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NO. 12.

REBEL BATTLESHIP SAVED

The Last Act In Tragedy of Russian Rebel Warship

BLOOD-STAINED SHIP IS OCCUPIED

Russian Admiral Arrives With His Fleet and Takes Over the Possession of the Kniaz Potemkine From the Roumanian Authorities.

Kustenji, Roumania, By Cable.—Admiral Kruger boarded and took possession of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine, King Charles of Roumania having sent instructions to the commander of the Roumanian squadron that the vessel be delivered to the Russian authorities without raising difficulties.

The torpedo boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkine, however, left for Odessa without surrendering, declaring that she had not mutinied, but that the Kniaz Potemkine had forced her to follow.

Admiral Kruger arrived with his squadron Sunday morning, and after exchanging the customary salutes, intimated that he had come to arrange for the transfer of the Kniaz Potemkine. Admiral Kolinsky, commander of the Roumanian squadron, boarded the Russian battleship Tchesme and informed Admiral Kruger that King Charles had ordered him to turn the vessel over to the Russian admiral. The formalities of the transfer were complete this afternoon, and Admiral Kruger boarded the Kniaz Potemkine.

The press representative inspected the Kniaz Potemkine after the withdrawal of the Roumanian guard. Despite the efforts of the Roumanians to get things in ship-shape, everything aboard the battleship was still in a state of wildest disorder. The officers' cabins were stripped of everything of any value, and blood stains were everywhere. There was sufficient ammunition aboard the Kniaz Potemkine to have enabled the mutineers to make a desperate resistance.

It is said that during the last few days the vessel was navigated by two engineers and an officer with revolvers at their heads.

All of the sailors wished to surrender with the exception of Matuschenko, the leader of the mutiny, who resisted for some time, and wanted to blow up the ship.

Seven officers were prisoners aboard the Kniaz Potemkine. They were in a pitiable condition from ill treatment. They declare that Matuschenko himself killed ten officers of the battleship.

All the papers and books belonging to the vessel were destroyed.

It appears that the decision to surrender the Kniaz Potemkine was made when it became evident that no other vessels would join in the mutiny. The crew of the battleship seemed to be unaware of the surrender of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz and expected that she also was coming to Kustenji to capitulate to Roumania.

Twenty married sailors from the Kniaz Potemkine have applied to the Russian consul here to be sent back to Russia.

The crew of torpedo boat No. 268 were given half an hour in which to surrender or leave port.

A considerable number of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine surrendered to the Russian squadron, alleging that they had acted under compulsion.

The coal supply of the mutinous battleship was nearly exhausted, but there was plenty of food on board.

A Russian priest, after the transfer, held a service of purification on board the Kniaz Potemkine, sprinkling the vessel and her flags with holy water.

Admiral Kruger's squadron, which brought a crew for the Kniaz Potemkine, sailed with her for Russia.

News of the Day.

The body of Secretary Hay was interred at Cleveland with simple ceremonies, the President being one of those present.

The Rabbinical convention continued its sessions at Cleveland.

Interesting addresses were delivered before several departments of the National Educational Convention at Asbury Park.

Two Illinois banks, of which C. J. Devlin, the Topeka (Kan.) capitalist, was president, have closed.

Refugees fleeing from the yellow fever scourge on the Isthmus of Panama arrived at New York, and paint conditions in the Canal Zone very darkly.

A man who registered as a son of August Belmont was arrested in Colorado Springs for alleged forgery. In New York he was declared an impostor.

The Kniaz Potemkine, with her crew of mutineers on board, has arrived at Theodosia, Crimea, and raised the standard of rebellion. She is reported to have been seen in several other places.

Sixty of the mutineers of the Pobiedonosetz have been imprisoned, and it is thought all will be shot.

DEWEY GUILTY, SAYS JURY

Defaulter Who Took All a Bank's Money Gets Five Years.

Newbern, Special.—After forty-eight hours' confinement in a little, stuffy room in the hot July temperature, the jury in the case of Thos. W. Dewey, accused of embezzling \$100,000 from the Merchants' and Farmers' bank here, brought in a verdict of guilty Saturday afternoon at 4:30. The court was surprised when the announcement was made, as it was thought that they would hang on till the last minute and then cause a mistrial.

There was no sensational nor emotional features. Dewey took the verdict as if he had expected it, and showed no signs of disappointment. Judge Jones then made a brief speech, in which he said it was the saddest duty of his office which he had to perform, but that the jury had rendered a verdict according to the evidence and it became a most unpleasant task to him to make the sentence, but in accordance with evidence and the verdict he felt that a severe sentence was necessary. He therefore sentenced Dewey to six years in prison. Notice of appeal was given and Dewey was put under \$40,000 bond, which he furnished.

