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DREYFUS APPEALS.

Celebrated French Army Case May Be Opened Again.

HE WRITES A POLITE REQUEST

Dreyfus Claims That the Court That Tried Him Was Unduly Influenced By Outsiders.

Paris, By Cable.—Alfred Dreyfus has submitted to Minister of War Andre a lengthy letter, in which he earnestly asks for the re-opening of his case by means of an investigation by the Minister, as the supreme head of military justice. The letter, which is dated Paris, April 21, confirms the reports that Dreyfus had been living quietly for some time. It promises to cause a tremendous agitation among the various elements of the political groups for and against Dreyfus. The first part of the letter is an earnest plea that the court which condemned him at Rennes was improperly influenced, first, by the annotated document ascribed to Emperor William and, second, by the false testimony of one of the witnesses, Czernuski.

After arguing on the extent to which these contributed to his condemnation, Dreyfus recalls in graphic terms the long series of horrors to which he had been subjected. The letter throughout is couched in a highly dramatic style, which is likely to make it one of the notable papers of the case. It refers to Esterhazy as "one who stands before the entire world as the culprit." One of the passages, showing the rhetorical style, is as follows:

"I will not recall, Mr. Minister, what I have endured since 1894. Picture to yourself the horrors of a soldier whose life was devoted to duty, to work, to loyalty, and to profound devotion for his country and who in an instant is stripped of his good name and despoiled of the honor of himself and his children. For five years this soldier is subjected to horrible sufferings. They seek to crush him physically, to annihilate him morally. He is absolutely innocent of all crime and struggles in vain to penetrate the mystery, proclaiming his innocence and struggling with all the forces of his mind and body for that supreme pleasure of vindicating his good name and character. Days, months, years pass thus in most cruel agony, amid the tortures of a murderous climate. At last he is brought back to France, the guilty one is discovered and the soldier hears himself proclaimed innocent by those who before reviled him as a traitor. It was thus, Mr. Minister, that I hoped to see my martyrdom ended. But alas if I returned to find the devotion of friends who had battled for the truth it was to find also that deadly hatreds had been unloosed.

"In the processes of 1894 I was established in the back; I cannot imagine how such conditions can prevail through falsehood and deception. But so it was and my second condemnation was but an aggravated reaffirmation of what occurred in 1894. When the guilty one was known and unmasked and Esterhazy was recognized as the author of the treason, the same men who had cheated justice in 1894 again sought in 1899 to cheat justice for the second time by the same criminal manoeuvres. Conscious of these methods, the government of the republic will not permit itself to keep in prison one who is known to be innocent.

"In constant thought of ultimate legal revision, I have reassembled little by little all the divergent elements of testimony contributing to my conviction. I have remained silent with the firm conviction that justice would surely have its day of triumph. The victim of criminal tactics and violation of the law twice committed against me, now I address myself to the supreme chief of military justice, and, supporting myself by new facts which have been elicited and by the existence of the pretended bordeaux and note by Emperor William I am going to ask that you institute an inquiry first upon the uses made of this false document at Rennes and the consequences it produced on those rendering judgment; second, upon the false and fraudulent testimony of Czernuski at Rennes."

Instructions to Be Opened.

Buffalo, Special.—Attorney Wallace Thayer will open the sealed instructions left him by the late Arthur R. Pennell. The instructions are supposed to relate to the disposition of \$25,000 of life insurance held by Mr. Thayer by an assignment in trust for Pennell. The document will be produced in court tomorrow. The insurance money, it is believed, is intended for Mrs. Burdick.

Negro Beaten to Death.

Bainbridge, Ga., Special.—Monday night at an early hour Andrew Rainey, a negro, was taken away from Constable Bell by a mob and so badly beaten that he died. The constable was on the way to this place to wait Rainey to place him in jail to await trial on a charge of arson. He was suspected of having fired the residence of Fred Lange, a farmer, thirteen miles in the country, in the night time and when the family were asleep in the house. Near the town the mob overtook the deputy and prisoner and demanded the latter under pain of death. Rainey was terribly beaten and his skull was fractured. After the beating he was carried to jail, where he died this morning.

LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS.

Many Matters of General Interest in Short Paragraphs.

Down in Dixie.

Two inches of snow fell at Bluefield, W. Va., on Wednesday.

Before Judge Moffat, in the Roanoke county court at Salem, Va., Wednesday, eight cases in which the Norfolk & Western Railway was some time ago convicted before a magistrate's court of unlawfully running freight trains on the Sabbath, and fined \$50, and costs in each case, the jury decided against the railroad.

At The National Capital.

The Postoffice Department has discontinued the services of inspectors of stamp-cancelling machines.

The Government is planning to construct the largest artificial lake in the world in Arizona for irrigation purposes.

It is said Civil Service Commissioner William Dudley Foulke may resign in order to try to combat the Fairbanks Presidential movement in Indiana.

Officials in Washington are watching with interest developments in the charges of smuggling made against certain officers in Porto Rico.

An animated controversy is in progress to decide whether the naval observatory shall be transferred to the Department of Commerce or remain under the Navy Department.

A bid of 102,513 for all or any part of the \$3,000,000 certificates of indebtedness of the Philippines was the best received.

At The North.

It is reported that Miss Hallie Ermie Rivers is to desert literature for the stage.

Sons of the American Revolution held an annual banquet in New York Saturday night.

The Northern Securities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1-1/8 per cent., payable on May 4.

The boodle investigations at St. Louis and Jefferson City, Mo., are leading to the belief that bribery was much more extensively practiced in the Legislature than had been supposed.

Stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation chose directors who, it is said, will re-elect President Charles M. Schwab.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock and the second quarterly installment of 1-4 of 1 per cent. on the extra dividend of 1 per cent., recently authorized.

The Northern Securities Company and allied interests filed at St. Paul their appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the merger case; the company was allowed by the court to disburse dividends.

Justice Gilgerich, in New York, granted an order permitting William K. Vanderbilt, head of that family, to marry again.

Frederick Spang, of Pittsburg, in a crazed condition, terrorized the great crowd in Herald Square, New York, Sunday night by shooting and waving a pistol.

In spite of the prediction for an immense grain crop in the West the railroad companies, with their vastly increased equipment, except to be able to move it without a congestion of freight.

Senator M. A. Hanna, of Ohio, says he will answer at Columbus tomorrow the strictures made upon organized labor in the recent annual report of D. M. Parry, president of the Manufacturers' Association, at New Orleans.

It is believed the new Republican movement agitating the development of Central and South American trade is intended to offset the "Iowa idea" of tariff reform.

From Across The Sea.

The party of German agriculturists who are to tour this country will spend one day in Baltimore.

At the International Anti-Alcohol Congress, in Bremen, the abstinence element proved stronger than the "moderates."

The Russian, Austrian, German and Italian Ambassadors at Constantinople urged the Sultan to suppress the outbreak in Albania.

A hurricane in Berlin injured many persons and caused great destruction of property.

The Dominican rebels are besieging Monte Cristi by land and sea.

Sir Oliver Mowat, who was Premier of Ontario 24 years, is dead.

Miscellaneous Flatters.

Coal operators locked out about 30,000 miners at 82 collieries in the anthracite region because they refused to work nine hours on Saturday.

Eight persons were killed and 10 injured in a collision near Jamestown, N. Y., between a limited express train on the Erie railroad and a freight train.

The body of the murdered man found in the barrel in New York was identified as that of Benedetto Medusano, an Italian of Buffalo.

THE NEGROES LOSE.

Case of Giles, From Alabama, Tried in the Supreme Court

HIGHEST TRIBUNAL PASSES ON IT

Court Claims There is No Redress in Cases Where Voters Are Refused Registration.

