

# THE MOUNTAIN SCOUT

VOL. I. NO. 29.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C., JULY 31, 1902.

\$1.00 Per Annum.

## MT. PELEE AGAIN.

### Volcanic Experts Make a Second Visit to the Mountain.

### NO ACTIVE ERUPTION SINCE JUNE

### No Danger of Renewed Action Apprehended, but People are Advised Against Haste in Going There.

Fort-de-France, Island of Martinique.—By Cable.—Dr. T. A. Jaggar, of Harvard University, representing the United States Geological Survey in the West Indies, arrived for the second time at Fort-de-France on June 24 and has since visited Mont Pelee twice. He has also made excursions to the southern end of Martinique and to the warm springs of the interior of the island. Dr. Jaggar came directly from St. Vincent. As a result of recent examinations of the crater of Mont Pelee and exploration of the track of the devastating blast which destroyed St. Pierre it appears that there is extraordinary similarity between the eruptions of the Soufriere volcano of St. Vincent and Mont Pelee. The products are the same. Both are characterized by the absence of lava and the work of destruction, both to inanimate objects and to mankind, was accomplished in much the same way.

The destructive effects of the eruption in St. Vincent covered a much more extensive area, but the loss of human life was much less. There has been no active eruption of Mont Pelee of importance since June 6. A great cone of boulders and volcanic bombs heaped within the fissure from which the explosion came has grown in size since the middle of May. When Dr. Jaggar first saw it. Occasionally there are sudden slides of debris down this cone into the deep gorge of the Riviere Blanc. These slides produce great columns of brown dust which resemble smoke and rise in billows from the mountain flank and are the occasion of an eruption which is felt from the sea. At the foot of the mountains the many reports by passing vessels of eruptions of hot lava and dust falls. The phenomenon is merely a superficial one. As at St. Vincent, the many mud spouts, steam jets and local eruptions that have been reported as superficial have ceased by rainwater draining into them.

The volcanoes of St. Vincent and Martinique were in eruption in sympathy in May. Both have gradually become less active since and it is probable they will diminish in activity, to judge by the present signs. In this opinion the French scientific commission, headed by Prof. Lacroix, of Paris, concurs. Dr. Jaggar is strongly opposed, however, to any rehabilitation of the devastated slopes of the volcanoes until the respective governments of the islands are willing to establish permanent experiment stations to protect and warn the inhabitants.

### Active Again.

Kingston, St. Vincent, By Cable.—The Soufriere volcano has been slightly in eruption twice since last Monday. A severe earthquake shock, accompanied by a tidal wave, affected the northeast point of the island, washing a fire-swept estate. No further damage was done. Many people, both of the wealthier classes and laborers, are leaving the island, fearing disaster. The government is still feeding 6,000 persons. The settlement of refugees in huts on acquired lands in safe localities is progressing.

The Panama cable repair ship Newington, which is engaged in work 13 miles north of St. Vincent, reports that the depth of the sea there has increased to a mile and a quarter. Attempts to pick up the cable have been futile owing to unfavorable weather.

### Line Foreman Shot.

Pottsville, Pa., Special.—Daniel Linderman, foreman at the Kohinor colliery, Shenandoah, was shot near his home by a crowd of strikers. His face and shoulders are torn with buckshot, but it is thought he will recover. Albert Linderman was also chased and shot and four other non-union men badly beaten.

### Results of Paris Fight.

Paris, By Cable.—Many persons injured, ten of them seriously, and hundreds arrested, are the net results of the street disturbances in which both clerical and anti-clerical denominations, brought about by the closing of the unauthorized religious schools, were made. There were great crowds on the boulevards throughout the city, engaged in rioting. A procession of students shouting and singing was dispersed by the police and attempted red flag demonstrations at the Strasburg station also were broken up. Quiet was restored at midnight. The religious establishments in more than one department have dissolved voluntarily.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

