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NO. 18.

GREATEST NAVAL REVIEW IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Catalogue of the Ships Roosevelt Will Inspect Off Oyster Bay.

"FIGHTING BOB" TO COMMAND

Larger than the Combined
Fighting Force of Admirals
Rojestvensky and Togo—Line of
Vessels Twenty Miles Long.

New York City.—Plans have been
completed for the greatest naval
review in the history of the Western
world when President Roosevelt from
the Mayflower will inspect the assem-
bled squadrons off Oyster Bay on
September 3. All the formality that
goes with naval functions will be ob-
viated and the twenty-one-gun salute
the President will be given by
every ship in turn as he passes down
the line.

The fleet will be larger than the
combined fighting force of Admirals
Rojestvensky and Togo, and will un-
doubtedly be the most impressive
review ever held, with the exception of
the gathering of British off the coast
of England a few years ago. There
will be twelve battleships, four ar-
mour cruisers, four ironclads, four
torpedo cruisers, six torpedo boat
cruisers, six torpedo boats, two
submarines, six auxiliaries and a
training ship.

Together the imposing line will
stretch for twenty miles along the
coast. Through the waterway be-
tween the double row of floating
bombs the trim little Mayflower bears
the President and Secretary Bana-
nerjee, of the navy, will steam slowly
to the diapason of roaring salutes.
Occurring as it will on Labor Day
thousands of persons not only from
New York but from cities within a
radius of 200 miles will flock to the
quiet village to witness a sight such
as few persons see in a lifetime. A
score or more of big excursion steamers
will go out, while nearly every
yacht club up and down the coast will
have its complement of craft on hand.

The commander of the fleet will be
Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans. The
first squadron is made up of the flag-
ship Maine, and the Missouri, the
Kentucky and the Kearsarge. In the
second division are the new Louisi-
ana, the Rhode Island, that passed
her acceptance test as recently as
August 17, the New Jersey and the
Virginia.

The second squadron is under the
command of Rear-Admiral Charles
H. Davis, and comprises the Alaba-
ma, his flagship, and the battle-
ships Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. The
third division, the second section of
his squadron, is under Rear-Admiral
Willard H. Bronson, and is made up
of the West Virginia, the Pennsylva-
nia, the Colorado and the Maryland.

The third squadron, also in two di-
visions, numbers the Puritan, the Ne-
vada, the Florida, the Arkansas, the
Minnesota, the Tacoma, the Cleve-
land and the Denver.

The torpedo boats, destroyers and
submarines will be in two flotillas.
A separate part of the line will be
taken by the troopship Yankee and
the auxiliaries, which include three
oilers and the provision ship Celtic
and the water ship Aethusa.

At the Oyster Bay review there
will be nearly 16,000 officers and
men on the ships. If, as is expected,
12,000 shots are fired in salutes, the
cost for powder alone will be over
\$500,000. After the inspection the
President will make and receive calls
from commanders and flag officers.

The review, according to the general
orders, will end officially when the
President returns to Oyster Bay. But
at night the public will enjoy the
spectacle of the entire fleet ablaze
with electric lights, while the search-
lights all along the line will play for
miles.

HUNDREDS SEE GIRL KILLED.

Foot Hopelessly Wedged Between the Sleepers on Trestle, She Prays.

Wilmington, Del.—Kneeling in
prayer, after she had struggled vainly
to free her foot from between the
ties of a Baltimore and Ohio railroad
trestle, Miss Elizabeth Rothwell, a
young woman of this city, was
found to pieces by a freight train
near Brandywine Springs Park.

Her aunt, Mrs. Richard Rothwell,
and a young cousin, Richard Rothwell,
who were with her at the time,
were both injured.

There was a farmers' fair at the
park and hundreds of persons saw
the tragedy.

Miss Rothwell, her aunt and her
cousin had gone to the fair together,
and were crossing the trestle to take
a car home when a whistle warned
them that a train was approaching.
They turned to run back, but when
they saw that they were more than
half way across they wheeled about
again and ran in the other direction,
the doing so Miss Rothwell's right foot
slipped between the ties and became
firmly wedged.

