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WHOLE NUMBER 191.

TO INSTANT DEATH.

Thirty-Five Lives Lost in a Railroad Wreck in Georgia.

A WASHOUT WAS THE CAUSE.

Every Person on the Train Perished Except Those on the Pullman Car—Not a Note of Warning.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern railway ran into a washout one and a half miles north of McDonough, Ga., Saturday night and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train with the exception of the sleeper was destroyed. Every person on the train, except the occupants of the Pullman car, perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped. Thirty-five people in all were killed. Following is a list of the dead:

William A. Barclay, conductor, Atlanta.
J. E. Wood, conductor, Atlanta.
J. H. Hunicutt, conductor, Atlanta.
J. T. Sullivan, engineer, Atlanta.
W. W. Bennett, baggagemaster, Atlanta.
T. D. Maddox, cotton buyer, Atlanta.
W. J. Pate, Atlanta.
Twelve year old son of W. J. Pate, Atlanta.
H. R. Cressman, Pullman conductor, George W. Flournoy, Atlanta.
D. C. Hightower, Stockbridge, Ga.
W. W. Park, Macon, Ga.
Elder Heron, traveling man, supposed to have been from Florida.
J. R. Florida, Nashville, Tenn.
W. O. Ellis, brigdeman, Stockbridge.
D. Y. Griffith, supervisor.
J. H. Rhodes, fireman.
John Brantley, white, fireman.
W. L. Morrisett, pump repairer.
W. R. Lawrence, foreman extra gang.

Ed Byrd, colored, fireman, Atlanta.
Robert Spencer, train porter.
Four bodies yet unidentified.
Eight negro section hands.
The train left Macon at 7:30 and was due in Atlanta at 9:45 p. m. McDonough was reached on time. At this point connection is made for Columbus, Ga. The train was delayed at Columbus, Ga. by a washout. The train was delayed at Columbus, Ga. by a washout. The train was delayed at Columbus, Ga. by a washout.

Tremendous rains of daily occurrence for the past two weeks have swollen all streams in this part of the south, and several washouts have been reported on the different roads. Camp's creek, which runs into the Ocmulgee, was over its banks and its waters had spread to all the lowlands through which it runs. About a mile and a half north of McDonough, the creek is somewhat near the Southern's tracks and, running alongside it for some distance, finally passes away under the road by a heavy stone culvert. A cloud burst broke over that section of the country about 6 o'clock and presumably, shortly after dark, washed out a section of the track, nearly 100 feet in length. Into this the swiftly moving train plunged.

There was not a note of warning. The storm was still raging and all the car windows were closed. The passengers, secure as they thought, and sheltered comfortably from the inclement weather, went to death without an instant's warning. The train, consisting of a baggage car, second coach, first-class coach and a Pullman sleeper, was knocked into kindling wood by the fall. The wreck caught fire a few minutes after the fall and all the coaches were burned except the Pullman car.

Every person on the train except the occupants of the Pullman car perished in the disaster. For a brief time there was silence. Then the occupants of the Pullman car recovered from their bewilderment and after hard work managed to get out of their car and found themselves on the track in the pouring rain. The extent of the catastrophe was quickly apparent.

Flames were already coming from that part of the wreckage not covered by the water. As the wreck began to go to pieces under the destructive work of both fire and flood human bodies floated out from the mass and were carried down stream by the swift current. The storm did not abate in fury. Flashes of lightning added to the steady glow of the burning train and lit up the scene with fearful distinctness.

Flagman Quinlan, who was one of the first to get out at once started for the nearest telegraph station. Making his way as rapidly as possible in the face of the blinding storm, he stumbled into the office at McDonough and after telling the night operator of the wreck, fell fainting to the floor. Word was quickly sent to both Atlanta and Macon, but no assistance was to be had except from the former city as the interrupted track prevented the arrival of any train from Macon.

A wrecking train was started off from Atlanta at midnight, but owing to the burning wreckage nothing could be done until morning. A special train at 6 o'clock took doctors, ministers, railroad officials and helpers to the scene, but nothing could be done save to gather up the bodies.

NORTH STATE NEWS.

Interesting Cleanings From All Sections of the State.

