

EDWARD IS EMPEROR

Multitude Awaits on Indian Plain to Hear Announcement.

OPENING OF THE DURBAR AT DELHI

Spectacle One of the Most Striking and Gorgeous in History.

ARRIVAL OF CURZON AT AMPHITHEATER

Duke of Connaught Represents the King at the Ceremony.

EMPEROR SENDS MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

Viceroy in Address Announces Government Will Not Exact Interest for Three Years on Loans Made on Account of Famine.

DELHI, India, Jan. 1.—Thousands of thousands of people from the city of Delhi and from villages far and near began gathering at daybreak this morning on the great plain outside the city.

There they waited patiently for the supreme announcement of the durbar that King Edward was emperor of India. The great plain was filled with crowded masses of people and the brightly colored clothing of the vast throng covered the space with gorgeous hues.

The crowd on the plain was composed largely of the common people, but among it could be seen the retainers of the various rajahs who had assembled for the function.

The attention of all was fixed upon the white amphitheater, in the center of the plain, where the emperor was to be made. The amphitheater was adorned with gilded cupolas and surrounded by batteries, squadrons and battalions of the Indian army.

Beyond the amphitheater, in the distance, could be seen great numbers of elephants, camels and horses. So vast was the multitude that the troops appeared as mere splashes of color. The arrival at the amphitheater of the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and other dignitaries and the prince, was one of the brilliant episodes of the day.

The princes were clad in silks and adorned with jewels and their horses and carriages were brilliant with trappings of gold.

Striking and Gorgeous Spectacle.

The spectacle within the arena was most striking and gorgeous. The Pathan chiefs and the British army were in brilliant uniform. Soldiers, civilians and victors from far distant countries were included among those within the amphitheater.

Upon the entrance of the viceroy of the Indian mutiny there was tremendous enthusiasm, and as the arrivals marched to their places the bands played national airs.

The carriage of the duke of Connaught, who represents King Edward, was escorted by a detachment of cavalry. As the duke and the prince, who were seated around the arena, the assemblage gave them an enthusiastic welcome.

Amid the acclamations of the people the duke took his seat at the left of the throne, while the prince proceeded to a place behind the throne.

When the great amphitheater was filled and the hour for the announcement drew near the multitude, within and without, awaited expectantly the first act of the proclamation ceremony. The viceroy's approach of the viceroy was heralded. Preceded by members of his bodyguard, clad in white, blue and gold and under the command of Major Grimston, Lord Curzon appeared at the entrance of the arena in his carriage.

Viceroy Mounts Throne.

The postillions were uniforms of scarlet and gold and the carriage was drawn by four bay horses. The viceroy was escorted by Sir Percival Finlay. Alighting from his carriage, Lord Curzon mounted the dais to the throne, which was decorated with golden lions, and around which were placed massive silver candelabra. The throne itself was surmounted by a canopy of white and gold.

When the viceroy reached the throne the national anthem was played and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. When the speaker had resumed his position with the anthem there was a flourish of trumpets from the heralds, and Major Maxwell, at the command of the viceroy, read the proclamation opening the Durbar.

The royal standard was then raised on a high and the emperor's salute was fired. The massed bands marched by playing, and were started by the troops outside and it was announced that King Edward was the emperor of India.

There was another flourish of trumpets and Lord Curzon arose and stood for a moment impassive. Then in impressive tones he delivered a speech and read the message from King Edward.

During his address the viceroy announced the coronation of King Edward, extolled the loyal Indian people and prophesied prosperity for the Indian empire. He said also that it would be decided not to exact interest for three years on all loans made or guaranteed by the government of India to the native states and provinces with the recent famine. The viceroy announced also the abolition of the Indian staff corps which has long been an army sinecure.

Edward Regrets Absence.

In the king's message, which was then read by Lord Curzon, his majesty said the prince and princess of Wales would shortly visit India. He regretted his absence from the durbar.

In concluding King Edward said:

I renew the assurance of my regard for the liberties of the Indian people, of my respect for their religion and rights, and of my interest in their advancement and of my devotion to their welfare. These are the duties which I have assumed as emperor, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian empire and to the greater happiness of its people.

As the viceroy subsided reading the king's words, the assembled people broke into cheers for the king and emperor. The cheering was taken up by the multitude outside the amphitheater and was long sustained.