Miss Rothwell jumped, alighting
on the bank twenty feet below and
breaking several bones. The boy was
too bewildered to move and the engine
struck him, tossing him off the
side of the trestle. Then Miss Roth-
well was killed.

Mutiny of Cossacks.

A serious mutiny of Cossacks is re-
ported from the Caucasus, Russia.

NEW SPELLING ADOPTED

President Orders It For White House Documents.

Spelling Reformers Rejoice and Ex- pect the Cause Will Now Make Rapid Progress.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—President Roose-
velt has endorsed the Carnegie spell-
ing reform movement. He issued or-
ders to Public Printer Stillings that
hereafter all messages from the
President and all other documents
from the White House shall be
printed in accordance with the rec-
ommendation of the Spelling Reform
Committee headed by Brander Mat-
thews, Professor of English in Col-
umbia University.

This committee has published a
list of 300 words in which the spell-
ing is reformed. This list contains
such words as "thru" and "tho" as
the spelling for "through" and
"though." The President's official
sanction of this reform movement is
regarded as the most effective and
speediest method of inaugurating the
new system of spelling throughout
the country.

Not only will the printed docu-
ments emanating from the President
utilize the reform spelling, but his
correspondence also will be spelled
in the new style. Secretary Loeb has
sent for the list of words which have
been reformed, and upon its arrival
will order all correspondence of the
President and of the executive force
of the White House spelled in ac-
cordance therewith. As the Spelling
Reform Committee shall adopt new
reforms they will be added to the
President's list and also to that of
the Public Printer.

While the order to the Public
Printer does not contemplate an im-
mediate reform in the spelling of of-
ficial documents from the executive
departments in Washington, it is re-
garded as more than likely that the
respective heads of the departments
will fall in line with the President's
ideas and have their official docu-
ments printed in the new spelling.

GENERAL BANDERA KILLED.

Cuban Rebel Leader Hacked With Machetes and Riddled With Lead.

Havana, Cuba.—The body of the
negro, General Quentin Bandera, the
most daring insurgent in Havana
Province, was sent to the morgue at
Havana with those of two mulatto
comrades, all frightfully gashed.

The arrival of Bandera's body here
was the first news of the fight in
which he met his death. The con-
flict occurred at the Silveira farm,
near Punta Brava, fifteen miles from
Havana. A detachment of thirty-
eight mounted Rural Guards, under
Captain Ignacio Delgado and Lieu-
tenant Martinez, were searching for
Bandera's party when they were sud-
denly fired upon by Bandera's twenty
followers. The Guards rushed upon
the insurgents, but with the excep-
tion of their chief and his two lead-
ing comrades they all succeeded in
getting away.

The bodies of Bandera and his
companions were placed in a wagon
and taken to Havana. Bandera's
body showed that his principal wound
was a severe machete blow on the
head, which cut off his left ear and
made an ugly incision in his face.
He also had bullet wounds in his
arms and breast.

The condition of Bandera's two
dead companions was even more
shocking. Their faces and heads
were terribly gashed by the heavy,
dull machetes of the Guards, and
they also had machete wounds in
their breasts and on their arms. The
clothes of all three men showed
every evidence of the hard life which
they had been leading while eluding
their pursuers.

BOROUGH CLERK DEFAULTER.

New Jersey Official Confesses Heavy Embezzlement.

Orange, N. J.—Madison has a sen-
sation which has been brought about
by the confession of Borough Clerk
H. Van Wagenen Meyer, that he is
an embezzler. It is feared the pecu-
niations may reach \$8000. Dr. Cal-
vin Anderson, Mayor of the borough,
when asked what explanation Meyer
had made, replied:

"It was the old, old story. He had
merely anticipated salary payments
with the intention of putting the
money back, and it got beyond him."
Meyer succeeded William N. Ball
in 1898, after Ball had absconded,
leaving behind him a shortage of
\$2000. Simon P. Flanagan, a mem-
ber of the Borough Council, has been
appointed in place of Meyer, who in
his confession merely anticipated the
report of a citizens' committee which,
with an expert, has been going over
the books. The ostensible purpose
of this overhauling of the borough
records was to start a new system of
accounting, but the real purpose
seems to have been to discover a sus-
pected shortage.