Washington, Special.—By a divided bench—five to three—Justice Day being absent, the United States Supreme Court denied the application of Jackson W. Giles on behalf of himself and 5,000 other negroes in Montgomery county, Ala., to compel the registrars of the county to place their names on the registration books. The case was brought in the Federal Court for the district of Alabama, alleging the deprivation of their constitutional right under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, but the court dismissed the cases for want of jurisdiction, and on that question it was brought to the Supreme Court on appeal and by certificate. Justice Holmes, in delivering the majority opinion, said the question of jurisdiction and the merits of the case at bar were so interwoven that it became necessary for the court to take up both, for it was impossible in a suit like this, that the relief sought should be granted. It would be an extraordinary and unheard of extension of political relief. The Justices rendering the majority opinion were the Chief Justice and Associate Justices White, McKenna, Holmes and Peckham. The dissenting opinions were from Justices Harlan, Brewer and Brown.

To a layman the decision of the court seemed at least peculiar and it was commented on around the capitol by attorneys as being almost remarkable. A report at first gained currency that a test case of the new Alabama constitution had been decided, but later it developed from expressions of the court that the validity of the constitution of Alabama. A negro claimed to allow him to register. It came up before Judge Thomas Goode Jones, judge of the United States Circuit Court for the northern Alabama district. Judge Jones was undecided whether he had jurisdiction, but dismissed the case on the ground that he had not, in order that the United States Supreme Court might pass finally on the question of jurisdiction. The case therefore was presented to the Supreme Court for the determination of this one question. Justice Holmes delivered the opinion for the court. He said that according to the usual precedence the court had no jurisdiction, but said that this was a most extraordinary case and the Supreme Court had determined to lay aside for the time the question of jurisdiction and go into the merits of the case. It was impossible, he said, to grant the relief that was asked by the petitioner, the negro, first, because he had related that he is a qualified voter under a system which he admits is fraudulent and in violation of the constitution of the United States.

A Woman Killed.

Spartanburg, Special.—Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock in the western section of the city, inhabited by negroes, Jafus Macomson, a negro, shot and killed Katherine Williams, in the home of the latter. The deed was executed with a breech-loading shotgun, and only one shot was discharged after the shooting and lodged in the county jail. The woman lived about twenty minutes after she was wounded. The greater portion of the weapon's discharge entered her right side, but several of the bullets ranged inward and pierced her heart. There were several witnesses to the tragedy, all negroes.

To Drain Everglades.

Miami, Fla., Special.—The Florida East Coast Railway, through its land department, is preparing to drain the Everglades. The services of civil engineers have been secured and they are now formulating plans for the work. In some sections the railway company has joined hands with the farmers and the work of ditching has already begun.

Bids Opened.

Washington, Special.—Bids were opened at the bureau of insular affairs of the War Department Monday, for \$3,000,000 certificates of indebtedness of the Philippine Islands, authorized by the last Congress. The certificates are to be dated May 1, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and are redeemable in one year in gold coin of the United States. The best bid was by Fisk & Robinson, for all or any part of the loan at 102.51. The next best bid was that of the National City Bank, of New York, at 102.27. The certificates were subscribed about eight times. It is estimated that the premium on the best bid will be about \$75,000.

EDUCATORS MEET.

W. A. Blair, of Winston-Salem, Treasurer, for the Ensuing Year.

R. C. OGDEN IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Dr. Alderman and Dr. McIver Responsible for the Beginning of the Present Revival.

