

The Polk County News.

Three Cents the Copy.

INDEPENDENCE IN ALL THINGS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

VOL. XI.

COLUMBUS, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906.

NO. 46.

NEW HAMILTON BACK

Operator Returns From Europe.

TO ALBANY AT ONCE

is Want Him to Tell All—Legislator Agent Who Got \$1,347,382 on New York Life and Accountant For Only a Fraction of It Arrives Expectedly From Exile.

Albany, N. Y.—"Judge" Andrew Hamilton, the legislative agent of the New York Life and other insurance companies, returned to this country recently. He came to this city at once. He spent the evening with his family, refusing to see any of his immediate relatives.

"Judge" reached Albany with his son-in-law, James C. Brady, a son of the late Hamilton. They were met at the station and driven to the Hamilton home in Thruway. Early in the evening news were told that Mr. Hamilton had returned to this city at once. He spent the evening with his family, refusing to see any of his immediate relatives.

Hamilton arrived home to-night with his son-in-law. He desires to pass the evening with his family, and will make any statement for publication to-morrow.

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DIES BEFORE CLASSMATES

Student is Shocked to Death by Electricity at Union College.

Holding Part of an Apparatus He Receives 2300 Volt Current and Falls Unconscious.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Before the eyes of his classmates, who were watching an experiment in which he had volunteered to help, Paul Waite, a junior and a student of the electrical engineering course in Union College, was killed by electricity in the laboratory of the college. The class of which Waite was a member was gathered in the laboratory at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the usual lecture, and the instructor, in illustrating his remarks with experiments, asked one of the students to help him. Waite stepped forward and helped rig up the apparatus, which was connected with the high tension electrical service of the college.

The students were watching the electrical apparatus curiously, when the lecturer asked Waite to throw open the switch. As he did so his body came in contact with an exposed portion of the apparatus and 2300 volts passed through his body. Waite fell to the floor unconscious, while the students rushed forward to save him. The lecturer ran out of the room and summoned medical assistance, bringing Dr. Herbert L. Towne, the physical director, once to the laboratory. Resuscitation was attempted, and for two hours the physician and students took turns in working over Waite. He died two hours after receiving the electrical shock.

The college has been thrown into mourning as a result of the young man's death. Waite was a prominent member of the Chi Psi fraternity and was also one of the best athletes in the college. His home was in Fort Edward, N. Y., his father being one of the wealthiest men of that town.

Word of the young man's death was sent to his parents, and it was learned here that his mother became hysterical. Waite had been home the day before and had left his parents in a happy frame of mind. Before entering the laboratory he had arranged to take part in an athletic tournament, and he had looked forward to winning championship honors.

It was with a laugh that he stepped forward to help rig up the apparatus with which the instructor was to illustrate his lecture. The minds of all in the room were concentrated on the experiment which was to be made, and there was no thought of tragedy. When Waite suddenly fell to the floor the students were unable to realize that anything serious had happened. Most of those who rushed forward to help the fallen man thought that he had fainted, and when it was realized that Waite had been killed before their eyes many tears were shed.

HELD FOR PRINTING HANGING.

Three Newspapers Indicted Under a Press Muzzling Statute.

St. Paul, Minn.—Charged with violating the State law prohibiting the publishing of details of a hanging, three leading newspapers of this city have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

The indictments are based on what is known as the John Day Smith law, passed in 1889, which forbids the publication of any more than a mere statement on the day in question that a convict was to be executed. It expressly prohibits the Sheriff from allowing any newspaper reporter or representative to witness an execution. No attempt has been made to enforce the law until recently, when Governor Johnson set the date for the execution of William Williams. He then cautioned Sheriff Miesen to obey the law strictly.

The newspaper men were excluded, but all of the three papers contained a detailed account of the hanging that day. It is probable that the case will be taken to the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality.

DANCERS FALL INTO FLAMES.

Fire Starts Under Floor. Which Collapses, and 16 of Merry Party Perish.

Florence, Italy.—During a family dance at Pievechio, a quantity of straw beneath the room in which the dancing was going on caught fire. The floor of the room collapsed and the dancers fell into the flames.

Sixteen corpses have been recovered. Some persons were injured by jumping from a window.

U. S. Leads in Coal Mining.

According to reports received at the Department of Commerce and Labor, coal and coke exports from the United States in 1905 aggregated \$31,215,628 in value, as compared with a little more than \$11,000,000 in 1895. The United States now holds third rank among the nations as an exporter of coal, but first rank as producer.

Balfour Returned to Parliament.

A. J. Balfour, the former British Premier, was returned to Parliament for the City of London by a majority of 11,340 over Thomas Gibson Bowles. Mr. Balfour is in poor health.

Negro Lynched in Mississippi.

A negro convicted of carrying a pistol was lynched on general principles at Forest, Miss.

Thirty British Warships at Gibraltar.

Thirty British warships gathered at Gibraltar, six miles from Algiers.