Planters Import Porto Ricans.

One hundred Porto Ricans, to be
tried as laborers on Louisiana sugar
plantations, landed at New Orleans
from the steamer Arcadia, having
been shipped at San Juan. The ex-
periment is being made under the
auspices of the Louisiana Immigra-
tion League. If it is a success large
numbers of the islanders will be
brought here to supply the planta-
tions.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

The Milk Exchange price for standard
quality is 2 3/4c per quart.

MILK.
Creamery—Western, extra, \$ 23 @ 23 1/2
Firsts, do 21 @ 22 1/2
State dairy, fancy 20 @ 21
Firsts, do 20 @ 21
Factory, thirds to firsts, 14 1/2 @ 17 1/2

BUTTER.
Creamery—Western, extra, \$ 23 @ 23 1/2
Firsts, do 21 @ 22 1/2
State dairy, fancy 20 @ 21
Firsts, do 20 @ 21
Factory, thirds to firsts, 14 1/2 @ 17 1/2

CHEESE.
State, full cream, fancy, 12 @ 12 1/2
Small, do 12 @ 12 1/2
Part skims, good to prime 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Full skims, do 2 @ 3

EGGS.
Jersey—Fancy, 25 @ 25
State and Penn., do 24 @ 25
Western—Firsts, do 19 @ 19 1/2

BEANS AND PEAS.
Beans—Marrow, choice, 2 90 @ 2 95
Medium, choice, 1 75 @ 1 77 1/2
Pea, choice, 1 85 @ 1 87 1/2
Red kidney, choice, 3 07 1/2 @ 3 10
White kidney, do 3 00 @ 3 15
Yellow eye, do 1 @ 1 55
Black turtle soup, 3 25 @ 3 35
Lima, Cal., do 2 @ 2 85

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FR.
Apples—Red, per bbl., 2 00 @ 4 00
Green, per bbl., 2 00 @ 3 00
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl., 2 00 @ 3 50
Tyson, per bbl., 1 50 @ 2 50
Scoter, per bbl., 1 25 @ 1 75
Blackberries, per qt., 4 @ 12
Huckleberries, per qt., 6 @ 12
Plums, per carrier, 50 @ 1 00
Peaches, per basket, 35 @ 1 00
Muskmelons, per basket, 30 @ 75
Watermelons, per 100, 6 00 @ 63 00

LIVE POULTRY.
Spring chickens, per lb., — @ 15
Fowls, per lb., — @ 13 1/2
Roosters, per lb., — @ 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb., — @ 13 1/2
Ducks, per pair, 30 @ 80
Geese, per pair, 1 00 @ 1 50
Pigeons, per pair, 20 @ 25

DRESSED POULTRY.
Turkeys, per lb., 11 @ 13
Chickens, per lb., 17 @ 18
Fowls, per lb., 8 @ 14
Geese, spring, per lb., 18 @ 20
Ducks, spring, per lb., 12 @ 12 1/2
Squabs, per dozen, 1 25 @ 2 75

HOPS.
State, 1905, choice, 13 @ 16
Common to fair, 11 @ 12
Pacific Coast, 1905, choice, 17 @ 18
Good to prime, 15 @ 16

HAY AND STRAW.
Hay, prime, per 100 lb., — @ 1 05
No. 1, per 100 lb., 95 @ 1 00
No. 2, per 100 lb., 87 1/2 @ 92 1/2
Clover mixed, per 100 lb., 70 @ 82 1/2
Straw, long rye, per 100 lb., 50 @ 55