Richmond, Va., Special.—The attendance at the meetings of the Conference for Education in the South was large and enthusiastic. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Robert C. Ogden, of New York; vice president, Edgar G. Murphy, of Montgomery, Ala.; secretary, B. J. Baldwin, of Montgomery, Ala.; treasurer, W. A. Blair, of Winston-Salem, N. C. The executive and resolutions committees are: Executive: Chairman, B. B. Valentine, Richmond; J. G. Brown, Raleigh, N. C.; R. B. Fulton, Mississippi; President Caldwell, of the State Normal School of Louisiana; Superintendent C. B. Gibson, Columbus, Ga.; D. F. Houston, Texas; President Jesse, of the University of Missouri; Superintendent G. P. Glenn, Jacksonville, Fla.; S. A. Minders, Tennessee; H. H. Snider, South Carolina; committee on resolutions, Richard Watson, Gilder, editor of The Century; United States Attorney General P. C. Knox; E. C. Bronson, Georgia; State Superintendent Joyner, North Carolina; E. C. Sanford, Knoxville, Tenn. Dr. Lyman Hall, of the Georgia Institution of Technology, was the first speaker at the morning session. He declared facetiously that if the movement continued its work, the people of the South would be talking of "Darkest New England," and referring to "illiterate Boston." He took a most encouraging view of the future of the South educationally and industrially.

The next address was by Josephus Daniels, editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, and a member of the national democratic committee from North Carolina. He started out by saying that there have been four obstacles to educational progress in the South: 1. The negro, enfranchised against the protest of the people, who were forced against their will to pay taxes to educate him; 2. Poverty, grinding poverty, following war and reconstruction such as this generation knows not of; 3. The lack of qualified teachers and the lack of inducement to capable men and women to become teachers; 4. Geographical difficulties. The greatest of these obstacles has been and is now and must be at least in this generation, the negro. He has been the lion in the path, the ever present and often insurmountable obstacle to public education.

Mr. Daniels took a hopeful view as to overcome all these obstacles and touching the greatest, said in part: "There is a class, and in that class, I believe most of the thoughtful people of the South are to be found, and feel that, whatever may be the result, they dare not shut the door of hope and opportunity to any people anywhere—the negro in the South, the Indian in the West, the Filipino in Manila. They hoped, they believed, they trusted, that eventually it would prove beneficial, because they have faith that light and knowledge will surely bless wherever they abound."

The last speaker was Dr. J. H. Kirkland, chancellor of Vanderbilt University, who made an interesting talk on teachers and the State. The conference then took a recess until 3:30.

The fine audiences attending the sessions of the Conference for Education have continued to the end. The Academy of Music was again thronged at night, the members of the conference and the ladies with them being reinforced by many of the most prominent people of the city, not only educationally speaking, but as respects society, the professions and all lines of business and industry. The speakers were Dr. Walter B. Hill, chancellor of the University of Georgia, who spoke on "Negro Education at the South," and Hamilton W. Mable, associate editor, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor, of The Outlook, New York.

Dr. Abbott's theme was "Impressions at the South," and he spoke eloquently of the revival of education represented by the conference. The highest education, he said, is that for service. Industrial training, instead of being looked down upon, should, and would, eventually, he believed, be regarded as of the highest type in its direction. He paid a glowing tribute to the hospitality of Richmond and expressed joy in the growing unity of the country. The civil war, he said, taught the North and South to respect each other as they had never done before. Referring to the suffrage, he quoted Henry Ward Beecher to show that many men in the North believed that placing the ballot in the hands of the negro could not be a success until the black man should fit himself to exercise the privilege intelligently. The ballot is a prerogative and a responsibility, he said, rather than a right. Manhood suffrage is the thing, he continued, but it must be remembered that manhood comes first and suffrage second. Dr. Abbott closed with a beautiful forecast of what the present educational revival will result in, of what the twentieth century will effect in the way of perfecting manhood. He attributed the beginning of the present revival, by the way, to a certain evangelistic trip made some 14 years ago through North Carolina by two young men, Dr. Alderman, president of Tulane University, New Orleans, and Dr. McIver, president of the Normal School, at Greensboro.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Industrial Miscellany.