John Patterson, the negro who has been on trial for burning his wife, was found guilty of murder in the second degree Saturday and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-nine years. Peterson's crime was most brutal. He went to the room where the woman was sleeping, saturated her clothing with oil and set the bed on fire. The woman ran out in a blaze and was burned to a crisp. The crime was committed December 4th.

Newbern, Special.—The trial of Thomas W. Dewey, ex-cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, began here Wednesday. Ex-Gov. Aycock made a last effort to obtain a continuance, which was overruled by Judge Jones. The defense claimed a lack of material evidence from Pelletier, an associate of Dewey, and that they were unable to procure his affidavit, he being outside the State's jurisdiction. The work of selecting a jury required about 45 minutes. D. W. Roberts, bookkeeper for the bank, identified the handwriting of various entries in the books as Dewey's and showed by a comparison of the day book and the ledger, the amount of Dewey's default to be \$110,000, these having been made by means of falsifying entries in the day book. Witnesses Borden, of Goldsboro, and Dyer, of Norfolk, testified to the defendant's orders to forward amounts to a New York bank.

A Geological Survey.

The United States Geological Survey in North Carolina will be continued. Mr. Arthur Keith will continue areal and economic surveys in the western part of the State. He will complete geological surveys of the Roan Mountain and Morgantown quadrangles and in co-operation with the State of North Carolina, will make an economic survey of Highland Forest, assisted by Mr. D. B. Sterrett. The Charlotte and Matthews quadrangles will be topographically surveyed under the direction of Mr. V. H. Manning, assisted by Mr. T. H. Moncure. Primary control will be extended in this locality by Mr. C. B. Kendall. The Coweet quadrangle will be surveyed by a party of which Mr. Duncan Hannegan will have charge. Mr. Robert Coe will have charge of a party that will do topographic work in the Gatesville, Smithfield, Winton and Clinton quadrangles. The Saluda and Yorkville quadrangles will be surveyed by Mr. W. L. Miller's party. The general supervision of all topographic work in this State is under Mr. V. H. Manning. The streams of North Carolina will be measured by Mr. R. H. Hall, assisted by Mr. B. S. Drane and others.

New Enterprises.

A charter is granted the Griffin Manufacturing Company, at Griffin, Pitt County, to manufacture buggies, wagons, farming implements, lumber, etc., and to gin cotton, capital stock \$25,000.

In an interview with Clerk Wilson, of the State Department, who has charge of the corporation matters, he said that there was quite a notable increase in the number of corporations chartered this year as compared with last year. The month of June showed the greatest number of charters ever granted, the total reaching 90. The corporations which procure charters in that month escaped paying taxes for that year, and hence some corporations hold over until June.

State Convict Labor.

It has been agreed by the State Prison authorities that in place of one dollar a day they will hereafter charge \$1.25 a day for convict labor. This is to apply to existing contracts. The demand for convict labor is greater than the supply. The earnings of the State's Prison are hereafter to be invested in North Carolina State bonds, if these can be secured at a fair figure. Forty thousand dollars is to be spent in this way and this week a purchase of \$3,400 in bonds was made. The camps on the State farms are in good condition and there are 1,300 acres in cotton, 1,300 in corn and 600 in peanuts.

STATISTICAL LEAK STOPPED

Termination of a Great Scandal in the Agricultural Department

HOW A FEW BROKERS GOT NEWS

Secretary Wilson Makes Public an Official Report Stating That Edward S. Holmes Communicated Advance Information Through L. C. Van Riper to Theodore H. Price and Other New York Operators.

Washington, Special.—As the result of the investigation by secret service agents into the charges made by Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Cotton Planters' Association, that information had been given to cotton brokers in New York by some person or persons in the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Wilson made public an official report in which he states that Edwin S. Holmes, the assistant statistician, has been guilty of "juggling" the official report. The report says it has been found that Mr. Holmes communicated advance information to L. C. Riper, a New York broker, and that a Mr. Hass, of New York, who, Mr. Van Riper said, acted as a go-between in conveying information from Holmes to other New York brokers, including Theodore Price. Steps have been taken by Secretary Wilson to prevent any further leakage of the Department figures, and an entire re-organization of the Bureau of Statistics and manner of preparing monthly crop reports has been outlined by him. The papers in connection with the investigation were referred to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia and he has reported that, in his opinion, a criminal prosecution will not lie against Holmes. Holmes has been dismissed from the service of the Department.

BROKER VAN RIPER WITNESS.