GOAL AND OIL INQUIRY

Investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission Approved.

PRESIDENT CRITICISES CONGRESS

In a Message Calls Action Hasty and Inefficient—Asks More Law and Money—Fears Probing Will Result in Immunity to Offenders—Has Signed Resolution Reluctantly.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress announcing that he had signed the Tillman-Gillespie resolution calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate railroad monopolies in oil and coal, and incidentally gave Congress a piece of news officially that will attract wide attention.

In his message Mr. Roosevelt said: "I have signed the joint resolution 'instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make examinations into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil, and report on the same from time to time.' I have signed it with hesitation, because in the form in which it was passed it achieves very little, and may achieve nothing, and it is highly undesirable that a resolution of this kind shall become law in such form as to give the impression of insincerity—that is, of pretending to do something which really is not done—but after much hesitation I concluded to sign the resolution because its defects can be remedied by legislation which I hereby ask for. It must be understood that unless this subsequent legislation is granted the present resolution must be mainly, and may be entirely, inoperative.

"Before specifying what this legislation I wish to call attention to one or two preliminary facts. In the first place, a part of the investigation requested by the House of Representatives in the resolution adopted February 15, 1905, relating to the oil industry, and a further part having to do with the anthracite coal industry, have been for some time under investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor. These investigations, I am informed, are approaching completion, and before Congress adjourns, I shall submit to you the preliminary reports of these investigations. Until these reports are completed the Interstate Commerce Commission could not endeavor to carry out so much of the resolution of Congress as refers to the ground already covered without running the risk of seeing the two investigations conflict and therefore render each other more or less nugatory.

"In the second place, I call your attention to the fact that if an investigation of the nature proposed in this joint resolution is thoroughly and effectively conducted it will result in giving immunity from criminal prosecution to all persons who are called, sworn and constrained by compulsory process of law, to testify as witnesses; though, of course, such immunity from prosecution is not given to those from whom statements or information merely, in contradistinction to sworn testimony, are obtained.

"This is not at all to say that such investigations should not be undertaken. Publicity can by itself often accomplish extraordinary results for good; and the court of public judgment may secure such results where the courts of law are powerless. There are many cases where an investigation, securing complete publicity about abuses and giving Congress the material on which to proceed in the enactment of laws, is more useful than a criminal prosecution can possibly be. But it should not be provided for by law without a clear understanding that it may be an alternative instead of an additional remedy; that is, that to carry on the investigation may serve as a bar to the successful prosecution of the offenses disclosed. The official body directed by Congress to make the investigation must, of course, carry out its direction, and therefore the direction should not be given without full appreciation of what it means.

"But the direction contained in the joint resolution which I have signed will remain almost inoperative unless money is provided to carry out the investigations in question, and unless the commission in carrying them out is authorized to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.

"I accordingly recommend to Congress the serious consideration of just what they wish the commission to do, and how far they wish it to go, having in view the possible incompatibility of conducting an investigation like this and of also proceeding criminally in a court of law; and, furthermore, that a sufficient sum, say \$50,000, be at once added to the current appropriation for the commission, so as to enable it to do the work indicated in a thorough and complete manner. While at the same time the power is explicitly conferred upon it to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses in making the investigation in question, which covers work quite apart from its usual duties.

"The general tone of the message will be considered by Congress as a slap from the Executive, and will go far to disturb the relations between the two branches of the Government.

Read between the lines the message is taken by many legislators to mean that urged on by the action of Congress and the charges of inactivity in prosecution of great monopolies, the Administration is contemplating a prosecution of the Standard Oil Company and its local combinations.

PRAIRIE FIRE IN TEXAS

Billows of Flame Devastated 800,000 Acres of Land.

More Than 1000 Head of Cattle Burned and Four Unorganized Texas Counties Laid Waste.

Lubbock, Texas.—The most destructive prairie fire ever known in the Southwest swept over four large counties northwest of here. It destroyed the grass on more than 800,000 acres of land in Hockley, Lamb, Cochran and Bailey counties, burned more than 1000 head of cattle to death and destroyed many ranch buildings.

These four counties are unorganized, and there are no towns within their borders. They are devoted wholly to ranch interests. The fire started in the northern part of Hockley County five days ago and was swept south and west by the high March wind that was blowing. The grass was dry and of great height and it afforded fuel for the flames that caused the conflagration to become one of the grandest spectacles ever witnessed in this region.

The fire raced with the wind across the breadth of two counties, covering a distance of fifty miles in a few hours. This broad wall of flame then swept south and west, extending its path of destruction for a distance of more than 100 miles and laying everything in its broad scope of country waste.

Women and children who occupied ranch houses lying in the path of the oncoming flames were rescued and carried to places of safety on feet-footed horses.

It is estimated that the losses caused by the fire aggregated more than \$1,000,000.

THREATENS THE POWDER TRUST

Bill For Government Plant May Wipe Out DuPont Contracts.