S. J. Jackson, recently reported as contemplating the establishment of a knitting mill at Sparta, Tenn., has organized the Sparta Knitting Mills, with capital stock of \$15,000. Richard Hill is president; S. S. Dibrell, vice-president; J. R. Tubbs, secretary-treasurer, and S. J. Jackson, general manager. An equipment will be installed for a daily output of about 150 dozen garments—medium to heavy ribbed and fleeced underwear—and the company is ready to correspond with makers of machinery relative to awarding contract. Water-power will be used, and the equipment for this purpose is not wanted. The company is also desirous of securing a superintendent and foreman conversant with the knit-goods demand in the South and Southwest.

Reference was made last week to rumors that the Madison Manufacturing Co. of Huntsville, Ala., is about to erect a large addition. The Manufacturers' Record is now authoritatively informed that the company will build a mill to be equipped with 15,000 spindles and 525 looms for manufacturing print cloths. The erection of the necessary buildings will begin within two weeks. In January this company adopted its present title, which until then was the Madison Spinning Co., and increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000. This additional capital will be invested in the new plant. The present plant has 7200 ring spindles, and manufactures hosiery yarns.

Lumber Notes.

D. P. Tate and R. L. Burkhead of Lexington, N. C., have purchased 12,900 acres of timber land in Polk county, and will develop same.

The plant of the Valentine Lupert Lumber Co. at Butler, Tenn., was destroyed by lightning. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, with \$2000 insurance.

The Low-Gills-Powell Lumber Co. of Austin, Texas, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000, by Theodore Low, Simon Gillis and J. W. Powell.

The Bennett & Roach Lumber Co. of Yazoo City, Miss., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are R. L. Bennett and J. H. Roach.

Messrs. W. A. Cathey, Charles M. Putnam and Thomas Settle have incorporated the Mountain Island Lumber Co. of Asheville, N. C., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The tide in the Tennessee river which set in last week brought down another large lot of logs, making the receipts at Chattanooga by recent tides more than 10,000,000 feet.

C. H. Rexford & Con of Pennsylvania, who recently purchased 18,000 acres of timber land in North Carolina, have purchased 12,000 acres additional in Swain county of that State.

The exports of lumber last week from the port of Mobile amounted to 1,586,507 feet. The shipments for the season aggregate 52,900,039 feet, against 63,397,664 feet for the same period last year.

The St. Louis Cabinet Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$200, for manufacturing furniture. The incorporators are Jacob Burber, George L. Weiss, John Janes and others.

The American Planing Mill Co. of Thomasville, Ga., recently incorporated, began work last week. The plant has been built at an expense of \$13,000, and has orders ahead to keep it busy for several months.

The record for the highest price ever paid for one saw log in Alabama was broken last week, when J. G. Grayson paid to Andrews & Co. of Huntsville \$25.43, one which will net over 1000 feet of lumber. The log was poplar.

The Ensign Lumber Co. of Tifton, Ga., has applied for a charter. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000, with privilege of increasing it to \$100,000. The incorporators are J. Lee Ensign, Thomas B. Puckett and John H. Powell.

The Woodruff saw-mill plant at Eureka Springs, Ark., was destroyed by fire on the 14th inst. The lessees, W. H. & Willis Baker, lost machinery, dry-kiln and entire equipment, with a large amount of finished lumber. The total loss is \$12,000, with no insurance.

Textile Notes.

A company will be organized to build a knitting mill at Clinton, S. C. P. S. Bailey will be present.

Efforts are being made to organize a company for building a \$20,000 knitting mill at Camilla, Ga.

B. F. Flournoy of Trion Factory, Ga., will build a cotton mill. He has not decided as to location nor other details.

Efforts are being made to organize the proposed branch company, referred to last week, for building a silk mill at Clarksburg, W. Va. The Ramsay & Gore Manufacturing Co. of Paterson, N. J., whose president and secretary presented the proposition for the above mill, has a \$150,000 plant at Paterson, not \$50,000, as stated last week.