### Two Large Mills.

Molohan Manufacturing Co., of Newberry, S. C., expects to begin production by August 1. This company's plant has been under construction during the past year, and its first annual meeting of stockholders was held during the past week. Directors were elected as follows: Jas. McIntosh, D. H. Wheeler, Geo. W. Sumner, Z. F. Wright, C. E. Sumner, Jas. M. McCaughin of Newberry, Seth M. Milliken of New York, Edward F. Greene of Boston and E. B. Wilburn, who originated the enterprise. Geo. W. Sumner is president; Mr. Wright, secretary, and Mr. Wilburn, vice-president, superintendent and manager. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, and its output will be fancy white goods. Buildings are all completed, and 11,000 spindles, 300 looms and a modern steam plant are about ready to operate.

Announcement was made recently that Dr. H. A. Ligon of Spartanburg, S. C., had decided to organize a \$200,000 cotton mill company. The enterprise is now entirely assured of establishment, and during this week the company obtained articles of incorporation under the title of Arcadia Mills. The incorporators met this week and elected the following directors: Messrs. H. A. Ligon, John B. Cleveland, E. D. Foster, G. M. Whitin, Smith of Glenn Springs, S. C., and T. E. Moore of Wellford, S. C. Messrs. C. R. Makepeace & Co. of Providence, R. I., have been appointed architects in charge of planning, erecting and equipping. The plant will have from 10,000 to 15,000 spindles. Dr. Ligon has been elected president and treasurer. The remaining necessary details are now under consideration.

### Woodside Cotton Mills.

It was announced in May that Woodside Cotton Mills of Greenville, S. C., was to be organized, with capitalization of \$200,000, for building a cotton factory. No steps have as yet been taken to effect permanent organization but the company expects to do so in the near future. John T. Woodside is the active promoter of the enterprise, and will be its president, while J. D. Woodside will be treasurer. The incorporators include Messrs. J. L. Orr and J. H. Morgan, both presidents of cotton mills; G. A. Norwood, Hamlin Beattie and Henry Deism, bank presidents, and other prominent business men of the city. Details are now under consideration, and will be published as they develop.

### A \$12,000 Enlargement.

Berkley Knitting Mills of Berkley, Va., has decided to expend about \$12,000 for improvements. The company began the erection this week of an additional building 40x75 feet, two stories high, which increases floor space to a total of about 15,000 square feet. Fifteen additional knitting machines and sewing machines to suit will be installed, increasing capacity about 50 per cent, which makes the output between 600 and 700 dozen per day. A new boiler and engine house with new 60-horse-power steam plant installed was completed recently. W. S. Ballie, Jr. is manager.

### Lumber Notes.

The Mechanics Lumber Co. has opened up a large warehouse at Little Rock, Ark., and will handle lumber, shingles, lath, sash, doors, blinds, etc. Mr. A. B. Beler has been appointed manager of the enterprise.

The Mahanah Lumber Co. of Brownsville, Tenn., has been chartered with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are Albert E. Mahanah, R. M. Chambliss, G. B. Williams, J. H. Bennett and Mann Willis.

The Stone-Haling Lumber Co. of Bristol, Va., has in contemplation the erection of a large lumber plant and lumber sheds at Radford. If the enterprise is carried out it will contribute largely to the volume of business in that place.

It is stated that from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 oak staves for oil and whiskey barrels are now being shipped from Flemingsburg, Ky., to Ohio and Michigan. A large number of oak and walnut trees are also being cut and shipped.

### Textile Notes.

Premier Cotton Mills of Helena, Ark., is now busily engaged installing machinery in its plant. The company is expending about \$75,000 to double the capacity of its mill. Announcement was made last March that the company had decided on this increased investment and had let contract for the improvements. The company will have 10,000 spindles operating when this installation is completed.

The second installment of machinery is arriving at Gainesville, Ga., for mill No. 4 of the Paeolet (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. It is being put up in position as rapidly as possible, and when all in place will give the company its original equipment as was designed. This latter is 50,000 ring spindles and 2,400 looms for manufacturing standard sheetings and drills. This branch mill represents a \$1,000,000 investment.

Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills held its semi-annual meeting this week, and the management reported that during the six months the plant has been in operation it has earned about 15 per cent profit. The company is capitalized at \$75,000, and operates 5,000 ring spindles on the production of hosiery yarns.

## FEARS FOR SAFETY.

### Claimed That German Emperor Might Be Attacked

### HE IS ASKED NOT TO VISIT POSEN

### It is Thought, However, That the Emperor Will Decline to Change His Plans.

Berlin, By Cable.—Court Chamberlain Von Morawski, a Polish landed magnate, has appealed to Emperor William not to visit Posen during the army manoeuvres to be held in September, as His Majesty has planned to do. The chamberlain fears that some Polish fanatic might attempt to harm the Emperor. Racial feeling is described as at fever heat and several Berlin journals take the view that it would be unwise for the Emperor to expose himself unnecessarily.

It is scarcely likely that the Emperor will act upon Chamberlain Von Morawski's appeal, because His Majesty never permits himself to change his plans on account of the timidity of his advisers. He goes anywhere he thinks duty calls him; and, besides, it is his purpose to declare the government's Polish policy while in Polish territory and his giving up of personal supervision of the manoeuvres would be unprecedented.

The Polish question is regarded as the most pregnant in the government's domestic policy. While no observer believes the Polish agitation can really amount to much ultimately, it is embarrassing the relations with Austria and Russia. The Poles in Galicia enjoy local self-government and press privileges which are not in vogue in Prussian Poland, and continual contrasts are made in the Austrian press between the conditions existing in Galicia and in the province of Posen that annoy this government and tend to weaken the Triple Alliance. Indications are not wanting that Russia is disposed to utilize the Polish passion by giving greater freedom to the Russian frontier a Prussian population in sympathy with Russia.

Courier Von Babow, the German imperial chancellor, is well aware of the disagreeable features of the Polish agitation, and it is quite likely he will devise measures to quiet the extreme violence of the Polish agitation.

### Trouble at Paris.

Paris, By Cable.—A serious disturbance occurred Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock on the Terrace at Cafe de la Muse de Cluny. The police cleared the cafe. Several persons were injured and 25 arrests made. Some disorderly meetings of Catholics were held during the course of the evening, resulting in scuffles and the making of arrests. The agitation provoked by the order of Prime Minister Combes to close the Congregational schools recalls to some extent the scenes enacted when M. Ferry, then Premier, expelled the Jesuits in 1880. Demonstrations in favor of the nuns and the teaching friars are taking place in Paris and many places in the provinces, where the police presented themselves at the schools and ordered that the institutions be closed. Up to the present, however, no serious incident has been recorded.

### Accused of Robbery.

Greensburg, Pa., Special.—The climax in the alleged robbery of nearly a quarter of a million dollars in money and bonds from the venerable Jacob Byers was reached here when William S. Byers, a leading lawyer of the Westmoreland county bar and the Democratic nominee for Congress, was arrested on information containing three separate charges of larceny by bailment, and two of larceny. The information was made and sworn to by Jacob Byers, the reputed owner of the lost bonds and money, aged and infirm and who has been unable to rise for several weeks from what is believed to be his death-bed. The ball bond was fixed at the sum of \$250,000. Late tonight Attorney Byers had not secured bondsmen.

### Killed By a Woman.

Carbondale, Ill., Special.—The Jaubet Brothers, who operated a small coal mine near Craville, were both shot to death at their home by the wife of one of the men. The tragedy resulted from an assault by the husband on his wife which was followed up by his brother after the former had been killed. The jury exonerated the wife.

### Fire Chief Overcome By Heat.

Owensboro, Ky., Special.—The plant of the Owensboro Planning Mill Company and the plant of the Continental Tobacco Company were destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss, \$100,000. Chief of the Fire Department Albert Tenna, was overcome by heat and is in a critical condition.

### Serious Fire at Camden, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The Columbia fire department has taken chemical engines and dynamite to stop the fire at Camden. The loss at 1 o'clock was \$90,000 and relief had arrived. The block containing the postoffice and bank is in flames and there seems no chance of saving any of the 15 business buildings in it.

