

INDEPENDENCE IN ALL THINGS.

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## THE SUICIDE OF TRACY

### Famous Outlaw Dies By His Own Hand.

### HIS DARING ESCAPE AND FLIGHT

#### Surrounded By Citizens and Officers, He Shoots Himself to Death While Hiding in Wheat Field.

Spokane, Wash., Special.—Harry Tracey, the notorious outlaw, who with David Merrill, escaped from the Oregon penitentiary at Selma on June 9, after killing three prison guards, killed himself early Wednesday morning after being wounded by a rifle by a party in pursuit.

Tracey was surrounded in a wheat field near Fellows, a station on the Washington Central Railroad, about 5 miles west of Spokane Tuesday night. Word was sent back to Davenport, the county seat, and a large number of armed men hurried to the scene. The posse under Sheriff Gardner opened fire on the outlaw and one bullet pierced his right leg between the knee and thigh. About twenty minutes after being wounded he shot himself with one of his revolvers and his body was found after daybreak. The revolver with which he killed himself was grasped tightly in his right hand.

After baffling the officers of two States, after a wonderful flight of nearly 400 miles across Oregon and Washington, Tracey was hunted down by four citizens of the little farming town of Creston and a lone deputy sheriff, Sheriff Gardner and posse arrived in time to guard the wheat field through the night, but the work had already been done.

The posse who will share the reward was made up as follows: C. A. Stroud, deputy sheriff; Dr. F. C. Lanter, Maurice Smith, attorney; J. J. Morrison, railway section foreman, and Frank Lilligen. These men, armed to the teeth, set out from Preston Tuesday afternoon about 2 o'clock. They were working on the information of a young man who had been forcibly made the companion of the Oregon convict for over 24 hours at the ranch of L. B. Eddy, on Lalle creek, about three miles south from Fellows, a station on the Washington Central Railroad. The men made all possible haste in getting to the ranch. When within a few hundred yards of the farm they encountered Farmer Eddy mowing in one of his fields. While engaging him in conversation, they saw a man coming from the barn.

"Is that Tracey?" asked one of the party.

"It surely is," replied Eddy.

The party separated later, Smith accompanying Eddy in the direction of the barn, while the other two men swung around to the other side. Two of them stopped behind the barn on a slight eminence from which they could watch everything that went on and Eddy continued on up to the door. Tracey came from the barn again and began helping his host unhitch the horses. He carried no rifle, though he had his revolvers in place. The fugitive finally saw the men carry rifles and turned sharply to Eddy and said:

"Who are these men?"

"I don't see any men," said Eddy.

Tracey pointed out the two men on the hill. Eddy informed his companion who the men were and the outlaw made a leap for the barn door. The pursuers stepped a bit closer, commanding, "Hold up your hands."

The outlaw jumped behind Eddy and first placed the farmer, then his horse, between himself and the pursuers. He commanded the farmer to lead his horse to the barn and remain under cover, moving toward shelter. He quickly re-appeared, rifle in hand, and started on a dead run.

Turning on the two men nearest him, the desperado fired two shots but without his usual luck, neither bullet taking effect. Without waiting for further fighting Tracey made a dash down the valley leading south from the barn and headed for the brush.

In an instant the man-hunters were off in pursuit, firing as they ran. Coming to a rock, Tracey dived behind it and resting his gun on the rock, began a fusillade. Many shots were fired by the outlaw, but not one hitting its mark. Seeing he was not succeeding, he bolted for a wheat field close by. At the edge of the field he stumbled, falling on his face, and crawled into the grain on his hands and knees.

It was growing dark and the pursuers not daring to move in closer, decided to surround the place and wait for daylight. In the meantime Sheriff Gardner, with Policemen Stauffer and Gemmerin, of Spokane; Jake O'Farrell, of Davenport, and other re-en-

forcements had arrived on the scene, and they went into camp around the field during the night.

Shortly after Tracey disappeared a shot was heard from the direction of the wheat field. No investigation was made, however, until morning. As soon as dawn came an entrance was made into the wheat field. The outlaw's body was found lying amid the grain with his face turned toward the sky, his left hand, thrown over his head, held a revolver which had inflicted the death wound. His finger was on the trigger. His right hand thrown across the lower part of his body firmly grasped the barrel of his famous rifle. Death was inflicted by a revolver held close to the forehead. The top of his head was shattered. Two bullet wounds on the left leg showed the cause of the man's despondency. One shot had broken the leg between the ankle and knee. It is believed that both these wounds were received after the convict left the barn and made his break for the wheat field. The fugitive had taken a strap and buckled it around his leg tightly to stop the bleeding. Despite the tightly fastened strap the bleeding continued until he probably realized his hopeless condition and ended the struggle. He was dressed in blue overalls, a white shirt and wore no coat or vest; he wore a bicycle cap and rough shoes. He had one rifle and two revolvers.