Forty scholarships will be awarded by Trinity College to applicants for admission to college. A number have been placed with certain high schools, whose history, courses of study and standards of work are well established. These scholarships will be awarded to applicants who are recommended by the heads of these schools as students of good character and high promise. Holders of these scholarships may be reappointed to them at the close of the freshmen and sophomore years, provided they maintain a high order of excellence. A number of scholarships will be awarded for the best examination papers furnished by applicants standing examination at such a time and in such places as shall be named by the college. Provided, that the applicant shall make a grade that will admit him to the freshman class and that his character is well attested by responsible parties who know him. The college reserves the right to withdraw the scholarship at any time the conduct of the holder gives grounds to doubt his worthy use of it. This latter class includes twenty scholarships, and will be awarded for examinations held July 13 at the following places, contest open to all: Hertford, Plymouth, Newbern, Weldon, Wilson, Wilmington, Raleigh, Oxford, Fayetteville, Laurinburg, Monroe, Charlotte, Concord, Greensboro, Mt. Airy, Morantown, Asheville, Waynesville, Shelby, Statesville.

Said President George T. Winston of the A. and M. College in his address at the bankers' meeting at Greensboro: North Carolina has every element of wealth excepting skilled labor and technical knowledge. She promises abundant raw material for varied and extensive manufactures, large water power and convenient supplies of coal, easy access to the markets of the world, soil adapted to the production of all crops and the support of all animals essential to man's comfort and enjoyment; regular seasons with excellent rainfall; forests of the most useful trees, abundant and self-renewing; climate favorable to health, labor and economical living; population docile, intelligent, hardy and reliable. The only thing needed is skill and training, technical knowledge and machinery. Our boys and girls are growing up frequently, too frequently in idleness and poverty. By training and education they might be converted into skilled workers and become wealth producers. Twenty thousand lads in our State today are earning less than 50 cents daily. With one year's training they might earn two dollars, and with four years' training the most talented and energetic of them might become engineers, chemists, architects, manufacturers, developing new industries, directing skilled labor and furnishing remunerative employment to thousands of workmen now idle or earning a mere subsistence. The negro boy in the South has better opportunities for industrial education than the white boy.

A letter was received recently from the J. B. Bostic company, the firm principally interested in the building of a street car line in Salisbury, in which it was stated that a report of the passage of the car line franchise bill in the legislature had been seen and a representative of the company would be here in a few days to make preliminary arrangements for the establishing of this line. The company had not learned that the bill was not taken up in the Senate. Mr. C. B. Jordan left this morning to try and make some arrangements for the building of the system, anyway.—Salisbury Sun.

The number of inmates at the criminal insane department in the penitentiary is now fifty-five. It was only thirty-seven eight months ago.

The increased business of the Newbern cotton seed oil mills has necessitated an enlargement of their works and grounds. Ground is now being broken for new buildings, and three new 70 saw gins, Muncie outfit, will be put in, the machinery to arrive next month, and all to be ready before the new cotton begins to arrive. To protect against fire the plant is to have a fire pump, large tank for water and 500 feet of additional hose.

The hearing before the standing master in the railway taxation cases is to be resumed at Wilmington, N. C., June 22. Both the railroads and the corporation commission were each allowed three months in which to offer testimony. The three months allowed the railroads will expire June 28, so they have only six days in which to present witnesses.

The outside world is not aware of the large amount of fine white granite that is being shipped off from the granite belt near Salisbury, from the little villages of Faith and Woodside. Six car loads were shipped in one morning which means several hundred dollars for the people who put it in shape for the market.—Salisbury Sun.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.

The Acreage Is Not Increased As Much As Is Indicated.

Commissioner of Agriculture Patterson says that he finds the increase in the cotton acreage in the state to very closely approximate ten per cent, and that he thinks this more just than the eighteen per cent, the unrevised report gave. It also nearly corresponds with the average table as made up in May. The condition of cotton is eighty-nine per cent.

Though the June crop report, as tabulated by the State Agricultural Department, shows an increase of 18 per cent, in the cotton acreage, Commissioner Patterson considers this is far above the mark.

"I think the increase will not be more than 10 per cent," he said. "The report for June placing it at 18 per cent, was given out without my knowledge, and was based on the returns made to this office without consideration of the locality from which they came. For instance, some counties put the acreage at 200—that is double what it was last year—some at 150, and others at 125. Now these were all put along in the column and regularly added up and averaged, when the report of 18 per cent increase was made. Investigation, however, has shown that nearly all the heavy increases come from counties that last year raised very small crops of cotton. From Burke, for example, where not more than fifty bales of cotton were raised last year, all told, from Alexander, where still less was raised, from Yadkin and others that could hardly be classed as cotton counties. Also a number of the tobacco counties report heavy increase of cotton acreage.