## FITZ GOES DOWN.

### Big Champion of the Prize Ring Gets Beaten in Eighth Round.

### A BLOODY AND TERRIFIC COMBAT

### Both Men Put Up a Fair and Vigorous Battle For the Championship—Both Satisfied.

Ring-side, San Francisco, Special.—After fighting a battle of eight rounds that was fraught with brilliant and courageous work, Robert Fitzsimmons Friday night forfeited his last claim upon the heavy weight championship. He was knocked to the floor by James Jeffries and counted out after he had so badly punished the champion that it was a foregone conclusion among the spectators that the Cornishman must win. Bleeding from a number of gashes in the face, apparently weakening, and clearly unable to cope with Fitzsimmons' superior skill, Jeffries delivered two lucky punches as Fitzsimmons paused in his fighting to speak to him, and turned the tide. The battle was brief, but noteworthy, and will live in pugilistic history. Fitzsimmons tried once to rise from the mat, but sat down again in helplessness and heard himself counted out, where but a moment before he had apparently all the better of it. "I will never fight again," said the battle-scarred veteran of the ring when he had sufficiently recovered to talk. "The fight was won fairly and to the best man belongs the laurels."

"You are the most dangerous man alive," said Jeffries, in return, "and I consider myself lucky to have won when I did."

Jeffries added: "I know Fitz had a cutting punch and would land it some time in the fight. He is certainly a wonder. He is the greatest fighter at his weight that ever lived. As old as he is, he is the shiftest and cleverest, the hardest-hitting man I ever met and I want to give him credit, as I know all who saw it will, for the great fight he put up. I have no plans for the immediate future."

Fitz said later that the blows that put him out were a left short arm jolt under the ribs and a right to the jaw. He added that he was gone when I saw the blow. I was going when I lay up. I injured them on my right hand in particular was almost useless. I am confident now, even more so than ever, that in my first battle with Jeffries I was doped."

Dr. L. C. Cox, who has been summoned to attend the fighter, made an examination of the defeated pugilist. He announced that Fitz's ribs were not broken, but that his left side was badly bruised, the muscles being so constricted as to cause the Cornishman great difficulty in breathing.

Fitzsimmons had been fighting at a furious gait, cool and deliberate, and chopping the champion to pieces with the terrific rights and lefts that have made him famous. It was the draught horse and the racer from the tap of the song. When the men came together Fitz appeared rather worried, but upon the opening of the first round he assumed a confident and fought with the deliberation of the general that he is. As early as the second round Fitz had Jeffries bleeding profusely from mouth and nose. Again and again he landed on his bulky opponent, getting away in such a clever manner that brought down the house with cheers. It seemed indeed that Jeffries could scarcely weather the gale. In the eighth round the end came and under a series of hot exchanges Fitz, paused with his guard down and spoke to the champion. The latter's reply consisted of the two terrific blows that brought back to him the feeling of championship and forever removed the veteran Fitz from the list arena. Fitz took his defeat with amazing good cheer. He walked to the centre of the ring and raising his hand addressed the multitude, saying: "The best man has won. Had I beaten Jeffries tonight I would have conceded him the championship and retired forever. I retire just the same now, but without having accomplished my ambition. I am satisfied."

After the fight Champion Jeffries was seen in his dressing room. He was jubilant over his success, despite the terrific scars of battle. He said to an Associated Press correspondent: "Well, I have won, just as I expected to. It was a fierce fight—the fiercest I ever had—but I won. Yes I got a good beating, as far as the marks of battle count, but then I rather expected that."

### A \$5,000,000 Bank.

Chicago, Special.—American financiers are planning an international bank, with headquarters in New York and branches in Chicago, San Francisco, City of Mexico, Havana, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. According to President W. H. Hunt, of the Mexican Trust Company Bank, the institution will be known as the First International Bank of North America. Its capital will be \$5,000,000. The nucleus of the enterprise is already in existence under the name of the Mexican Trust Company Bank, which has been in operation in the City of Mexico for one year.