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl., 1 50 @ 1 75
Jersey, per bbl., 1 12 @ 1 50
Sweetens, per basket, 50 @ 1 75
Tomatoes, per box, 30 @ 75
Egg plants, per bbl., 75 @ 1 00
Squash, per bbl., 50 @ 1 00
Peas, per bag, 50 @ 1 25
Peppers, per box, 75 @ 1 00
Lettuce, per bbl., 50 @ 1 00
Cabbages, per 100, 1 50 @ 3 00
String beans, per bag, 30 @ 75
Onions, Ct., white, per bbl., 3 00 @ 4 00
L. I., per bbl., 1 00 @ 1 10
Carrots, per 100 bunches, — @ 1 00
Beets, per 100 bunches, — @ 1 00
Turnips, per bbl., — @ 75
Cucumbers, per bbl., 1 00 @ 2 00
Cucumber pickles, per 1000, 1 00 @ 2 00
Corn, per 100, 60 @ 1 50
Celery, per doz. bunches, 10 @ 40
Lima beans, per bag, 50 @ 1 50
Okra, per 1000, 1 00 @ 1 25
Cauliflower, per bbl., 75 @ 2 00

GRAIN, ETC.
Flour—Winter patents, 3 55 @ 4 25
Spring patents, 4 25 @ 4 80
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth, 8 @ 8 1/2
No. 2 red, do 7 @ 7 1/2
Corn, No. 2 white, — @ 62
No. 2 yellow, — @ 61
Oats, mixed, — @ 36
Clipped white, 40 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Lard, city, — @ 8 1/2

LIVE STOCK.
Beeves, city dressed, 7 @ 8 1/2
Calves, city dressed, 8 @ 12
Country dressed, 6 @ 12
Sheep, per 100 lb., 3 50 @ 5
Lamb, per 100 lb., 7 00 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, live, per 100 lb., 5 80 @ 7 00

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.

Conditions Fair, But Rain Delays Work in Russia and Italy.

Washington, D. C.—The Crop Re-
porter, issued by the Department of
Agriculture, contains a detailed state-
ment of European crop conditions
under date of July 31.

Harvesting has extended, the re-
port declares, as far north as the
territory bordering upon the English
Channel. Operations thus far have
been carried on under fairly favor-
able conditions, with the exception
that over a large area in South Rus-
sia the work has been seriously de-
layed and the crops damaged by the
excessive rainfall.

A large proportion of the Italian
wheat crop is reported to be impaired
from a similar cause. In the north-
ern latitudes of Europe the harvest
will be at its full height during this
month, and the outcome is depend-
ent upon the weather conditions.

SCATTERED POISONED MEAT.

George W. Stoner, Register of Deeds, Arrested in Madison, Wis.

Madison, Wis.—George W. Stoner,
Register of Deeds of Dane County,
was arrested while scattering along
residence streets meat which is al-
leged to have been poisoned with cy-
anide of potassium. Valuable dogs
have been poisoned, nearly a dozen
dying in one day.

Stoner was arrested by employees of
a telegraph company and dragged to
the police station. He carried a
large quantity of the county and of
the oldest resident of the county and
of the city. He came here when a boy,
in 1837, the day the city was
founded. He is a graduate of the
University of Wisconsin.

BUSINESS BEYOND ALL BELIEF

Industrial Concerns Clamor For Machinery and Materials.

Nothing in History of Railroadings & Compare With Present Trans- portation Demands.

Chicago, Ill.—There is no way of
measuring the volume of business
now coming to the Western rail-
roads. Traffic officials say that pre-
cedent does not offer a parallel con-
dition with which to compare the pres-
ent situation. The roads are prac-
tically swamped with tonnage, and
some officials state that a lull in the
movement of freight would be wel-
comed.

General business in all directions
continues to expand as a result of
the bountiful crops. The corn crop
promises to be a bumper one, and
farmers are practically assured of
enormous returns for their grain.
Enough is known to create a belief
that the country will not realize the
extent of its prosperity for many
months. Railroad people are empha-
sizing their optimism with rather
sensational orders for cars, rails and
structural material.

Industrial concerns, great and
small, are clamoring for machinery
and material with which to carry
out their plans of expansion, and
manufacturers are pleading for ship-
ping facilities with which to market
their products.

The production of pig iron has
increased and is at the rate of 25,
205,000 tons a year, but stocks are
low at the furnaces and consumption
is heavy. Northern furnaces have
sold their outputs for this year and
made liberal sales for delivery in the
first quarter of 1907. The steel mills
have in most instances sold their pro-
duct for this year, and most of them
are well sold up for the first quarter
of next year. The movement of lum-
ber has grown considerably larger,
and local and contiguous consumption
is large.

