassadors and ministers accredited to this capital from foreign countries sent individual presents to Miss Roosevelt, the majority of them presented to her offerings of flowers.

The gift of the Taft party, or, as they are known, the Tafters, have given has been seen by several persons. It is a necklace of gold links, set here and there with small diamonds. Attached is a pendant, an aquamarine, set around with diamonds in small heart shapes, cleverly intermingled.

#### Wash tub Full of Potatoes.

"May prosperity and happiness be yours." This bit of tender sentiment was written on the bottom of a wash tub that arrived at the White House for the bride. Piled on top of the express wagon with the tub were sacks holding two bushels of potatoes.

Thus it will be seen that diamond necklaces are not the only gifts with which Miss Roosevelt is favored.

More than 6,000 valentines were received by Miss Roosevelt, an extra force of clerks being necessary for their handling.

#### The Official Staff.

During the time the guests were assembling the military and naval officials detailed for the occasion to the White House as the social aides of the President, were completing the arrangement, by seeing that the distinguished throng was disposed properly for the ceremony. The officers were: Colonel C. S. Bromwell, U. S. A., the President's military aide; Lieutenant Commander A. L. Key, U. S. N., the President's naval aide; Major C. L. McCrawley, U. S. M. C.; Captain A. E. Harding, U. S. M. C.; Captain Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.; Captain Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieutenant U. S. Grant, third, U. S. A.; Lieutenant P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Channey Shackelford, U. S. N.; Ensign Adolphus Andrews, U. S. N.; Captain Spencer Crosby, U. S. A.; Captain A. W. Butt, U. S. A.; Lieutenant J. H. Pole, U. S. A.

## CONGRESS AT WORK

What Our National Law Makers Are Doing Day by Day.

#### Leaf Tobacco Freed of Tax.

A compromise bill removing all internal revenue tax from leaf tobacco was agreed upon for a favorable report by the House ways and means committee. At present internal revenue laws impose a tax on leaf tobacco in case the producer places it in the hands of an agent for sale, but permits the grower personally to sell his own tobacco without tax. Under the measure agreed upon, the sale of leaf tobacco will be as unrestricted as the sale of any other product. Tobacco growers endeavored to have the bill extend exemption from tax to twist tobacco but the committee would not include anything in the measure but the natural leaf.

#### Subsidy Bill in Senate.

The Senate cast its final ballot on the subsidy shipping bill, which was passed by a vote of 38 to 27. All the votes for the bill were by Republican Senators, and five Republican Senators voted with the Democrats in opposition. They were Messrs. Burkett, Dolliver, La Follette, Spooner and Warner.

The vote on the bill was preceded by action upon a number of amendments, and by an entire day of debate. Many important amendments were accepted, but in only one case was a modification agreed to that was in accordance with the wishes of the managers of the bill. The exception was on an amendment offered by Mr. Spooner eliminating the provisions giving half-pay to members of the Naval Reserve who have served less than six months.

#### FEATURES OF THE MEASURE.

As passed, the bill establishes thirteen new contract mail lines and increases the subvention to the oceanic lines running from the Pacific coast to Australasia. Of the thirteen new lines, three leave Atlantic coast ports, one running to Brazil, one to Uruguay and Argentina, and one to South Africa; six from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, embracing one to Brazil, one to Cuba, one to Mexico and three to Central America and the Isthmus of Panama; four from Pacific coast ports, embracing two to Japan, China and the Philippines direct, one to Japan, China and the Philippines, via Hawaii and one to Mexico, Central America and the Isthmus of Panama. The bill also grants a subvention at the rate of \$5 per gross ton per year to cargo vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States and at the rate of \$6.50 per ton to vessels engaged in the Philippine trade. The Philippine coastwise law being postponed until 1909. Another feature of the bill is that creating a Naval Reserve force of 10,000 officers and men, who are to receive retainers after the British practice. Vessels receiving subsidies are required to carry a certain proportion of Naval Reserve men among their crews. The aggregate compensation for mail lines is about \$3,000,000 annually. No steam vessel of less than 1,000 tons is to receive aid under the bill.