According to the report, Wilson Judd, of New York, formerly in the employ of L. C. Van Riper, induced the latter to tell of his connections with Holmes and then communicated the information to Mr. Cheatham.

Van Riper became the principal witness in the investigation conducted by the secret service and said he was induced to communicate the fact that advanced information was being given out by Holmes because he had heard that Holmes and his associates had intended to try to manipulate the June cotton report. Having this information as a foundation, the secret service agents interviewed numerous persons who had been mentioned by Judd and Van Riper, as well as gathering a mass of correspondence, including many letters written by Holmes to Van Riper and others. The report made to Secretary Wilson and the Secretary's comments, together with the details of the new plan of conducting the Bureau of Statistics, makes more than four thousand words. It reviews the entire investigation, beginning with the charges that were laid before Secretary Wilson by Mr. Cheatham several weeks ago.

Just That Way.

If an editor makes a mistake, says the Factotum, he has to apologize for it, but if the doctor makes one for it, but if the doctor makes one there is a law suit, swearing and the smell of sulphur, but the doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish. The doctor can use a word a yard long without knowing what it means, but if the editor knows it he has to spell it. If the doctor goes to see another man's wife he charges for the visit, but if the editor goes to see another man's wife he gets a charge of buckshot. When a doctor gets drunk it is a case of "overcome by heat," and if he dies it is heart failure. When an editor gets drunk it is a case of too much booze, and if he dies it is a case of delirium tremens. Any old medical college can make a doctor. You can't make an editor. He has to be born.—Ex.

Cleveland Not to Retire.

New York, Special.—In relation to a report that Grover Cleveland was contemplating retiring from the trusteeship of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. Cleveland authorizes the following statement: "Nothing has occurred thus far to dissatisfy me in the least and the idea of retiring from the trusteeship has never entered my mind."

Race Riot in New York.

New York, Special.—Two persons were shot, one probably fatally, in a fight between mobs of whites and negroes in West Sixteenth street Sunday. The trouble began when Henry Hart, a colored man, was attacked in the street by a number of white boys, who accused him of interfering with a ball game. Hart fled, pursued by a mob of whites hurling stones, bricks and other missiles, and reached the tenement house where he lived. After arming himself with a revolver, Hart ran down stairs and began firing into the crowd, one of the shots striking James Hunter in the side.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH STATE

Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Strict good middling	10 5-16
Good middling	10 1-4
Strict middling	10 1-4
Middling	10 1-8
Tinges	8 1-2 to 9 3-4
Stains	7 1-2 to 9 0-0

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, firm	10 7-8
New Orleans, firm	10 3-4
Savannah, quiet	10 1-2
Norfolk, steady	10 3-4
Baltimore, nominal	11 0-0
New York, quiet	11 1-0
Boston, quiet	11 1-0
Philadelphia, steady	11 3-5
Houston, steady	10 3-4
Augusta, firm	10 5-8
Memphis, firm	10 11-16
St. Louis, firm	10 3-4
Louisville, firm	10 3-4

The Convention at Gastonia.

Gastonia.—At the opening session of the convention of the Young People of the Association Reformed Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. J. Knox Montgomery, of New Concord, Ohio, conducted the devotional exercises, which were followed by the opening address, delivered by Rev. William Duncan of Charlotte, on "A Revival of Religion."

The nomination committee recommended the following officers, all of whom were elected.

President, Rev. A. C. Rogers, of Rock Hill, S. C.; vice-president, J. A. Russell, of Charlotte; secretary, Mrs. Willis Douglass, of Due West, S. C.; press secretary, Julian S. Miller, of Charlotte; railroad secretary, Major W. W. Boyce, of Rock Hill, S. C.; treasurer, J. T. McGill, of Gastonia, N. C.

The address of the morning was delivered by Rev. R. J. Miller, of Pittsburg, Pa., editor of the Christian Union Herald, and organ of the United Presbyterian church. He talked on "Our Heritage."

Lawyers Hold Memorial Exercises.

Lake Toxaway Special.—The meeting of the State Bar Association here is now in full swing, the attendance being the largest in its history and the interest in the proceedings being all that the most sanguine could desire.

Among the principal events of the day were: The strong, logical and elaborate discussion by Judge Pritchard on the relation of the State and the federal courts, in the course of which he advocated a federal divorce law; and deeply impressive memorial services which were held in honor of members of the association who had passed away since the last annual meeting.

An address in memory of Col. H. C. Jones was delivered by Col. Tillett, one in honor of Charles F. Warren was spoken by E. S. Slinmon. A tribute was paid to the life and character of Hon. W. A. Dunn by Judge McRae, while Messrs L. S. Overman, S. H. Isler, C. B. Watson, F. H. Busbee, W. S. O'B. Robinson and others followed Col. Tillett in his address on Col. Jones. Memorial speeches were delivered by Col. Davidson, Kope Ellis and others on Mr. Warren and by Hon. John E. Woodward and Lieutenant-Governor Winston on Mr. Dunn.