"This, of course, could not be accurate. So the figures have been taken and revised, the locality from which they came—whether from cotton counties or not—being always kept in mind. By this method the increase is a little less than ten per cent. After these figures were arrived at they were compared and found to correspond very nearly with the estimate of the acreage made in May, also with an estimate sent out sometime ago by Alexander, Latham and Co., of New York.

"A further proof of their accuracy is found in the fact that the tobacco acreage has this year been decreased about 12 per cent with slight increase in some of the other crops."

The reports from the various counties show that the wet weather in April retarded and so the crop is now behind the average in growth at this season. Also, since the wet weather, one section of the cotton belt—notably Richmond, Union and Mecklenburg counties—have suffered from drought. And this accounts for the fact that the condition of the crop is now estimated at only 90 as compared with the acreage.

There has, however, Commissioner Patterson says, been a slight improvement in condition during the month of June. Also, since the returns on which the June report is based were received, good rains have visited all sections of the cotton belt.

Very little injury by insects is reported, though some fears of rust are expressed if the present wet and cool weather continues.

A few counties report a scarcity of labor.

Altogether Mr. Patterson thinks, the crop outlook now is about what it was at this time last year with about ten per cent increase in acreage.

Tar Heel Notes.

Wake Forest College will have its gymnasium fully equipped for next session.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bailey of Mocksville, have contributed \$1,000 to the State Normal school at Greensboro, to provide a room in the students' building to be known as the Sarah and Evelyn Bailey room—in memory of their two daughters who were stricken with typhoid fever while students of the school last fall.

A committee of five, representing the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, will make a visit to the principal Northern cities about July 4th to carry out the instructions of the board of governors by "considering the advisability of establishing business houses in the principal cities, under the management of the members of the association, for the purpose of handling their production, and thus to do away with the necessity of the middle man, who at present not only handles the productions of the mills, but fixes the prices and makes the contracts." Dr. J. H. McAden, president of the association, has under advisement the selection of the gentlemen to compose the committee, who will be well known and representative mill men.

TUAN IS COMMANDER

Chinese Forces Using Modern Appliances of War.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION BURNED.

All Foreign Nations Hurrying Troops to the Scene of Hostilities—Chinese Government to be Dismembered.

Shanghai, By Cable.—Prince Tuan has taken charge as commander general in chief, after dismissing Yung Lu, a nephew of the Emperor, the former commander-in-chief. Prince Tuan gave notice that he would march to Tien-Tsin and sweep out the handful of foreigners. The Chinese army has had forty-five Krupp. They managed to burn the United States consulate. The warehouses and the Standard Oil Company's premises are believed to have escaped. Though the situation is grave, the Chinese have not occupied Tien-Tsin. The latest news from Peking emanating from authentic sources is to the effect that there is no change in the situation. This is understood to mean that the legations still hold out, the Chinese have surrounded them, but do not dare to make another attack. Apparently they hope to starve out those who have taken refuge there. Foreigners and commercial men at all of the treaty ports are of the opinion that the Chinese government has been wrecked beyond repair and that the only solution for the existing anarchy will be the establishment of a new government, controlled by the civilized nations. Attempts to restore the Emperor on the basis of her promise of good behavior would make the position of the foreigners worse than ever. A popular plan is the restoration of the Emperor, if found alive. With liberal advisers he could be held subject to strict supervision by some council representing the foreign powers. A personal punishment of the highest officials concerned in the anti-foreign movement is considered essential. Interest is focussed on Russia and America. It is the universal belief that Russia instigated rioting, expecting to march an army to Peking and proclaim herself protector of China, under the guise of restoring order, but achieved a fiasco on account of the prompt action of the other powers. America, which is considered to hold the key to the solution because of being the best position to take the lead in making proposals for a permanent arrangement. There is a practical Anglo-American alliance in China. The commercial organizations of both nationalities are urging their respective governments to hurry more troops. The presence of enough soldiers to enforce the demands upon China, besides being a check to the ambitions of rival powers, is deemed vital. There is an insufficient number of English troops available to protect the interests at stake in the treaty ports. The English and Americans confidently expect that several regiments will be sent from the Philippines without delay.