Grantville (Ga.) Hosiery Mills has let contract to R. D. Cole Manufacturing Co. of Newman, Ga., for erection of an addition two stories high, 48x56 feet, and will install additional machinery in position.

Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. and appropriated \$17,000 to its machinery fund.

PAPERS HELD BACK.

Further Developments in the Famous Postoffice Frauds

MRS. TYNER AND THE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Attorney General Christy Bounced, Pending an Investigation.

Washington, Special.—The two important developments in the investigation of the sensational abstraction of papers from the safe of the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, which led to the dismissal of that officer, were the submission of what purported to be the papers to the inspection of the Postmaster General Payne to immediately relieve Acting Assistant Attorney General G. A. Christy from his office, pending an investigation of his conduct. The action in the case of Mr. Christy was taken at his own request. He states that he courts the fullest investigation. Mr. Christy has held the office of Assistant Attorney General since January 1, 1901, and has been in charge of the legal affairs of the department most of the time since then, owing to General Tyner's absence, caused by ill health. General Tyner's counsel submitted to Postmaster General Payne and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow papers which they said Tyner had caused to be taken away, but a statement later by the Postmaster General reciting the correspondence on the subject and the submission of the papers specifically declines to accept the statement that the papers submitted necessarily constituted all that were abstracted.

General Tyner's counsel, after leaving the Postmaster General, made a statement in part as follows: "Yesterday in response to a notification from the department of Justice that General Tyner deliver the papers to the Postmaster General, Mr. Perry proposed to the Postmaster General that a representative of the Postoffice Department should meet counsel at General Tyner's house, where the papers should be examined and such as were private returned to General Tyner and the others, somewhat public in nature, delivered to the department. It was especially desired that the government representatives should question fully General Tyner, Mrs. Tyner and Mrs. Barrett as to what occurred on Mrs. Tyner's visit to the Postoffice Department, on Tuesday last, and as to all of her acts in connection therewith, and her authority therefor, General Tyner explaining that all of Mrs. Tyner's acts were authorized by him. The Postmaster General, in reply, said substantially that if General Tyner would cause the papers to be returned to the department he would have the same examined in the presence of General Tyner and would restore to him all the papers, documents and other property found to belong to him.

This morning, after consultation, the Postmaster General was asked to permit Mrs. Tyner and Mrs. Barrett to come to his office with counsel for a full examination by any government official as to the facts connected with the taking of the papers. The Postmaster General refused to permit either Mrs. Barrett or Mrs. Tyner to be present and declined to question them. Thereupon, acquiescing in his decision, counsel brought to the Postoffice Department all papers in question. They were examined minutely and in detail, in the presence of the Postmaster General by Mr. Bristow, including the most private property of General Tyner and especially of Mrs. Tyner. On the conclusion of this examination all the papers were, by direction of the Postmaster General, returned to General Tyner, except the papers indicated in a statement of General Tyner which referred to the matter connected with the conduct of a former inspector of the Department, now dead, and which had never been filed and which matter was disposed of over four years ago.

Subsequently the Postmaster General gave out a statement covering the submission of the documents which plainly says the department does not agree to the assumption that the papers submitted constitute all those taken. After reciting the proposition of General Tyner's counsel and its rejection by him (setting forth the text of the letter in reply, the statement concludes as follows: "This morning Mr. Perry and General Michener came to the department, bringing with them a package which they stated contained the papers and documents which had been taken from the department in the manner heretofore set forth, and offered to submit the same to the inspection of the Postmaster General, or any other official of the department."

"In response to this offer, Mr. Perry opened the packages in the presence of the Postmaster General, General Bristow and Mr. Michener. Careful scrutiny of each paper and document was had and all the papers so exhibited were found to be the personal and private property of General Tyner or Mrs. Tyner, excepting one package of papers which contained the latter's statements, memoranda and other evidence relating to departmental matters that had been concluded about four years ago. The department does not accept the action taken this morning as evidence that all documents, papers and other properties so carried away have been returned."