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NO. 11.

VIOLENT MOB HOLDS SWAY

White Man and Eight Negroes Are Shot to Pieces

WAS A VERY BLOODTHIRSTY MOB

Jail at Watkinsonville, Ga., Near Athens, Is Entered by From 50 to 75 Masked Men at 2 a. m., and of Ten Prisoners One is Overlooked and Another Mistakenly Left Dead, While the Other Eight Are Shot to Death.

Watkinsonville, Ga., Special.—A mob entered the jail at Watkinsonville at 2 o'clock Thursday morning and took therefrom nine prisoners, eight of whom were shot to death, and the ninth escaped only by being thought dead by the mob. The prisoners taken out and lynched were Leon J. Aycock, white, charged with the murder of F. M. Holbrook and wife, Oconee county, and seven negroes—Rich Robinson, Lewis Robinson, and Claud Elder, charged with the murder of the Holbrook couple; Sandy Price, a young negro, charged with attempted rape on the person of Mrs. Weidon Dooley; Rich Allen, a negro convicted and under sentence of death for the murder of Will Robertson, another negro; Gene Yerby, another negro charged with the burglary of a safe from Mr. Marshall, and Bob Harris, a negro, charged with shooting another negro.

MADE OFFICER OPEN JAIL.

The mob came quietly into Watkinsonville a little before 2 a. m. There were about 50 to 75 men in the crowd. All were heavily masked and no one knows whence they came or to what point they returned. They went at once to the house of Town Marshal L. H. Aiken and quietly called him to the door. As he put his head out of the door he was seized and told that he must deliver the jail key. He refused and the men put pistols in his face and overpowered him, he being a rather small man. Aiken refused to dress, but some of the party dressed him and carried him along. The mob next seized Courtney Elder, a blacksmith, and made him bring his tools along with him.

CITIZEN'S PLEA DISREGARDED.

On their way to the jail they were met by A. W. Ashford, a prominent citizen of Watkinsonville, who had heard the noise at the marshal's house, and came down town as soon as he could dress. Mr. Ashford begged the men to desist and let the law take its course, especially pleading for Aycock, on the ground that the evidence had not been secured to warrant his conviction. He also begged them not to lynch those not charged with capital crimes. They told him that they were cool, sober and determined and that he might as well go back and go to bed. The jail was then opened by the town marshal under the cover of several pistols, and inside the jail the mob held up Jailer Crow and demanded the keys to the cells. He refused at first, but surrendered them after being menaced with guns. Jailer Crow begged hard for Aycock on the same ground that Mr. Ashford did, and also for the two negroes who were not charged with capital crimes. Members of the attacking party told him to shut his mouth. They knew what to do, they said, and they were going to clear out the whole jail.

WHITE MAN DIES PROTESTING.

The mob got every prisoner in jail except Ed, Thrasher, a negro, charged with gambling, who was on the misdemeanor side of the prison and carried to a point some one hundred yards from the jail and tied to three fence posts by their necks. Aycock protested his innocence to the mob. He said they were killing an innocent man. While the general belief in Oconee county is that Aycock was not guilty, still there are many who did not believe so. Rich Robinson said it was all right, so far as he was concerned, but that three more negroes were in the Holbrook murder. He named Sidney Norris, Jim Taylor, and Wiley Durham as the three implicated. On these charges had been in jail before on this charge and had been released after full investigation by the committee. The other prisoners did not open their mouths during their march to their doom.

ONE NEGRO WILL RECOVER.

After the prisoners had been tied to the fence posts, the mob lined up and fired five volleys into their bodies. All died without a struggle with the exception of Joe Patterson, a negro, who was charged with pointing a gun at Albert Ward. Patterson was shot several times in the body, but was alive after the mob left and will recover. Aycock's body was fairly riddled with shot, a great hole was torn through his heart and another through his right breast.

Will Offer Rewards.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—In an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, Governor Joseph M. Terrell said that he deplored the horrible affair at Watkinsonville. Governor Terrell said further that he was making a rigid investigation of the affair and that he intended to do everything in his power to bring the guilty persons to justice.

"These men killed by the mob should have had a fair trial," stated Governor Terrell.

The Governor will immediately offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of the men composing the mob.

GOVERNOR WRITES OPINION

Governor Glenn, in Reply to an Open Letter, Makes Public an Open Letter in Which He Discusses a Mooted Question for the Benefit of the People.