No confidence is expressed in Li Hung Chang, who is expected to follow whatever policy is likely to result in personal aggrandizement. Many missionaries from the Yang Tse Kiang Valley are coming to Shanghai for safety. Three Chinese gun-boats recently built by the Armstrongs have arrived at Shanghai from Taku. Two Chinese cruisers at Kiang Yung fort, 50 miles up the river, are kept under steam. The forts are provided with modern artillery and are instructed to watch for the approach of foreigners. Six American Presbyterian missionaries from Kian Ying have arrived at SShanghai. A wealthy Chinaman who fled from Peking on the 14th says that all the legations except the British, Austrian and Belgian have been burned the foreigners taking refuge in those there. Only seven Krupp guns are employed in the bombardment of Tien-Tsin.

There is still no news of Vice Admiral Seymour. The officials here are anxious; business is practically suspended and all the respectable Chinese look for foreign protection in the event of a rising. It is officially said that the Dowager Empress has issued emphatic instructions for the extermination of all foreigners in China. Large numbers of refugees are arriving here from the north. All is quiet here and in the Yang Tse Kiang Valley.

Nine Americans Killed.

Manila, By Cable.—A detachment of forty men of the Fortieth Regiment, Captain Thos. Miller, commanding, left Cayagan de Misamis, Island of Mindano, about June 13. During the morning of June 14, they encountered a strongly ambushed and entrenched force of the enemy. The Americans' attempts to charge were frustrated by the Filipinos' pitfalls and traps. The advanced line, consequently, was under a heavy fire in front and on its flanks, and fell back on Cayagan. The American loss was nine men killed and two officers and ten men wounded.

NEW ELECTION LAW.

Changes Made by The Last Session of the Legislature.

H. B. No. 2083.—A Bill to be Entitled an Act to Amend Chapter 507 of the Public Laws of 1899, Entitled an Act to Regulate Elections.

Section 1, which provides for the State election on the first Thursday in August and each four years thereafter, is amended by providing for biennial elections for such other State officers as are not named in this section.

Section 3 is amended to provide for election of judicial district solicitors, same as clerks of Superior courts—each four years.

Section 6 is amended slightly amend making provision for compensation of the State board of elections.

Section 10, amended so as to allow county boards to meet at "such other times" as the chairman or any two members may direct.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.

Sec. 11. That before the next general election on the first Thursday in August, 1906, provided for in this act, there shall be an entirely new registration of all persons who shall be entitled to register, in every voting precinct in the State; and only such persons as are registered shall be entitled to vote in any election held under this act.

That in all cases the applicant for registration shall be sworn by the registrar, before being registered, and shall state and answer his name, age, place of birth, place of residence (state, county, ward or city), number of his house if numbered, and if not numbered then a designation of its locality by streets; and if not the owner, then the name of the owner or renter.

If not a resident of an incorporated town or city, he shall then state his place of residence in the election precinct; and if he is not the owner of the house in which he lives, then he shall state the name of the person who shall own the same, or upon whose land he lives, at the time of his residence in said county, ward or election precinct; and if not known to the registrar, to be qualified to register, his avocation, place of business, where and by whom employed if employed; if a new-comer, from whence he comes and his postoffice address before removal; whether he has been disqualified as a voter by judgment or decree of any court, and if so, by what court, and if so reinstated; and any other questions which may be material upon the question of the identity and qualification of the said applicant to be admitted to registration.

The registrar, if in doubt as to the right of the applicant to register, may require other evidence satisfactory to him as to the qualifications of the applicant.

And thereupon, if the applicant shall be found to be duly qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector, shall register the applicant (giving his name, age, residence, place of birth, and the township, county or State from whence he removed, in the event of removal, in the appropriate column of the registration books; and the registration books containing the said record shall be open to the view of the applicant in any court of law in a proceeding for false or fraudulent registration; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any elector or judge of election, on the day of election and when the elector presents himself to vote, from challenging the right of the elector to vote.

If any elector has previously been admitted to registration in any ward, township or precinct in the county in which he resides, he shall not be entitled to register again in another ward, precinct or township in the same county until he produces a certificate of the registrar in the former township, ward or precinct that his name has been erased from the registration books of which he has removed; and the identity of any person claiming the right to be registered in any precinct of the same county by virtue of said certificate of the person named therein shall be proven to the registrar, if not known to him.