#### Busy Day in the House.

The "morning hour" prevailed in the House Thursday until after 5 o'clock. The result was the passage of a bill to increase to \$30,000 a year the Federal appropriation to each State and Territory for the support of agricultural experiment stations and of a bill repealing the present law granting American register to foreign ships wrecked and repaired on the American coast in the discretion of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and requiring a special act of Congress to grant such register.

The feature of the day was the attempt of Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, to get up his bill for the consolidation of customs collection districts. A furious opposition developed and on a roll call a large majority voted against considering the bill. Again, when the experiment station bill came up, the debate reverted to the Payne bill and it was with difficulty that it could be brought to an end. Mr. Payne, speaking on his bill, said it cost last year \$1,400 to collect no revenue at Beaufort, N. C.; at Albemarle, N. C., it cost \$1,600 to collect \$5. There were fifty-one non-paying ports on the list which Mr. Payne read from. The total collected in these ports was \$47,242 and the expense of maintaining the ports was \$155,185.

Mr. Thomas, of North Carolina, developed an argument against the consolidation of ports. The measure, he declared, was not one of economy. If all the ports referred to by the committee were abolished, he said, but \$109,000 a year would be saved and more than this would be lost by reason of smuggling, which, he maintain-

ed, was carried on in the abandoned ports. Besides, there were many other duties discharged by custom officers besides collecting revenue.

Mr. Blackburn, of North Carolina, also spoke against the Payne bill.

An indirect compliment was paid to Mr. Longworth by a vote to adjourn until Monday, although nothing will appear in The Record of this purpose.

#### Overman Gets Appropriation.

Senator Overman did a splendid piece of work on Thursday. He induced the Senate to pass its bill appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a public building at Salisbury and a few moments later secured the passage of a bill appropriating \$15,000 for building the long proposed military road from Salisbury to the National Cemetery. The Senate has come to view with disfavor bills appropriating money for such purposes, and it was only after a brush with Senators Kean and Teller that he obtained favorable action.

#### News Items.

The Senate committee agreed to the rate bill amendments to increase the Interstate Commerce Commission to nine members and to make the initial railway line liable to the shipper for damage.

Count Boni de Castellane was formally served with writ of separation which according to the Contess will not be contested.

One of the Moroccan conference delegates regards the situation as extremely delicate.

Secretary Bonaparte and Rear-Admiral Sands attended a conference at the White House, at which Naval Academy problems were considered.

Amid impressive ceremonies the body of King Christian was removed from Copenhagen to Roskilde.

At Omaha "Pat" Crowe was acquitted of a charge of robbery of \$25,000 in connection with the abduction of Edward Cudahy, Jr.

#### Serious Fire in New York.

New York, Special.—More than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed and several firemen were injured, one of them seriously, by fire in the six-story store and factory building at 826-838 Broadway. The firemen who were injured were caught under a mass of partly burned packing boxes when one of the upper floors collapsed. A few feet away the flames blazed fiercely and the pinioned men were in extreme danger until a score of fellow firemen came to their aid and dragged them out to safety.

#### Killed on Refusing to Leave.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Samuel Carr, a prominent lumberman of Manassas, Va., was shot and instantly killed by G. T. Bailey, in the home of the latter. Bad feeling had existed between the men for some time. Bailey returned from work and found Carr in a very affable conversation with his wife. He ordered him to leave, but Carr refused and made an attempt to draw a revolver when he was killed by Bailey.

#### Railroad President Dies at Home in Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—Major John W. Thomas, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, died at his home here at the age of 70. He was a native of Nashville and had been for years one of its most public-spirited citizens. Heart failure was the direct cause of his death.

#### Fatal Explosion as Graysville.

Chattanooga, Special.—A special to the News from Graysville, Tenn., says that the boiler of a sawmill owned by Robert Jordan exploded and was blown fifty yards. Jordan's youngest son was so badly hurt that he died in two hours. Another son's arm was broken and the father's skull was fractured. The accident was due to low water in the boiler.

#### Calls Special Session of Miners' Executive Board.

Pittsburg, Special.—It was stated here that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, has called a special session of the national executive board to take place in Indianapolis early in March. Developments in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields since the adjournment of the inter-State conference will be reviewed.

The Kansas City Journal remarks that Count Witte says the revolutionary party is small but determined. Russia seems to be having a tremendous amount of trouble with small but determined people.