Raleigh, Special.—Governor Glenn has made public the following correspondence:

Mr. E. H. Wilson, of Winston, wrote him: "The recent settlement made by the State of the South Dakota bond suit and the bonds held by Schafer and others met with the general approval through this section and our people are gratified to know that through your great efforts and intelligent management of this matter a proper compromise was arranged. There now springs up another matter, which, it seems, was not considered at the time of the settlement. As I understand, certain brokers or financial agents in New York are collecting what are called special tax bonds, and propose to make the State pay them. I learn there are a very large number of these bonds outstanding and the State will be put to a very great expense should it be made to pay them, even by compromise. As this is a matter of much interest to our people in this section, I would be glad if you would let me know your opinion in regard to the difference, if any exists, between the Schafer bonds and the special tax bonds, and if the latter can be enforced against the State of North Carolina."

The Governor's reply is in these words:

"Replying to your letter, which in terms is very similar to a great many others that I have received from many sections of the State, I deem it best to reach all inquirers and set at rest their fears in regard to suits against our State by persons holding certain State bonds. There is a vast difference between the bonds referred to in your letter as the Schafer Brothers and South Dakota bonds, and those designated as the 'special tax bonds.' In 1879 the Legislature of the State, composed of some of our ablest and most patriotic men, appointed a joint committee, or rather commission, to fully consider the question of the State's indebtedness, and report what debts we legally owed and what were unjust and fraudulent, to the end that a bill might be enacted in accordance with their findings. This commission consisted of wise, honest and fair-minded men, who after a most searching and impartial investigation, reported that our bonded indebtedness should be divided into four classes.

"First class. Bonds issued before the 20th of May, 1861, upon which we should pay 40 per cent of the principal.

"Second class. Bonds issued by virtue of acts of 1865, chapter 3; 1867, chapter 228; 1860 and 1861, chapter 142, upon which we should pay 25 per cent of the principal.

"Third class. Bonds issued by virtue of the funding acts of March 10, 1866, and August 20, 1868, upon which we should pay 15 per cent of the principal.

"Fourth class. All bonds known as 'special tax bonds' they recommended should not be paid at any price. This report was enacted into law, as will be seen by reference to chapters 98 and 268 of the acts of 1879. Under the first act our creditors, recognizing our willingness to pay all honest debts, notwithstanding our poverty, brought on by the war and days of reconstruction, with a few exceptions came in and cheerfully settled upon the terms suggested, taking new bonds instead of the old. Under the second act the question as to whether we should pay the fraudulent special bonds was submitted to a vote of the people, and by a majority of one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty the people decided these bonds should never be paid and made their decision article 1, section 6 of our State Constitution.

"Thus we see that not only the Legislature but the people refused to recognize these bonds, and so no Governor, or not even the General Assembly, could order their payment, as long as the above article of the constitution remains in force. Schafer Brothers and a few others, refused to accept the compromise in 1879, and \$10,000 of the bonds included in the second class were donated to South Dakota by Schafer Brothers, and a suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the United States, and by a divided court of five to four the court held that as North Carolina had always recognized

these bonds, she was bound to pay them on the same till the present time. While these bonds did not bring par when sold, still we regarded them as honest, and were therefore willing to pay what the commissioners of 1879 found the State realized from their sale, with interest on the amount. The special tax bonds, however, issued by the Legislature of 1868-69, are on an entirely different basis, and not being honest, but fraudulent, should for the following reasons never be collected: First, they were issued by a Legislature not legally organized or constituted; second, they were part of a conspiracy and plot to defraud the State; third, they were placed on the market, sold for a mere bagatelle, and the State never received any value for them; fourth, they are now past due, the ori-

ginal purchasers knew of their fraudulent character; they have been repudiated by both the Legislature and the people, and anyone now buying them would take them with notice, and could not claim to be an innocent purchaser for value. Concealed in sin and brought forth in iniquity, neither in law nor good conscience should these bonds ever be paid, and acting under the authority vested in me I would oppose their collection, if attempted, to the utmost limit of the law. In reading the decision of the court in the suit of South Dakota vs. North Carolina, you will see that the Supreme Court laid stress on the fact that these bonds were honest, and a State should not refuse to pay its honest obligations, but no such rule should apply when on account of their dishonesty both the General Assembly and the people of the State had declared the special tax bonds of 1868-69 fraudulent and void. The parties holding these bonds cannot bring suit themselves, as this is positively prohibited by the constitution of the United States. Their only hope, therefore, is to induce some State to buy or accept as a donation some of these bonds, and in the capacity of a sovereign State sue North Carolina.

A DARK DESIGN.