### Dr. Sledd Resigns.

Atlanta, Special.—Dr. Andrew Sledd, professor of Latin in Emory College, which is located in Oxford, near Atlanta, has tendered his resignation. Dr. Sledd's retirement from the faculty is said to be resultant upon adverse criticisms made of the professor on account of an article by him printed in The Atlantic Monthly, in which he made certain statements with reference to the negro question, which have been construed as attacks upon the South and its treatment of the colored man.

Washington, Special.—The Navy Department is very much gratified over the result of the official trial of the monitor Arkansas, which was put through her paces over the Barren Island course off Hampton Roads, yesterday. According to a telegraph received by Rear Admiral Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, the monitor averaged 12.3 knots, while acting Judge Advocate General Hanna received a telegram saying that her maximum speed was 12.7-10 knots, showing that she exceeded her contract speed of 11½ knots by considerably more than one knot.

### Declined to Honor Requisition.

Baltimore, Special.—Governor John Walter Smith declined to honor the requisition for Harry, alias Chas. Knipple, who was arrested at Frederick Md., on August 1, and is held in Frederick jail on a technical charge of murder. Knipple is charged with participating in the lynching of Charles Craven, at Leesburg, Va., on July 31, last. Governor Smith held that the requisition is defective because of the absence of a seal on the document.

### Ignorance Illustrated.

As an illustration of the ignorance of many people on the subject of the proper title to give a Bishop, the London Daily News tells a story of an old gamekeeper, who attended a party of guns one day, among whom was an Episcopal sportsman. Seeing a rabbit spring out before the Bishop, who was very unready with his gun, the old man exclaimed, "Shoot the beggar, 'Oliness!" "And I could tell from the look in his face," observed the gamekeeper in narrating the affair afterwards, "that I'd made what the Frenchies call a fox paw."

### Rebellion Ended.

Washington, Special.—Captain McCrea, of the gun-boat Machias, cabled the Navy Department that the outbreak in Hayti is practically over. The cablegram, which is dated Cape Haytien, August 4, is as follows: "After interviewing the authorities, the aspect of affairs appears more satisfactory. There is little enthusiasm and no further danger of serious disturbances." Capt. McCrea asks permission to go to San Juan for coal. This was granted him and the Machias probably will come north until there is another outbreak in Hayti.

### New Enterprise for Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—Application was filed Monday for a charter for the Savannah Dry Dock & Ship Building Company, to have a paid up capital of \$600,000, with the privilege of increasing the amount by a dry dock 500 feet long and capable of accommodating a ship of 26 feet draught. It is then proposed to erect a ship building plant. Leading local capitalists and business men are the movers in the enterprise.

## EDWARD CROWNED.

### Coronation of the King and Queen of England

### WAS A HIGHLY IMPOSING AFFAIR

#### The Occurrence Was One of Great Splendor, and Was Witnessed By Tremendous Crowds.

London, By Cable.—Special.—Edward VIII, R. I., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India was Saturday crowned without hitch or harm. In all respects the celebration was impressive and it was carried out with a perfection of detail and lack of accidents that has rarely characterized similar displays. That pride of Empire which marked Queen Victoria's jubilee was lacking and in its stead there pervaded all classes a keen recollection that only six weeks ago their King lay in danger of death, and this day produced thankfulness and genuine sympathy for the man rather than adulation of the King. This feeling was voiced by the archbishop of Canterbury when he inserted in one of the coronation prayers, the words, "For whose recovery we now give the heartfelt thanks." Yet this did not prevent the public from voicing appreciation of such military display as the short procession gave them a chance to see. Earl Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces, was once more the hero of the hour, and next to the King himself, received the heartiest welcome of the assembled crowds. "Here comes good old Bobs!" was invariably the signal for all the reserve power of British lungs to be brought into play. Lord Roberts rode alone and constantly bowed and smiled acknowledgements of his greeting. Lord Kitchener was not so early recognized but he was seen as he rode with General Sir Alfred Gasey and Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, and was the crowd's next favorite. At various points along the route of the procession Lord Kitchener received thunderous ovations, which he acknowledged neither by look nor by bow, but as English crowds are used to this treatment from Lord Kitchener, it failed to suppress the enthusiasm. But it was for the King and Queen themselves that people really let themselves loose. Throughout the day, wherever and whenever their Majesties were seen, the cheers were long and loud, and especially was this so on the return journey of the King and Queen to Buckingham Palace.