Every person qualified as an elector shall take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident of the State of North Carolina for twelve months and of the county of _____ for ninety days; that I am 21 years of age, that I have not been registered for this election in any other ward, precinct or township; that I am the identical person I represent myself to be and that I am a bona fide resident of _____ precinct. So help me God." And thereupon, if qualified, shall be entitled to register.

Section 17, amended so as to allow appointment of judges of election "at such other times as may be necessary."

Section 20, now provides: "No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the registrar and judge of election that he has become qualified to register and vote after the time for registration has expired, he shall be allowed to register and vote on that day."

Sec. 29, amended by adding the words "and make out and sign a return or statement of the result of the election" to the first section, and the addition of the following: "Provided, that the chairman of any political party in

the State may file in the office of the Secretary of State a ballot or ballots designating the officers to be voted for on any State, district or county ticket; and no ballot shall be rejected that contains only the names of persons to fill the offices so designated on account of containing the names of more persons than the elector had a right to vote for."

Section 34, amended so as to provide for canvassing also of returns of the vote cast for and against proposed Constitutional amendment.

Section 35, amended by adding (5) Representatives in Congress, and also (7) amendment to the Constitution.

Sections 36, 43, 45, 46, 38, similarly amended as section 35.

Section 64, denoting the State Board of Canvassers, amended so as to comprise that board of the "Governor, Secretary of State and four members of the State Board of Elections."

AS TO JUDICIAL INTERFERENCE.

Section 88. That upon any application being made or any action or proceeding of any kind commenced or had before any judge of any court in this State for a mandamus or order in the nature of a mandamus, injunction, restraining order or order in the nature thereof, to compel prevent, prohibit or restrain the performance of any act in respect to his duties, against any officer or officers provided for in this act, the matters stated in the affidavit, petition or complaint upon which such application is based or action or proceeding had, shall be taken and deemed to be denied, and no such judge shall issue any such order, temporary or otherwise, until the facts have been submitted to and found by a jury at a regular term of the Superior court of the county in which such officer resides.

No such order shall be made or issued upon any case agreed, or upon facts found by a jury at a special term.

Section 19. That when a jury has found the facts and any judge shall issue a mandamus or order in the nature of a mandamus, injunction or restraining order, or other order in the nature thereof, to compel, prevent, restrain or prohibit the performance of any act in respect to his duties against any officer or officers provided for in this act, such officer or officers shall have the right to appeal from such order to the Supreme court, upon giving bond in a sum not to exceed the sum of \$100, conditioned to pay to applicant such costs and damages as may accrue by reason of such appeal. The said bond shall be received and approved by the clerk of the Superior court. A deposit of money of the amount of the penal sum named in such bond, shall be received by the clerk in lieu of such bond. And upon filing such bond or making such deposit such order shall be vacated until affirmed by the Supreme court; and until so affirmed the election officer shall proceed to perform the duties imposed by this act, notwithstanding such order.

Section 30. Repeals all previous conflicting laws.

Accommodating Safe Blower.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The inside doors to the cash and bond boxes in the State treasurer's vault, the combination of which was lost when the Democratic State treasurer took charge of the office, were opened Friday. Frankfort machinists worked on the doors for three days, but made no progress. Finally Frank Simmons, a safe blower, was brought from the penitentiary and blew the door open in half an hour.

Brevities.

A Canton, O., dispatch says: The President's household goods have arrived and his residence here will be fitted up at once. The bath tub presented him by Pennsylvania workmen, in 1895, has been placed in the house. The residence has been painted a dark lead color, with white trimmings.

William O'Donnell, of Memphis, Tenn., better known as "Memphis Billy," is dying at New York.

An Artistic Elevator Man.

Full many a flower is born to dust, unseen. The conductor of one of the Senate elevators is a genius in disguise.

The elevator man is a natural artist. During the intervals when he is in the custody of ascending and descending statesmen he is busy with his pencil, and the result of his work adorn the elevator car. Like Correggia, who drew with charcoal on the white-washed wall, because he had neither pencil nor paper, the elevator man finds in the daily weather bulletin cards the medium for the display of his talents. Yesterday the card bore an exquisite landscape, diversified with mountains and water and ships, while on the day before the picture represented a Venetian street. The chief d'oeuvre of the artist was a copy of the Venus of Milo, admirably drawn, who posed in all her armless beauty above the prosaic words, "Weather cloudy and warmer, with southwest winds."

The elevator man is a student at night at the Corcoran Art School, and hopes some day to graduate from his present job.—Washington Letter.