"To this end it is said a syndicate, having gotten hold of these bonds, is trying to induce the State of New York to institute this suit, under the authority of an act allowing the State, subject to the approval of its Governor, to buy or receive as donations, bonds of other States, etc. Under such an act New York can obtain these bonds and sue us, but I cannot believe such a great State will ever contemplate lending itself to designing men to help them harass another sovereign State, especially when the additional safeguard is thrown around the act that the Governor must approve the bonds before purchased or donated. If there are any bonds belonging to either of the first three classes still outstanding against the State, and they are presented for payment, I will gladly recommend to the Legislature to settle them upon fair and honorable terms, as our State should not, and will not, repudiate any honest debt, but as to these special tax bonds, so illegally and fraudulently issued, if any attempt is made to collect them, employing the best legal talent in the State, to assist our able Attorney General, and rendering personally my assistance, in every honorable and legal way, in the courts and otherwise, the collection and payment of these bonds will be fought, and I feel assured that even if any State could be found who would be so low as to make of itself a 'junk shop' to add these fraudulent bondholders, no court will ever give judgment against us, or enforce the payment of such illegal and void bonds. The people may rest assured that nothing short of a judgment and execution from the Supreme Court of the United States shall ever compel the payment of a cent of these bonds, and I have no fear of such a judgment and execution ever being rendered.

"Thanking you for the kind reference to the part I took of the settlement of the Schafer indebtedness, and with kind regards, I am, etc."

A Mysterious Corpse.

Branchville, Special.—The body of a negro, who had evidently been dead for several months, was found in a swamp about two miles from here. The body was almost entirely decomposed and could not be identified, but the man had evidently been murdered, as the body when found was partly buried. As soon as notified of the find Acting Coroner Dukes empaneled a jury to hold the inquest, the verdict of the jury being that a party unknown had come to his death by means unknown to them.

Police Ousted For Grafting.

New Orleans, Special.—After an investigation which disclosed widespread grafting by police department, Inspector Whitaker dismissed Captain John Cooper from the force. Witnesses testified that gambling houses, handbooks, fake auction shops and other places paid tribute to the police, and there was specific testimony against Cooper. Patrolman Kern was also dismissed by the inspector for alleged grafting.

No Hurry to Face Rebels.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A dispatch which arrived here early Thursday morning from Sebastopol announced that a squadron of battleships, the Tri Siatulita, Sinope and Rostislav, with a cruiser and several torpedo boats, only started for Odessa at 3 o'clock last evening.

Cruiser Collides With Liner.

Ferrol, Spain, Special.—The British cruiser Carnarvon ran down the North German Lloyd steamer Coblenz in a dense fog at 4 o'clock Sunday morning off Cape Priol (on the northwest coast of Spain, ten miles from Ferrol). The Coblenz was badly damaged and sprung a leak. The passengers were transferred to the cruiser, which towed the liner here. The injury to the cruiser was trifling, but the Coblenz will have to go into dry dock.

Fatal Wreck at Spartburg.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—A special from Spartburg says that a serious wreck occurred at the Brawley street crossing, on the Southern Railway at 1 a. m. Through freight No. 52, running in two sections, came together while in the city of Spartburg near the crossing, and a dozen freight cars, laden with coal, and one engine were badly damaged. Sherman Justice and a second member of the crew of train No. 52 are dead, and Engineer Whitmire is seriously injured. Another colored trainman was also hurt. The accident was caused by failure of brakes on section No. 2. The track was soon cleared and traffic resumed.

The two sides of a person's face are never alike, according to the Indianapolis News.

ONE THOUSAND DROWNED

Report of Frightful Loss of Life in a Mexican Mining Town

CORPSES FLOAT IN EVERY STREET

Guanajuato, Built in a Great Gorge in the Mountains, is Partly Submerged, and the Breaking of a Dam Above the City Would Mean Utter Ruin—One Report Says at Least 100 Were Drowned and a Later One Places the Dead at 1,000.

Mexico City, Special.—No news has been received directly from Guanajuato regarding a great flood in that mining city, now the important seat of activity by several large American and British companies. The wires were down all day Sunday and the roads were impassable. Two reports are current: one says 1,000 were killed, another says at least 100 were drowned.

Late tidings are that Guanajuato is completely flooded and water is already invading the higher parts of the town, while there is fear that "Laolla" dam may give way, which would mean complete and general ruin.

The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains and the streets ramble up the mountain side in picturesque fashion.

A storm began furiously on the night of June 30th, and after midnight the mountain side began to slide and go to bed, so tremendous were the fury of the elements. The water rose in the lower or business streets flooding shops and damaging thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise. The lower streets became lower torrents as the water poured in rivers down the upper streets. Doors were smashed in by the force of the water, and windows were no protection against the furious flood.

PROPERTY LOSS IMMENSE.

The authorities worked strenuously to get people safely from their homes to the higher part of the city. The loss of property, it is said, will be immense.