Low prices for Western bituminous
coal have reduced production in Illi-
nois and Indiana, but the demand is
improving and the trade has a health-
ier look. Cheap excursion rates from
the Southwest and far West brought
in a large number of buyers to the
large distributing centres. A satis-
factory volume of business has re-
sulted.

Traffic officials say that it will be
easier to get money to move the
crops with than to secure cars and
engines with which to haul the grain
to market. They are predicting also
a year of large earnings, and with
the farmer prosperous, indications
are all in favor of a good general
business. The dry goods trade has
felt the effects of the improved con-
ditions probably more than any other
line.

RUSSIAN CRIMES GROW APACE

St. Petersburg Statistics Show More Murders Than in 1905.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Official
statistics show that the increase of
crime in St. Petersburg since the
beginning of the revolutionary move-
ment has been enormous. The num-
ber of deliberate murders was 400
per cent. more than in the year 1904,
and 200 per cent. more than the rate
for the first seven months in 1905.
Homicides during quarrels increased
500 per cent. compared with 1904,
and 1200 per cent. compared with
1905.

According to the returns issued by
the police department here the revo-
lutionists throughout Russia during
the last week alone killed 172 gov-
ernment officials and seriously
wounded 42. The police also dis-
covered 120 bombs, 12 illegal secre-
tary printing plants and 17 depots of
copies of suppressed editions of various
newspapers. The revolutionists fur-
ther pillaged thirteen government
spirit depots, and in these operations
killed and wounded twenty-two em-
ployees. There were 276 arrests for
political offences during the week.

HOKE SMITH NOMINATED.

Landslide Ends Five-Cornered Fight in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga.—A landslide for Hoke
Smith hit Georgia. The former mem-
ber of Cleveland's Cabinet swept
through the State, leaving his four
opponents far in the rear. Hoke
Smith is acknowledged to be the next
Governor of Georgia, and the only
question is as to the size of his ma-
jority over the combined four oppos-
ing men—Clark Howell, of "The
Constitution"; J. H. Estill, of "The
Savannah News"; James Smith, a
wealthy planter, and Richard Russell,
a Georgia judge.

Smith conducted his campaign on
the lines of opposition to present
freight rates, favoring disfranchis-
ment of negroes and opposition to
the ring rule.

Not a Man in Kansas Idle.

Kansas has not an unemployed la-
borer, as far as T. B. Gerow, director
of the Free Employment Bureau,
Kansas City, has been able to ascer-
tain. Mr. Gerow has application for
nearly 200 men who are wanted at
once in various parts of the State,
and he has not had one application
for work. Some of the demands for
help are exceedingly pressing. In
several counties men are wanted for
threshing machine crews in order to
take care of the wheat crops.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

Happenings of More or Less Import- ance Told in Paragraphs—The Cot- ton Markets.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These prices represent the prices
paid to wagons:
Good middling, 9-3-4
Strict middling, 9-3-4
Middling, 9-5-8
Good middling, tinged, 9-5-8
Stains, 7-1-2 @ 8-3-4

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, quiet, 9-7-16
New Orleans, quiet, 9-1-2
Mobile, quiet, 9-1-4
Savannah, quiet, 9-1-16
Charleston, quiet, 9-1-8
Norfolk, quiet, 9-3-4
Baltimore, nominal, 9-7-8
New York, quiet, 9-9-0
Boston, quiet, 9-9-0
Philadelphia, quiet, 10-10
Houston, steady, 9-5-8
Memphis, quiet and nominal, 9-3-4
St. Louis, dull, 10-1-2
Louisville, firm, 10-1-2

Items of State News.

The State charters the Fayetteville
Street Railway, capital stock \$100,-
000, with power to build and operate
electric railways in Fayetteville or to
any towns in a radius of 50 miles,
also to furnish heat, light and power
and build and operate factories. The
stockholders are W. D. McNeill, S.
A. MacRae and others.