Farmers Institutes.

The following schedules of farmers' institutes, for the mountain regions, is announced by the board of agriculture: Henderson county, Wednesday, August 23, at Hendersonville; Transylvania, Thursday, 24, at Brevard; Polk, Friday, 25, at Columbus; Haywood, Saturday, 26, at Macon, Monday, 28, at Franklin; Jackson, Tuesday, 29, at Webster; Swain, Wednesday, 30, at Bryson City; Graham, Thursday, 31, at Robbinsville; Cherokee, Friday, September 1, at Clay, Saturday, 2, at Hayesville; Madison, Monday, 4, at Marshall; Buncombe, Tuesday, 5, at Weaversville; Yancey, Wednesday, 6, at Bakersville; Watauga, Saturday, 9, at Boone; Ashe, Tuesday, 12, at Laurel Springs; Alleghany, Wednesday, 13, at Sparta.

New Enterprises.

The bank of Richlands, Onslow county was chartered. The amount of authorized capital stock if \$25,000, of which \$4,000 has been paid in. The incorporators are: C. F. Lawrence, R. C. Shaw, C. C. Thomas, and S. A. Johnson, all of Durham.

A charter is granted the A. W. Vickory Company, of Greensboro, to manufacture handles, hubs and other hardwood products, capital stock \$25,000.

The new directory of Durham, published by the Hill Directory Company, placed the population of Durham at 22,000, this being quite an increase over the population of two years ago. This population is for Durham proper.

It is stated with authority that the Standard Oil Company is the recent purchaser and present owner of the Norfolk and Southern railroad.

The board of aldermen of Marion have raised the license on the saloons operating in the city from \$500 to \$1,000 per year.

Attempts are being made to unite the opposing political factions in Virginia.

NORTH STATE CROP REPORT

For the Week Ending Monday, July 10th, 1905.

Over the larger portion of the State the weather during the past week was very favorable for agricultural interests. Alternate sunshine and showers prevailed, and the precipitation was generally well distributed, relieving the droughty conditions that existed in most central counties at the close of the preceding week. There were a few severe local storms in Wayne, Alamance, Davidson and Rockingham counties, and too much rain in a number of other counties, chiefly those west of the Blue Ridge, where farm work was interrupted, and soil and crops were washed by heavy rains. But the large majority of reports by crop correspondents are exceptionally favorable, and indicate a promising outlook for crops generally. The mean temperature for the week averaged about 80 degrees (72 degrees in the mountains) which was nearly 4 degrees above normal; early in the week high maximum temperatures occurred, the 4th being the warmest day, but cooler weather prevailed during the middle and latter portion, though the nights were not cool enough to check the growth of crops. Nearly everywhere the soil has been thoroughly moistened, crops have been invigorated and are growing rapidly. Laying by crops and sowing field peas was interrupted in the west, but elsewhere farm work was not materially hindered.

Generally cotton is thrifty and is branching well; it shows exceptionally heavy bloom for the season of the year; lice have nearly disappeared; there was too much rain for cotton in some eastern counties, namely, Northampton, Duplin, Wayne, Halifax and Edgecombe, causing somewhat rank growth, in some others the plants are still small and late, but on the average cotton is now in fine condition. Corn is not so good, but has improved during the week; old corn seems to be earing well; the plants are large and vigorous in the west in consequence of abundant rain; young corn is growing rapidly, but much of the lowland crop in places was injured by too much water. Tobacco is somewhat variable in size, but as a rule is growing nicely; topping continues in the north; the crop is ripening rapidly in places, but cutting and curing are not yet general, though under way in most eastern and southern counties; some tobacco on sandy land is suffering from excessive moisture. Cutting oats and rye is proceeding in the extreme west; oats is good; thrashing wheat continues, with poor yield, but some say wheat is grading fairly well; some oats and rye in shock too long in the west were damaged by frequent rains. Sowing field peas in stubble land was actively carried on this week, and they are coming up well. Sweet potatoes and peanuts have improved. Melons are coming into market. Grapes are suffering some from blight; peaches of good quality are abundant, but apples are inferior.

Rains reported: Nashville 2.43; Davis 0.75; Goldsboro 5.32; Lumberton 1.98; Newbern 2.86; Weldon 0.78; Wilmington 2.40; Moncure 1.43; Pomona 2.00; Angier 2.60; Rameur 1.63; Greensboro 4.04; Raleigh 1.30; Charlotte 1.30; Asheville 4.00.