## SUICIDE OF DR. GRISSOM

### Was For Many Years Superintendent North Carolina Insane Asylum.

### Washington, Special.—Dr. Eugene Grissom, once well-known as an alienist and neurologist, committed suicide here Sunday at his son's home, by sending a bullet through his brain. Dr. Grissom had been dejected and morose for several weeks and had become physically and mentally weakened from the use of strong narcotics. He was a native of Granville county, N. C., served on the Confederate side until wounded during the civil war and afterwards was a member of the State Legislature. For 20 years he was superintendent of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, at Raleigh, and gained a wide reputation as an alienist and lecturer. Before the American Medical Society he delivered a lecture entitled "The Borderland of Insanity," that attracted great attention. He was the author of "True and False Experts," a work devoted to showing the alleged inaccuracies of the expert testimony in insanity cases. Dr. Grissom was one time first vice president of the American Medical Society and several times presiding officer of the Association of American Asylums. He was the president of the convention of 1886. He was a Mason of high degree. He was 71 years old.

### Eleventh Week of Strike.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—The beginning of the eleventh week of the anthracite miners' strike finds apparently no change in the situation, although the rumor has been revived that an effort will be made some day this week to start up one of the collieries. The companies have a sufficient number of coal and iron policemen enlisted now to prevent trouble, should it arise, and all that would be necessary to get a mine in operation would be a sufficient number of miners and laborers to blast the coal and load it on the cars. No doubt plenty of ordinary laborers could be secured but it is a question whether the requisite number of miners could be persuaded to go into the workings.

At strike headquarters the belief is as strong as ever that the operators cannot resume and that it is idle talk to even suggest such a thing. President Mitchell simply says that the situation is about the same and that the strikers are as firm as ever. Three hundred delegates, representing 10,000 Polish and Lithuanian residents of the Wyoming Valley met in convention here and after endorsing the strike, appointed a committee of 20 to visit New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Buffalo and other large cities and solicit aid from the Polish and Lithuanian people for their countrymen now on strike in the anthracite region.

### Coal From Alabama to New Orleans.

New Orleans, Special.—Preparations are being projected by the Warrior River Coal and Transportation Company for beginning the transportation of coal by barge from the mines of the Warrior river in Alabama to this city by means of the recently constructed Lake Borgne Canal. The transportation company is incorporated under the laws of Connecticut and is capitalized at \$3,000,000. Mr. J. D. Risque, president of the Warrior Paper Manufacturing Company, is president of the organization; ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut, treasurer and attorney, and H. K. Waller, secretary. Mr. Oliver Gildersleeve, of the Gildersleeve Transportation Company, of New York, is one of the stockholders in the company.

### Notes of News.

Henry F. King, a former resident of Baltimore, shot two Sisters of Charity at the New York City Foundling Hospital.

Gov. Robert M. La Follette, who was renominated by Wisconsin Republicans, in his speech attacked the friends of Senator Spooner.

A speaker in the North Carolina State Democratic Convention, at Greensboro, caused an uproar by denouncing ex-President Cleveland.

The inquest in the case of A. J. Latimer, who was fatally shot at his home in Brooklyn, developed the impression that his mysterious assailant was a friend of Mrs. Latimer.

President John Mitchell opposed a general strike and presented a new plan to the Indianapolis convention of coal miners.

William Ody, a negro who attempted to assault a young white woman, was burned at the stake near Clayton, Miss.

Joshua Anderson, white, who brutally murdered his wife, was hanged on the town scales at Owensboro, Ky.

William Cannon, a Birmingham (Ala.) negro boy, confessed that he has murdered four negro babies.

A. E. Holton, United States District Attorney, was cowhided by N. Glenn Williams at Winton, N. C.

Two fine automobiles belonging to Lillian Uttsell were burned at her summer home, Far Rockaway, L. I.