The State superintendent of pub-
lic instruction has a letter from the
State superintendent of Kansas say-
ing there is a movement in that State
for a separation of whites and blacks
in the public schools, and asking
what was North Carolina's position
in this matter. Superintendent Joy-
ner informed him that there was the
strictest separation here and this is
found to be the only possible course,
and best for both races.

Governor Glenn makes requisition
on the Governor of Virginia for John
Ross, of Mecklenburg county an es-
caped convict, who was convicted of
an assault with a deadly weapon.

A reward of \$100 is offered by the
Governor for the arrest of Albert
McClamrook, of Davie county, who is
charged with seduction.

The State charters the Waring
Bank Agency with headquarters at
Tarboro, capital stock \$125,000, held
by Hiram H. Jones, N. A. Kestler,
Andrew Geddes, A. J. Posten and Cur-
tis E. Gray, all of Washington, D.
C., and John L. Bridgers, of Tar-
boro.

Railroad Hand Drowned.

Weldon, Special.—A negro rail-
road hand, who was cook for the
squad employed in putting down new
rails on the Atlantic Coast Line rail-
road, was drowned in Quaquey Creek,
at Halifax, Saturday evening. The
water was fifteen feet deep, where
it had backed in from Roanoke river,
and the negro, who had been in the
habit of going in at low water, could
not swim. Mr. George L. Stephenson
fished the body from the stream and
turned it over to his friends.

Thirty Years For Murderer.

Goldsboro, Special.—The negro
Paul Johnson gets 30 years in the
penitentiary for the killing of Henry
Miller in this city the first of last
June. He was charged with murder
in the first degree. The negro had no
counsel and Judge Webb appointed
ex-Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson and
M. T. Dickinson to defend him. On
account of the murder and the es-
cape and capture of the negro after-
wards, the case had attracted a good
deal of attention and there was a
large crowd in the court house all
day.

Granite Company Reorganized.

Salisbury, Special.—The Dunn
Mountain Granite Company, one of
Rowan's most enterprising business
concerns, was reorganized here by
the election of Mr. W. A. Enson, of
Greensboro, as president, and C. S.
Adams as secretary and treasurer.
The concern, which is doing an im-
mense granite business, is now owned
largely by the president just elected.

Errors About the White House.

To the Editor:

I noticed somewhere recently—I
would not say positively that it was
in your columns—an article on the
White House which contained several
mis-statements.

In the first place it was stated the
White House was first occupied in
1809, and that its first occupant was
President Madison. The fact is, its
first occupant was President Adams,
who took up his residence there in
1800.

The original mansion was begun
in 1792. In 1814 it was burned by
the British and rebuilt in 1818.

Another of the errors in the ar-
ticle referred to was the statement that
ready-prepared paint is used on the
White House to make it beautifully
white.

I noticed this especially because I
have used considerable paint myself,
and wondered that "canned" paint
should be used on such an important
building, when all painters know that
pure white lead and linseed oil make
the best paint.

It so happened also that I knew
white lead and linseed oil—not
ready-mixed paint—were used on the
White House, because I had just read
a booklet published by a firm of
ready-mixed paint manufacturers,
who also manufacture pure white
lead. In that book the manufactur-
ers admitted that for the White
House nothing but "the best and
purest of paint could be used," and
said that their pure white lead had
been selected.

Above all people those who at-
tempt to write on historical subjects
should give us facts, even if it is
only a date or a statement about
wood, or brick, or paint, or other
building material. Yours for truth,
L.

A TIP FOR THE COOK.

The commonest mistakes we make
in cooking potatoes are that we use
too many fried and boiled potatoes.
Fried potatoes are less easily diges-
tible than food cooked in other ways.
The most wasteful way to cook pota-
toes is to peel them, put them in cold
water and bring them slowly to a
boil. This method allows the water
to penetrate to the centre of the po-
tato so that a good deal of the starch
may be dissolved and lost and the
potato becomes soggy because it has
not been "cooked dry." On the other
hand, if you put peeled or cut pota-
toes into boiling water the gluten is
hardened at once (as is that other
common nutritious food—the white of
an egg), thus preventing the water