New Hospital Building.

Raleigh, Special.—Work begins next week on the \$40,000 building for females at the Hospital for the Insane here. Large quantities of material are arriving. As has been stated, the building will extend towards the westward from the present main building and will be of identical the same material and same style of architecture. The hospital is one of the most thoroughly built structures in North Carolina, though it was erected about fifty-five years ago. It is a very imposing building and Miss Dix, who chose the site, selected what is easily the most beautiful location anywhere in the vicinity of Raleigh.

North State News.

Governor Glenn has appointed the following eight directors of the North Carolina Railroad: W. T. Brown, Winston; W. H. Williams, Newton; Hugh Chatham, (president) Elkin; L. Banks Holt, Graham; Thomas H. Vandeford, Salisbury; John W. Lambert, Thomasville; Allen J. Ruffin, Hillsboro; S. C. Penn, Reidsville. The last four are new. There were 305 aspirants.

The State authorizes the Wilmington Towing and Transportation Company to change its name to the Thorpe & Applegate Company, and incorporates the L. Richardson Drug Company, of Greensboro, to change its name to the Justice Drug Company.

The Secretary of State has had remarkable good luck in discovering valuable documents among the masses of old papers piled in cases in the gallery of the old State Library and room of the enrolling clerk. His help has been so busy this year that nothing has been done, but a little later the work will be resumed, and it is expected that more good results will follow.

MEETING PLACE ANNOUNCED

Peace Envoys Will Hold Their Sessions at Portsmouth, N. H.

IS AN IDEAL PLACE FOR MEETING

Adjournment From Washington Will Be Taken to the Mouth of the Piscatawa River.

Washington, Special.—Assistant Secretary Pierce announced that the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan had agreed upon Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as the meeting place for the sessions of the peace conference to be held outside of Washington. The sessions will be held in the government navy yard at Portsmouth, in the new building just completed there. The selection of Portsmouth was mutually acceptable to the peace envoys of the belligerents, as, besides being a cool and comfortable place for this season of the year, it has the advantage of offering a building on government soil, which is regarded as an important consideration. This will insure seclusion, as no one can gain admission to the navy yard without permission.

While the sessions will be held in the navy yard, the plenipotentiaries and their staffs will live in nearby hotels.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—The new general store building, just completed, is the largest and most imposing of any in the navy yard, being four stories in height and of ample dimensions. It is of brick and brown stone and at present unoccupied. Rear Admiral Mead, the commandant, said that it could be readily furnished for the needs of the conferees.

The location of the navy yard is one offering all the advantages of a Northern summer resort. It occupies an island in the Piscatawa river, almost in the ocean. Its view commands the wide mouth of the river, which is the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire and forms the Portsmouth harbor. The shores are picturesque, dotted here and there with cottages and farm houses, while a number of hotels on either the Maine or the New Hampshire shore are easily accessible.

May Prosecute Holmes.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Special.—It is regarded here as not unlikely that criminal prosecution may result from the investigation of the cotton report leak in the Department of Agriculture. The subject has not yet been presented to the President in a formal way, although he is familiar with most of the details of the inquiry. United States District Attorney Beach, of Washington, was of the opinion, after a cursory examination of a part of the evidence adduced in the investigation, that a criminal proceeding would not lie against Assistant Statistician Holmes, who is alleged to have profited by giving advanced information of the condition of the cotton crop to certain brokers. The Department of Justice is not inclined to accept this view of the case. While no decision to institute criminal proceedings has been reached, the subject is being considered by Attorney General Moody, who later will take the matter up with the President. In view of the opinion by the United States district attorney that a criminal prosecution against Holmes would not lie, Secretary Wilson has intimated that he would suggest to President Roosevelt a recommendation to Congress that legislation be enacted to cover cases of similar character involving a breach of trust.

News of Mutiny From Japs.

Sipinghai, Manchuria, By Cable.—The news of the mutiny in the Black Sea reached the Russian army through the Japanese, who fired night shells charged with proclamations conveying the information into the Russian advanced posts, scattering the proclamations broadcast. Rain is falling in torrents, and all activity at the front has ceased.

Convicted Officers' Case Up.

Washington, Special.—The papers in the case of Major Frank De L. Carrington, United States army, tried by court martial and civil courts in the Philippines for misappropriating the funds of the Filipino Scouts who went to the St. Louis Exposition, and sentenced to dismissal from the army by the court and to imprisonment for a term approximating sixty years by the civil courts, were sent to President Roosevelt for review. The papers contain the approval of the Secretary of War and judge advocate general of the army.