There then followed the presentation of Indian princes to the viceroy and the duke of Connaught and political officers paid homage to the sovereign.

This ended the ceremony and the royal cortege then left the arena followed by the delegates from foreign powers and the Indian princes.

King Edward after the ceremony entered his carriage and was driven to Delhi.

The whole ceremony was favored with sunshine.

Lady Curzon was dressed in pale blue.

(Continued on Second Page.)

HISTORIAN BECOMES PROPHET

Max Nordau, French Writer, Sees Cataclysm Approaching. Due to United States' Progress.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—In the

exhaustive review of the history of the world, contributed to the Nue Freie Presse by Max Nordau, the writer deeply explores the growth of military imperialism in the United States and says that by the dawn of the millennium, which will be formerly excluded, America is raising obstacles to the entrance of emigrants who only capital is their strong working arms.

Speaking of the future of the world, Nordau says the opening of the Panama canal under American ownership will mark the beginning of a new epoch. The tragic stage of the world's history, which in ancient times centered in the Mediterranean and which moved in the naval ages to the Atlantic, will then be transferred to the Pacific ocean.

At first the Anglo-German element will seek to drive out the German and French flags floating over single points in the Pacific ocean, then the struggle will be carried further to the Asiatic coast, where Anglo-Saxons and Russians will have to decide the momentous world question of whether eastern and southern Asia shall remain British or Russian.

To this forecast Nordau adds: "One can only imagine with horror what such a struggle of nations and races will signify."

BELGIAN GROWS MYSTERIOUS

King Leopold Asks for Blind Confidence of Parliament and Hints at Coming Events.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1.—Upon the occasion of receiving the congratulations of Parliament, the diplomatic corps and Belgian press, King Leopold made a curious response to the president of the Chamber. His majesty alluded to the initiative he himself had taken upon many occasions, notably in China, and asked the Chamber to continue to show the same blind confidence in him that it had always done.

"I shall not abuse it," King Leopold concluded, "and thanks to the union between the king and the legislative chamber, we will be able to accomplish things that cannot be explained at this moment, but of which the people will understand the bearing only by the results."

His majesty's remarks created some comment and are supposed to point to some new development of Belgian interests in China, and possibly in the Congo Free State.

CHOLERA RAMPANT IN THE CITY

Mazatlan, Mexico, in Furore of Terror at Discovery that Prevalent Disease is the Plague.

MAZATLAN, Mex., Jan. 1.—There is not the slightest doubt that the disease afflicting this city is the genuine Asiatic cholera, for microscopic examination proves that bubonic pest bacilli are in the blood of those afflicted with the disease.

The disease has grown virulent in the last forty-eight hours and the alarm which had begun in some measure to abate has returned with increased strength.

The people are fleeing from the city at the rate of 500 per day and some 5,000 have already gone.

It is a remarkable fact that more than 50 per cent of the persons attacked are women. The news of the recrudescence of the plague at this port has reached the interior of the state and is causing a panic. Cordons of armed men have been placed about the town to prevent the escape of anyone from this place.

DEALERS ANGRY AT CURZON

Viceroy Provokes Wrath of the Furniture and Carpet Men of Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Lord Curzon has brought upon himself the wrath of the furniture dealers of Great Britain by a disparaging allusion in his speech at the opening of the art exhibition at Delhi, December 30, to "Tottenham Court road furniture, its soft Italian mosaic and sumptuous Brussels carpets," and appealing to the maharajahs to furnish their places with Indian work, rather than these foreign made products.

Sir John Blundell Maple, M. P., who is first of a large firm of furniture dealers of Tottenham Court road, is causing a panic. Cordons of armed men have been placed about the town to prevent the escape of anyone from this place.

Another interesting paper read today was by Prof. W. J. McGee on "Indian Arrow Poison." Prof. McGee explained that the poison often was applied to the bow instead of the arrows, or that certain spells were uttered or put on the weapons, which it was believed would cause the death of a victim. In other instances, he said, the Indians daubed their arrow points with putrefying matter, which produced septicemia in the persons struck and thereby resulted in death.

SCIENTISTS SELECT OFFICERS.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science tonight elected the following officers for the ensuing year. Next meeting, St. Louis, Mo. the place for the next meeting, beginning December 28, 1903.