Advices from Querelaro are to the effect that there was no telegraphic communication with the stricken city Sunday night. Messengers who managed to get out of the city say the water stands three or four feet deep in houses and shops in the lower part of the city and that panic stricken people have gone into the mountains carrying their valuables. The storm began to abate at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Later advices state that it is known that over 100 lives were lost at Guanajuato. Telegraphic communication is cut off and it is supposed "Laolla" dam was completely destroyed, but this cannot be confirmed.

SMALLER TOWNS WIPED OUT.

The Mexican Central northbound passenger train ran into a washout north of Irapuato and was derailed, the water running over some of the cars. President Robinson, of the railroad, says some lives were lost, but he does not know how many. The town of Marañ, just below Guanajuato, was completely wiped out.

Another dispatch to President Robinson of the Mexican Central, says that there are 1,000 dead at Guanajuato.

The raging water is carrying the dead through every street. The water is up to the second story of the Hotel Union. Great damage has been wrought to the street car lines, and service cannot be resumed inside a month. There is only one way the people can get to Marañ, which is with mules or afoot.

A Revolutionary Plot.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Reports received by the Ministry of the Interior give an entirely different version of the origin of the Kiaz Potemkin mutiny, which is attributed to a deliberate plot organized by twenty sailors belonging to the revolutionary organization. These reports placed the number of killed during the rioting on shore at 300 and the wounded at twice that number. Gossip says there has been a mutiny on board the battleship Telesma at Sebastopol.

Martial Law Extended.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the government of Sebastopol, Nicholaioff and Erivan. An imperial decree confers on the viceroy of the Caucasus the rights of a military commander with special powers. The same powers are bestowed on the commander of the Black Sea fleet so far as the districts of Sebastopol and Nicholaioff are concerned.

New Enterprises.

Charters are granted to the Carolina Publishing Company, of Elizabeth City; W. F. Cahoon, and others, stockholders, to print newspapers, books, etc. The Williamson & Borland Lumber Company, incorporated, of Cerro Gordo, Columbus county, authorized capital stock \$100,000; to the Laurel Fork Lumber Company, of Waynesville, \$50,000, Asheville and Indiana men being the owners. The Mars Hill Wood and Clay Working Company, of Madison county, \$25,000. H. M. Egan, and others, stockholders, to manufacture house-building materials, brick and tile.

NORTH STATE NEWS NOTES

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Good middling	9 1-4
Strict middling	9 1-4
Middling	9 1-8
Tinges	7 to 8
Stains	6 1-2 to 7 1-2

General Cotton Market.

Middling	9 5-8
Galveston, steady	9 5-8
New Orleans, quiet	9 9-16
Moble, steady	9 3-8
Savannah, firm	9 3-8
Norfolk, steady	9 5-8
Baltimore, nominal	9 3-4
New York, quiet	9 30
Boston, quiet	9 30
Philadelphia, steady	10 15
Houston, steady	9 7 16
Augusta, steady	9 5-8
Memphis, firm	9 9 16
St. Louis, firm	9 1-2
Louisville, firm	9 13-16

Pardons Refused.

Governor Glenn declined to pardon the gold brick swindlers, J. L. Howard, alias Frank Thompson, of New York, and H. D. Hawley, alias Sneary, of Chicago, who were convicted in Guilford Superior Court at the June term, 1901, of conspiracy and sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary. The Governor's reasons follow:

"The defendants were convicted by jury and sentenced by the court. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the ruling of the lower court was affirmed. The defendants ask for a pardon on the ground that they have already been punished enough and are old men. They also furnish testimonials from every section of the country as to their previous good character. Ordinarily these facts would appeal very much in their favor, but the evidence shows conclusively they equipped themselves with implements and materials with which to perpetrate a great fraud and also signed the names of other persons to letters, to enable them to carry out their fraudulent schemes. They took every advantage they could of the law, even carrying the case to the Supreme court of the United States, but in every instance the opinion of the lower court was upheld, and the Supreme Court, in affirming the lower decision, saw fit to express itself upon the fact that they were trying to perpetrate a great wrong and were not unjustly punished. After full consideration of the evidence, I feel it would be a wrong to pardon these men. They were educated, they knew better, they were contemplating trying to defraud citizens of our State, they attempted to do so and when caught couldn't expect an outraged law to deal gently with them. The application is therefore denied."

TEACHEY ALSO REFUSED.