In Westminster Abbey, the scene was nothing less than marvelous. Nearly 7,000 members of the nobility, the clergy and the gentry had gathered with foreign Princes, ambassadors, Colonial rulers, Indian potentates and leaders from the furthest quarter of the globe where the Union Jack flies, to do honor to the King. Two incidents in the service in the Abbey will live in the memory of all who witnessed them. The first of them, which almost developed into a dramatic contretemps, centered around the aged archbishop of Canterbury. From the commencement of the service the archbishop had the greatest difficulty in reading or remembering the prayers. The book from which his almost blind eyes endeavored to read shook in his hands, and when he came to place the crown upon King Edward's head, his huge frame, towering above the seated King, swayed so violently that the bishop of Winchester had to support him, while the dean of Westminster put a guarding hand under the crown. It was evident that the archbishop of Canterbury could not see his King's head, and, after grouping around him was just about to complete the most important part of the ceremony, when it was discovered that he had the crown with the back to the front. Slowly he raised it, but too late, for the choir had burst into a loud "God Save the King!" Amid tension that had grown to a pitch of a painful nervousness, the archbishop finally managed to place the crown correctly upon the head of the King. A few minutes later came the climax of his feebleness. He was kneeling to do the first homage of all the subjects of the King, when suddenly he almost fainted and would have fallen upon his

sovereign's knees had not King Edward tenderly, but firmly, grasped the prelate's hands and lifted him to his feet. The bishops of London, Winchester, and Durham clasped their arms around the archbishop of Canterbury, the King kissed his wrinkled hand, the archbishop's head fell back, his feet moved slowly and mechanically and thus he was more carried than led from the throne to King Edward's chapel, where he was revived.

The Queen's own crowning was brief and simple. When the four Duchesses went to hold a canopy over Her Majesty's head, the Duchess of Marlborough and the Duchess of Portland led the way. They performed their duties excellently. As the critical period for which the Peeresses had long practiced, namely, the putting on of their coronets at the moment the Queen was crowned, approached, a flutter of nervousness ran through their ranks and coronets were pulled out and patted and pinched into shape, their faces hardened with anxiety and then all their arms suddenly went up, and coronets, large and small, were put in place, some crooked and some straight. For the next five minutes, Peeresses disregarded what passed before them; first one and then another called for advice and help, and then ensued a mutual pushing of each other's coronets into place.

No stage effect could have equalled the climax that ensued the moment the crown was placed upon King Edward's head, the sudden illumination by hundreds of electric lights making the thousands of priceless jewels, including those in the crown itself, to sparkle with dazzling brilliancy. The instantaneous movement of the Peers, the placing of their coronets upon their heads, the choir's loud "God Save the King!" with its unharmonious, yet genuine refrain from thousands of male and female throats, constituted such an outburst of pent up thankfulness and rejoicing as even Westminster Abbey, with all its historic traditions, never before witnessed.

### News in Paragraphs.

Two hundred revolutionists and 19 Government troops are reported killed or wounded in a battle at Agua Dulce, Colombia.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, reached Tromsø, Norway, to prepare for a fresh dash to the North Pole, which he failed to reach.

Dr. C. D. Mourcart, Swiss Minister at London, who was appointed to succeed Mr. J. E. Pioda at Washington, declines the assignment.

Southern Delinting Co. of Rockingham, N. C., has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$50,000, by H. L. Ledbetter and associates. Its purposes are to delint cotton, manufacture cottonseed oil and fertilizers, spin yarns, weave cotton cloth, etc.

It is proposed to form a \$40,000 company to install textile machinery in an abandoned cotton-mill structure. J. I. Westervelt, president of Brandon Mills, is interested.

It is rumored that the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. of Huntsville, Ala., will at once arrange to double the capacity of its mill of 25,000 spindles and 348 looms, and will afterward establish a bleaching. G. T. Marsh is local superintendent.

The Southport Cotton Delinting Co. of Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., has been chartered, with a capital stock of \$50,000. H. L. Ledbetter and others the stockholders. The company will purchase and delint cottonseed and manufacture oil and fertilizers, etc.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cotton Oil Co., of Vienna, Ga., held last week in that place, the following officers were elected: Thomas Eggleston of Atlanta, president; Joseph T. Orme of Atlanta, treasurer; John B. McDonald of Vienna, secretary, and Edward Howell of Vienna, general manager.