President, Carroll D. Wright, Washington; general secretary, C. W. Stiles, United States marine hospital service, Washington; secretary of council, C. Howe, Cleveland, O. Officers of the various sections were elected as follows:

Mathematics and astronomy: Vice president, O. H. Tittman, Washington, D. C.; secretary, L. G. Weld, Iowa City, Ia. Physics: Vice president, E. H. Hall, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, D. C. Miller, Cleveland, O. Chemistry: Vice president, W. D. Bancroft, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary, A. H. Gill, Boston. Science and engineering: Vice president, I. H. Woodward, St. Louis; secretary, J. C. Russell, Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary, G. B. Shattuck, Baltimore. Zoology: Vice president, L. Mark, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, C. J. Herrick, Granville, O. Botany: Vice president, T. H. McGee, Iowa City, Ia.; secretary, F. Ellinger, New York. Anthropology: Vice president, M. H. Saville, New York; secretary, V. R. Paxon, Cambridge, Mass. Social science: Vice president, S. F. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, J. P. Crowell, New York. Physiology: Vice president, J. C. Rowlett, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, F. S. Lee, New York.

Grant Relics Preserved.

A valuable collection of relics of the tour of President and Mrs. Grant around the world today were placed for the first time on public exhibition in the National museum here. Their transfer to the government was provided for in the will of C. Grant, to whom they were originally presented.

They consist of an ancient Japanese cabinet of exquisite workmanship, embellished, presented by the emperor of Japan; lady's gold dressing case, in the shape of an urn, with several smaller cups, the gift of the king and queen of Siam; a lady's silver perfume toilet set of monumental and classical design, with fine filigree, and a chest containing old manuscripts, including poems and other writings of great antiquity.

The collection was placed beside that of General Grant's relics, which have been in the government custody for several years.

Fifty-Eight Lives Lost.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—Fifty-eight lives were lost in the recent fire in a coal mine at Bachmut. Eleven men were rescued, after having been in a safe in the burning mine and twenty of the miners were saved after being five days in the mine.

DANGER TO CATTLE IS OVER

Encouraging Report Sent to Washington from Officials in Massachusetts.

HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE STAMPED OUT

to the Cattle Industry of Country is Removed, to Prompt Action Authorities.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—One of the best New Year's presents to the cattle interests of the United States was the report sent to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson of Massachusetts by Dr. D. S. Salmon, stating that he had the foot and mouth disease under control in New England; that up to the close of December 30, 1,600 head of cattle had been killed under direction of the chief of the bureau of animal industry in Massachusetts alone and that a clean bill of health would be presented on New Year's day. Dr. Salmon stated to his chief that he believed the disease was under complete control. While there might be isolated cases of the disease breaking out among other herds, he felt that the worst was over and that the cattle interests of the country could rest assured that the quarantine established would be maintained until every trace of the disease had been eradicated.

The amount paid out to the end of the year to reimburse owners of cattle is slightly in excess of \$50,000 in Massachusetts. The inspectors of the bureau of animal industry who are at work in other New England states have not yet submitted their reports, but as the disease was undoubtedly introduced into the country from Europe through the port of Boston, it is natural to assume that Massachusetts cattle were more generally affected than those in any other state.

While a few sporadic cases may make their appearance in the country through used in the cattle trade, the bureau of animal industry took such prompt steps towards disinfecting all rolling stock which might contain germs of the disease that it is believed little danger is to be anticipated from this source. The secretary of agriculture there is, therefore, every reason to suppose that the disease has been checked and that it will no longer prove a menace to the cattle export industry. The quarantine will not be lifted until the department is satisfied that all danger has passed.

MARCONI SYSTEM IN CANADA

Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy is to Establish a Transcontinental Line.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 1.—Marconi is preparing to install a wireless transcontinental service through Canada. Two of his experts passed through here yesterday on their way west to arrange for a series of tests in the Rockies.

It is expected by the inventor that the diverse electrical currents in the rarified atmosphere of the high altitudes may interfere with a successful sending of his messages, and it is to satisfy himself that the tests are made in the winter when the conditions would be more unfavorable.