The Governor also declines to commute the death sentence of Dan Teachey, who was convicted at the August term, 1903, of the Superior Court of Duplin of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The Governor gives the following reason:

On appeal to the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted for error in reception of evidence. The second trial was held before Moore, judge, and a jury of the August term, 1904, when the prisoner was again convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. Again he appealed to the Supreme Court, but no error was found, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. In each application for commutation of sentence from the death penalty to life imprisonment the prisoner has been faithfully and earnestly represented. I have carefully considered all evidence heard patiently all argument, even allowing the prisoner to see me and make his statement, but after hearing everything that could be urged by counsel and prisoner, deducted from the testimony, the conclusion is irresistible: First, that Bob Rivenbark was wilfully and with malice aforethought murdered; and, second, that the prisoner, Dan Teachey, committed the crime. Two fair and impartial juries have said the prisoner was guilty. The trial judge and solicitor refuse to recommend commutation of sentence, and the Supreme Court without any dissent has affirmed the judgment of the lower court and said there is abundant evidence on record to the just finding of the jury that the homicide was committed in pursuance of fixed design deliberately formed beforehand and under circumstances attended with heartless brutality; for these reasons, I cannot disturb the finding of the jury and the sentence of the court. Application for commutation is therefore denied and the sentence pronounced must be enforced."

New Enterprises.

Charters are granted to the Carolina Publishing Company, of Elizabeth City; W. F. Cahoon, and others, stockholders, to print newspapers, books, etc. The Williamson & Borland Lumber Company, incorporated, of Cerro Gordo, Columbus county, authorized capital stock \$100,000; to the Laurel Fork Lumber Company, of Waynesville, \$50,000, Asheville and Indiana men being the owners. The Mars Hill Wood and Clay Working Company, of Madison county, \$25,000. H. M. Egan, and others, stockholders, to manufacture house-building materials, brick and tile.



LASTING RELIEF.
J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets, of Lebanon, Ky., says:
"My nightly rest was broken, owing to irregular action of the kidneys. I was suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition. I took Doan's Kidney Pills and experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., proprietors.—For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The man who does not fear failure seldom has to face it.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package Free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

In Norway servant girls hire for half a year at a time.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

London, England, lays out for poor relief \$22,000,000 a year.

Pain's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wat. O. Exsley, Vanuren, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Stealing bicycles has become prevalent in Birmingham, England.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Worfield's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists. Mail order promptly filled by Dr. E. Deitchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

A diamond mine in South Africa yielded \$23,000,000 last year.

An Ex-Chief Justice's Opinion.
Judge O. E. Lochrane, of Georgia, in a letter to Dr. Biggers, states that he never suffers himself to be without a bottle of Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial for the relief of all bowel troubles, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, etc.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottles.

Marketing Potato Crops.

In line with the classic case of the oyster shippers, cited by President Hadley of Yale University in his book on Railroad Transportation, is the case of the Aroostook potato growers brought by President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine Railroad before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Nothing could better show how a railroad works for the interest of the localities which it serves.

A main dependence of the farmers of the Aroostook region is the potato crop, aggregating annually eight to ten million bushels which find a market largely in Boston and the adjacent thickly settled regions of New England. The competition of cheap water transportation from Maine to all points along the New England coast keeps railroad freight rates on these potatoes always at a very low level.

Potatoes are also a considerable output of the truck farms of Michigan, their normal market being obtained in and through Detroit and Chicago and other communities of that region.

Not many years ago favoring sun and rains brought a tremendous yield of potatoes from the Michigan fields. At normal rates and prices there would have been a glut of the customary markets and the potatoes would have rotted on the farms. To help the potato growers the railroads from Michigan made unprecedentedly low rates on potatoes to every reachable market, even carrying them in large quantities to a place so remote as Boston. The Aroostook growers had to reduce the price on their potatoes and even then could not dispose of them unless the Boston & Maine Railroad reduced its already low rate, which it did.

By means of these low rates, making possible low prices, the potato crops of both Michigan and Maine were finally marketed. Everybody eats potatoes, and that year everybody had all the potatoes he wanted.

While the Michigan railroads made rates that would have been ruinous to the railroads, had they been applied to the movement of all potatoes at all times, to all places, they helped their patrons to find markets for them. The Boston & Maine Railroad suffered a decrease in its revenue from potatoes, but it enabled the Aroostook farmers to market their crop and thereby to obtain money which they spent for the varied supplies which the railroads brought to them. If the making of rates were subject to Governmental adjustment such radical and prompt action could never have been taken, because it is well established that if a rate be once reduced by a railroad company it cannot be restored through the red tape of Governmental procedure. If the Michigan railroads and the Boston & Maine Railroad had been subjected to Governmental limitation they would have felt obliged to keep up their rates as do the railroads of France and England, and Germany under Governmental limitation and let the potatoes rot—Exchange.