### Southern Woman's Congress.

Monteagle, Tenn., Special.—The opening session of the Southern Woman's Congress began with delegates present from all leading women's organizations. Among the features of the morning meeting was an address on "What is the W. C. T. U., and What Has It Done?" by Mrs. Selina Halman, of Tennessee, and a vocal solo by Mrs. Newman, of New York. Other events of the day's programme were a discussion of "The Child Ever in Our Midst," led by Miss Victoria Campbell; "Divine Handwriting," by Mrs. Berry J. Telford and a lecture entitled "A Halg Hiur with the Brethren," by Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter.

The largest goat ranch in the world is owned by Charles S. Onderdonk, of Lamy, N. M. He has 20,000 goats, and they have 23,000 acres in which to roam.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

### Industrial Miscellany.

On July 10 the Manufacturers' Record announced that the Easley Cotton Mills of Easley, S. C., had about completed arrangements for a 15,000-spindle addition, with looms, etc. To be exact, there will be 16,000 spindles and 380 looms, the latter manufactured by the Draper Company of Hopedale, Mass. The construction of the necessary additional buildings has been begun, and the work is now progressing steadily by day labor. J. E. Sirrins of Greenville, S. C., is the architect in charge. All the required machinery has been purchased. About \$200,000 will be, as previously stated, the additional investment. The company has 11,643 ring spindles and 320 looms in its present mill. It uses steam-power.

The Valdosta Ginning Co. of Valdosta, Ga., will be incorporated and operate a plant of thirty-two gins for ginning Sea Island cotton, daily capacity to be fifty bales. Contract for construction of the plant has been let to Knight & Redding of Valdosta, and all the machinery required has been purchased. The building and equipment will cost \$20,000. This company is a branch of the Interstate Ginning Co., of which Chas. G. Bell of Savannah is president and treasurer; J. E. Cheeman of New York, vice-president, and Howard Harris of Valdosta, general manager.

Announcement is made that the Appalachian Finishing Works of Asheville, N. C., is undergoing formation and will apply for incorporation, with capital stock placed at \$550,000. The company's purposes are to finish, dye and weave corduroy cloth. Messrs. Wm. Whittam, Jr., W. T. Weaver and Dr. Burroughs of Asheville, N. C., and two New York capitalists are interested.

### Textile Notes.

The proceedings of the fifth and sixth annual conventions of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, held at Atlanta and Charleston, respectively have been published in book form, and make a volume of interest to everybody concerned with the progress of the textile industry in the South. The publication contains reports of the addresses of Mayor Livingston Mims of Atlanta, President John H. McAden, Mr. D. A. Tompkins, Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, Mr. J. K. Orr, United States Senator John L. McLaurin, Mr. Hoke Smith, Mr. George B. Hiss, Dr. C. S. Vedder, Mr. E. W. Thomas, Mr. Geo. E. Lashaw and Mr. W. B. Smith Whaley. The association now has 316 members.

It is proposed to incorporate the Union Milling & Manufacturing Co., with capital stock of \$1,000,000, to establish mill for weaving cotton cloth and manufacturing trousers, overalls, etc., from said cloth. Several cities are under consideration as the location for the plant, El Paso, Texas, being one of them. The Chamber of Commerce of El Paso is now considering the company's proposition. S. M. Schwartz, care of the Sheldon, El Paso, Texas, represents the company's projectors, who are of Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston and New York.

Elizabeth City Hosiery Co., reported last week as incorporated, has organized with D. B. Bradford, president, and P. H. Williams, secretary-manager, and directors Messrs. Bradford and Williams, C. H. Robinson, E. F. Aydtlett, G. M. Scott, Dr. McMullan and W. T. Old. The company acquires and will continue the Elizabeth-City Knitting Mills, a plant of ninety-three machines, steam-power, dyeing equipment, etc. Capital stock is \$10,000.

Messrs. Lowry, Son & Co., of Kernersville, N. C., have purchased about all the machinery needed for their knitting mill reported last week. They have secured building and will install about twenty knitting machines for the production of 200 dozen pairs of half-hose per day. From thirty to forty persons will be employed.

St. Louis (Mo.) capitalists have made a proposition for the establishment of a \$25,000 knitting mill at Dallas, Ga. They state they will furnish \$15,000 of the capital required if local investors take the \$10,000. Messrs. T. M. Sanders and J. B. Watson are soliciting subscriptions.

Board of Trade at Athens, Ga., is corresponding with a prominent New York knit-goods manufacturer, who contemplates establishing a plant in the South. The plant in view is a \$90,000 enterprise, and will be intended for producing fleeced underwears.

It is rumored that W. H. Thomas of Georgia is investigating water-power property on Duck river near Tullahoma, Tenn., with a view to building a cotton-yarn factory at the site.