Winnipeg is to be the half-way house of the system. It is understood the station will be located at Stony Mountain, an eminence twelve miles from Winnipeg.

It will receive messages from Mount Royal at Montreal, and it is the work of these experts to locate the next western station in the Rockies.

FOUR ARE INJURED IN A WRECK

Passenger Train Collides with Empty Cars Standing on Sidetrack and a Disaster Results.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 1.—A passenger train on the southeast branch of the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked at New Haven near here tonight. Following is a list of the injured:

Mrs. E. M. Miller of Connelleville, head bruised, with a probable skull fracture. Mrs. Henry Hooper of East Liverpool, O., limbs crushed and back strained. Miss Oda Storey of Connelleville, head and face bruised. An unknown Hungarian, neck bruised and lacerated.

Some of the other passengers were shaken up and injured, but none seriously. The train, northbound, was running more than an hour late and an engine pushing a load of empty cars was trying to get in on the Leisenring siding, but failed to clear in time.

NORFOLK A PORT OF EXPORT

Office of Vopeman Steamship Company Announces Direct Shipments Will Be Made.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 1.—It was announced today by an officer of the Vopeman Steamship company that an arrangement had been perfected between his company and the Seaboard Air Line company for the direct shipment of foreign freight from the port of Norfolk on bills of lading issued from point of shipment and that a regular schedule of weekly sailings would be maintained hereafter.

Up to this time the railroads have not been issuing to any steamship lines through bills of lading and most of the export trade of Norfolk has been barged to Newport News and cleared from that port.

There are three ships of the line in port now taking cargoes and 15,000 bales of cotton are scheduled for shipment during January.

MAN SHOT BY A REVELER

Body Drops from a Hotel Balcony into Midst of Crowd on Sidewalk.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 1.—John F. Jones of Louisville was shot and almost instantly killed by a New Year's reveler and fell from a second-story balcony to the sidewalk.

He had gone from his room in a hotel to the balcony to look out on the street and was leaning over the railing when he suddenly sank forward and fell over the guard rail.

His body dropped into the midst of the crowd of people who were merry-making, and the sickening thump on the sidewalk stopped all revelry on that corner.

TOY PISTOLS CAUSE LOCKJAW

Four Boys at Norfolk, Va., Have Died and a Fifth is Affected Through Being Shot by Them.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 1.—Four boys, three white and one colored, have died in Norfolk since Christmas of lockjaw caused by burns received in the firing of toy pistols charged with blank cartridges.

Tonight George Wright, a messenger boy, who wounded himself accidentally on Christmas morning, was attacked by the disease and is reported in a dying condition.

Municipal legislation is proposed to prohibit the sale of the weapons in the future.

ATTACKS GIRL WITH KNIFE

Demon Attempts to Cut Off Hand in Order to Obtain Jewels.

GRAIN MARKET FOR OMAHA

Proposed Institution Means Much for the City and State.

Parties Interested in the Move Will Go to Court of Last Resort in Order to Secure Fair Local Treatment.

"The railroads are a good deal, but they are not the whole thing yet. There is in existence an Interstate Commerce commission, and if all else fails that power will be exercised to compel the railway to offer rate facilities favorable to the establishment of a grain market in Omaha. If the roads continue to disregard the interests of this city and the wishes of both shippers and buyers, this supreme authority may be invoked, and if this done there are reasons why the flat through rate in and out of Omaha will be easily obtained. That it will be possible to enlist the most earnest efforts of the commission in the case is quite certain. The Omaha Board of Trade has recently taken out membership in the National Board of Trade and that vast influence would be behind this city in such a movement."

With these words a prominent grain man of Omaha commented upon the position of hostility to Omaha's interests assumed by the railroads.

"The argument of the railroad men against favoring the establishment of a grain market here is a sieve from beginning to end. It will not hold water anywhere," he said. "You can take it point by point and show its fallacy. In answer to the statement that Omaha is not a place for a grain market, I say that there is not a better place on the globe. The city is situated practically in the center of the best agricultural territory in the world, stretching out for nearly 400 miles on every side. What more do you want?"

Matter of Consumption.