The first meeting of the new Balfour Cabinet was held in London. Earl Cadogan resigned as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Special Ambassador Whitehead Reid made a speech at Liverpool, in which he told Britons not to fear American invaders.

The United States customs steamer Shearwater was wrecked in the Philippines, and 19 of the crew drowned.

## VALUE OF FARMS

### Tremendous Landed Wealth Shown By Census

### IT RUNS HIGH INTO BILLIONS

### Statistics of Great and Permanent Value Concerning Our Agricultural Resources.

Washington, Special.—The census bureau issued a bulletin giving the condition of agriculture in the United States for the year 1900. It shows that there were at that time 5,739,657 farms in the entire country which were valued at \$16,674,694,247. Of this amount \$3,560,198,191, or over 21 per cent, represented the value of buildings, and \$13,114,496,056, or over 78 per cent, represents the value of lands and improvements other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$761,251,550, and of live stock \$3,078,950,041. These values, added to the value of the farms, gives a total value of farm property amounting to \$20,514,901,338.

The total value of farm products for the year 1899 is given at \$4,739,118,752, of which amount \$1,718,990,221 was for animal products, including live stock, poultry and bee products.

The bulletin places the average size of farms in the United States at 145 acres, and it is stated that 49 per cent of the farm land is improved. The total acreage for the entire country was \$841,201,546.

The number of farms in the United States has increased in every decade for the last fifty years, and so rapidly that in 1900 there were nearly four times as many farms as in 1850, and 25 per cent more than in 1890. The total acreage of farm land has increased but up to 1880 less rapidly than the number of farms, thus involving a steady decrease in the average size of farms. Since 1880, however, the total acreage has increased more rapidly than the number of farms, so that the average size of farms has increased. The total area of improved land had increased in every decade since 1850.

A comparison by States indicates that the most important States in the agriculture of the country are, beginning at the West: Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Together they contribute 44 per cent of the total value of farm property and 38 per cent of the total value of farm products. Texas leads with the greatest number of farms, 352,190, and also with the highest acreage 125,807,917. But only a little over 15 per cent of the farm lands in Texas was improved, and the value of the farm land in Texas was less than in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Missouri, Iowa or Illinois, being \$92,476,273. Missouri ranks second in the number of farms having 24,486. Other States having more than 200,000 farms are: Alabama 224,151; Indiana, 221,897; Iowa, 225,622; Kentucky, 231,667; Michigan, 208,261; Mississippi, 220,803; New York 226,729; North Carolina, 224,357; Ohio 276,719; Pennsylvania, 224,348; Tennessee, 224,623.

Iowa leads the list in the percentage of improved lands, more than 86 per cent of the farm lands of that State being improved. Illinois follows with more than 84 per cent, Ohio comes next with 78 per cent, and is followed by Indiana with more than 77 per cent. Illinois occupies the first position in the matter of the total value of farm lands, the figures for the States being 2,004,216,897. Other State values are:

Tennessee, \$341,202,025; Texas, \$92,476,273; Virginia, \$223,515,977. The live stock farm lands of the country are put down at a value of \$7,500,245,773, or more than 36 per cent of the whole; the hay and grain lands at \$2,378,543,543 or 31 per cent of the whole. Dairy products over 8 per cent; cotton over 5 per cent. There are 512 coffee farms in the country, valued at \$1,922,915.

### To Oppose

Roanoke, Special.—Republican Congressional convention of the Fifth District met at Rocky Mount and nominated Hon. B. A. Davis, of Franklin county, by acclamation, to oppose Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Democrat, the present representative from that district. Several speeches were made denouncing the work of the late constitutional convention.

### Says Strike Can Be Won.

Indianapolis, Special.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, expects to leave Indianapolis for Wilkesbarre, where he will probably reconvene the headquarters Thursday or Friday. His intention, it is understood, is to remain in the anthracite region until the strike is settled. Secretary Wilson says he does not expect any more large donations until later. It is understood Mr. Mitchell and his associates are convinced that they can win the anthracite strike if they can hold out for ten weeks long-