"But the railroad men say there's no consumption, that this is the great thing necessary, that the grain brought in here for sale must be consumed largely in contiguous territory. That is not so. The market may expand and be a success. That I may answer in two ways. In the first place Omaha has a large or larger contiguous natural consumption than any of the other markets proportionately to its size, and the department of agriculture, milling, manufactures and such will follow the market here. You cannot expect them to precede it. Oatmeal factories, cereal food factories and all manner of things would come in here on the heels of a securely established grain market. In the second place, it is not true that grain which reaches the markets of this country is consumed largely near them. Chicago sends fully 90 per cent of its grain out, and the rest goes to the markets of the world, not necessarily Chicago."

"All these arguments advanced against the grain market were used by the railroads when the movement to establish stock yards and parking houses was started. They were used, and this one can also see a few strong men had started in on the stock proposition, the Chicago houses saw that it was going to cut in on their trade and they all came out here. They had to do it."

Next come to Omaha.

In just the same way the grain men of Chicago and St. Louis and of all the other big grain markets would have to come out here as soon as they saw that this was to be a live grain center. They would have to have the representation on the ground. With the market in operation the railroads helping to the population would be swelled 20,000 in five years. It is needless to explain how such an influx would boost every kind of business.

"In short, this grain market would make Omaha, if the railroads would give it a chance, and we can compel them to do that. They cannot discriminate against us. It means population, it means business and it means money. Once get it launched well, and the country will have to come to us. We need the relaxation of the unjust discrimination of the railroads a great deal more. In fact, I think that the future of the jobbing business here depends upon our getting that latter. If the railroads are to continue in that attitude Chicago jobbers can do just as much business in our territory and in Nebraska as can Omaha jobbers, and even more. They get every advantage. Were I to start a jobbing business to cover Nebraska now I would operate from Chicago, but with the basis of local tariffs removed the commercial strength of the city could be tested by none."

TO ENFORCE LAW IN MAINE

New Sheriff Who Go in Office with Year New Are Prohibitionists.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 1.—The sheriff of the sixteen counties of this state elected three months ago took office today and much interest was taken in their attitude concerning the prohibition laws.

In Kennebec county, Sheriff Frank J. Ham instructed his twenty deputies that the prohibition liquor laws must be enforced. "I want every deputy," he said, "to notify all the dealers between now and next Monday they must dispose of their goods and paraphernalia or suffer the consequences."

In Androscoggin county the sheriff is a minister named Cummings. In anticipation of the beginning of his term the saloons of Lewiston, the largest city in the county, had been closed. The liquor business was at a standstill today.

In York county the sheriff of Arrostook county, on assuming his duties today notified all liquor dealers that they would be given until the 10th of this month to close up.

SKILL FAILS TO SAVE HER

Mrs. William A. Clark Dies After Almost a Month's Battle for Her Life.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 1.—Mrs. William A. Clark, Jr., died at 4:30 this morning. Mabel Foster Clark was born 23 years ago near Pittsburg, Pa. The daughter of John H. Foster, she came to Butte nearly seventeen years ago.

On June 19, 1901, she was wedded to William A. Clark, youngest son of Senator W. A. Clark. Her baby boy, for whom she gave her life, was born December 2.

Mrs. Clark was a young woman of rare grace and quality of mind and character, which endeared her to a legion of friends.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in West, Rain in East Portion; Colder Saturday.

EVENT IS BRILLIANT

Reception at the White House is an Elaborate Affair.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN FULL DRESS

Wu Ting Fang, Late Chinese Minister, One of Most Mimed.

ARMY OFFICERS IN NEW UNIFORM

Visitors Astonished at the Grandeur of Improvements in Mansion.

ALL ARE MOST CORDIALLY GREETED

After the Official Reception General Public Pays its Greetings to Nation's Chief and Meets with Warm Welcome.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—President Roosevelt's reception was one of the most brilliant events in Washington's recent social history.

All callers were afforded the opportunity of greeting the president and Mrs. Roosevelt and exchanging with them the compliments of the New Year. No distinctions were made, except such as were rendered necessary to preserve the order, and the greetings extended to all—high and low, rich and poor—were alike cordial and sincere.

Today the general public, for the first time, had an opportunity to see the widely heralded improvements in the White House. Improvements which, when completed, will have cost about \$600,000. In addition to a desire, personally, to wish the president and Mrs. Roosevelt a happy New Year, hundreds were attracted by a wish to see the White House in its new and handsome interior furnishings.

To many who were familiar with the interior of the mansion as it was a year ago the changes made were a revelation. While in a general way the form of the interior had been retained in beauty and effectiveness, it is wholly different.

Just 102 years ago President John Adams and his wife opened the White House with a New Year's reception to their friends and to the public generally. The dawn of the new century, within the year, since become historic, was accompanied by the noise of saw and hammer, as was this day.

Of the account of the unfinished condition of the lower floor President and Mrs. Adams received their guests in the room on the second floor, now occupied by President Roosevelt as a library. While improvements now are more nearly completed than was the mansion itself at that time it will be several months before the workmen will have finished their task.

Aglow with Electric Lights.

An hour before the time for the reception the mansion was aglow with myriads of electric lights. Towering palms of rare species were placed in niches about the main stairway, and the floor was carpeted with a great square mosaic of American and English holly were arranged between the vestibule and main corridor, affording a brilliant and effective background for the handsome scarlet uniforms of the Marine band, which occupied the main staircase.

In the red, blue and green rooms, and in the splendid east room were disposed a few vases containing cut flowers, principally white lilies and lilies of the valley. It was noticed, however, that the floral decorations had been subjected to the new furnishings and finishings of the rooms.

It was a merry day for the Roosevelt children. Prior to the reception they had a jolly time in the lower part of the house. They were the liveliest interest in all the arrangements.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, the hour at which the reception began, the diplomatic corps began to assemble in the Red room. The members of the corps entered the mansion from the south side, as usual, in order to avoid the crush of the throng already gathered about the main entrance on the north side. Under the glare of the electric candelabra the spectacle presented by this cosmopolitan gathering, attired in the most gorgeous and glittering and glittering, swords showing resplendent against the red velvet upholstery and woodwork, was gorgeous.

Approach of the President.

At 11 o'clock the trumpeters of the Marine band sounded a fanfare, announcing the approach of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt and the immediate receiving party.

President Roosevelt, with Mrs. Roosevelt on his arm, descended the main staircase and, passing along the main corridor and through the Green room, entered the Blue room, where the guests were received.

Following them came the members of the cabinet and women. The receiving party was arranged in the corridor and the reception proper began. The introductions were made by Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, the president's military aide, assisted by Major Charles McCawley, Captain John R. Proctor, Jr., and Lieutenant Frank McCoy. They were in full dress uniform.

ODELL TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

For the Second Time is Inaugurated Governor of the State of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Governor Odell today was inaugurated for his second term. The occasion was an unusually brilliant one, marked by the presence of many distinguished visitors and the participation of a large representation of the National Guard, as well as crowds from all parts of the state.

In his address Governor Odell said that capital and labor should be in thorough accord and that there should be no legislation which seeks to advance the interests of one at the expense of the other, because such limitation would inevitably lead to results and conditions which would be a menace to the welfare of the state.

DEATH INSTEAD OF WEDDING

Henry Hagner Hobbed at Independence, Kan., Body Placed on Track and Crushed by Train.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Jan. 1.—Henry Hagner was fatally wounded by a freight train this morning. He lives north of here and had come in on the night passenger train to be married today.

A deep gash was cut across the back of his head. His body was placed on the Santa Fe track and was mutilated by a train. Hagner had been a traveling man for the McCormick Harvester company.

KILLED BY FREIGHT TRAIN

Young Man Meets Instant Death and Young Woman is Seriously Injured.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Jan. 1.—While returning from a New Year's party early today, Ray Hickman, aged 18, and Miss May Lovell were struck by a freight train. Hickman was instantly killed and Miss Lovell injured.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Jan. 1. AT HAVE—Arrived: La Savoie, from New York. AT GAGROW—Arrived: Ethiopia, from New York. Baled: Bismarck, from Liverpool, for Newfoundland. AT NEW YORK—Arrived: Teutonic, from Liverpool. Baled: Bismarck, from Hamburg. Baled: La Champagne, for Havre. AT LONDON—Baled: Manitou, for New York. AT QUEENSTOWN—Baled: Nordland, from Philadelphia. Baled: Bismarck, from Liverpool, for New York. AT HAMBURG—Arrived: Patricia, from New York. Baled: Bism