Washington, D. C.—The Powder Trust, known as the DuPont Syndicate, will lose its valuable contracts with the Government for making smokeless powder if a bill introduced in the House by Chairman Hull, of the Military Affairs Committee, becomes a law. It appropriates \$200,000 for the construction of Government factories in which the four or five million dollars' worth of smokeless powder, used annually by the army and navy, will hereafter be manufactured. It is thought the bill will pass, as it has the approval of the President, the Secretary of War and of the Navy.

It is said the Government can make its own powder for about one-half what it now pays the trust. If this statement is correct, the Government will save in a single year on its powder bill three or four times the cost of the proposed Government powder plant.

The introduction of the Hull bill was due to an expose of the working of the Powder Trust made in the House by Representative Graff, of Illinois, showing that the four great powder manufacturing concerns of the country—the DuPont, the Lafland & Rand, the International and the California, which constitute the DuPont Syndicate—always put in identical bids in answer to the Government's advertisement for supplying powder.

REFUSE TO PRINT LYING LABELS

Chicago Lithographers Offer Co-operation to Illinois Pure Food Commission.

Chicago.—Chicago lithographers are going to take up the pure food crusade. Unless certain manufacturers order labels for their food products which tell the truth, it was said that the lithographers would not print them.

This was promised by a committee from the Federation of Labor, which called at the office of the Illinois Pure Food Commission. The committee was headed by Charles D. Wheeler, who said:

"What we think is that the commission ought to go after the manufacturers. Half of the time the dealer sells an adulterated article without knowing what is in it. Then he gets arrested and fined and has to pay the bill. I sympathize with the small dealer. It is the big manufacturer who is responsible for this glucose mixture colored with aniline dye that goes under the name of jam that we are after."

Assistant Commissioner Patterson said he favored the plan of the lithographers.

INDIANAPOLIS CITY THEATRE.

Tomlinson Hall to Be Remodelled For Use of Anti-Syndicate Attractions.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mayor Bookwalter is arranging to give independent theatrical attractions a place in this city where they may appear.

For more than a year the syndicate has controlled all the theatres in this city, and many attractions have not been brought here because of the barrier placed upon them by the syndicate.

It is the plan of Mayor Bookwalter to convert Tomlinson Hall, owned by the city, into a theatre, where independent theatrical attractions may appear. The interior of the building is to be remodelled and every appointment necessary for a first-class theatre added.

Cut Old U. S. Clerk's Pay.

The Committee on Appropriations of the House, Washington, has incorporated in the Judicial Appropriation bill a proviso that every Government clerk more than sixty-five years old, no matter what his salary is, must be cut down to \$1000 a year.

THE INSURANCE AXE FALLS

Three Mutual Reserve Officials Indicted in New York City.

ARCENY AND FORGERY CHARGED

resident F. A. Burnham, Vice-President George D. Eldridge and Second Vice-President George Burnham, Jr., Arrested and Hailed—Grand Jury's Action Spreads Consternation.

New York City.—The first tangible result to appear as the result of District Attorney Jerome's examination of the testimony that was taken by the Legislative Insurance Investigating Committee was the indictment of three officers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company on charges of grand larceny in the first degree and forgery in the third degree. The men indicted are Frederick A. Burnham, president; George D. Eldridge, first vice-president, and George Burnham, Jr., second vice-president. In all, five indictments were entered against each officer, two for grand larceny and three for forgery. The alleged larceny and forgery was brought about, according to the indictments, by payments of \$9000 of the company's money to law firms, the apparent purpose of which is alleged to have been to settle claims against the company, while the real object is alleged to have been to settle actions which had been brought against officers of the company as individuals.

The indictments on which a charge of larceny is based alleged that the officers embezzled two sums, one of \$7500 and the other of \$1500, on October 24, 1901.

The three officers appeared in the Court of General Sessions, where Judge O'Sullivan fixed their bail at \$12,500 for each.

In the first case of alleged forgery the indictment charges that \$7500 was entered in the cash book as paid to Nichols & Bacon, attorneys of P. P. Armstrong, to settle a claim of Armstrong against the insurance company arising out of a contract between him and the company. In fact, however, the indictment charges, the money was paid to Nichols & Bacon in settlement of an action which they, as attorneys for J. Douglas Wells, had previously brought against Frederick A. Burnham individually.

The second indictment for forgery charges that the defendants caused \$1500 to be entered on the company's books as made in payment to James Scheil & Elkus for legal services rendered by them to the company. In reality, declares the indictment, the money was paid with instructions to turn it over to the attorney of J. Douglas Wells to reimburse Wells for disbursements which he claimed had been made by him in defending actions brought against him by Frederick A. Burnham, individually, and by George D. Eldridge, individually, and in order to induce Wells to consent to a discontinuance of those actions.

The third indictment for forgery is based on the payment of \$5000 of the company's money on September 24, 1901. That payment, the indictment charges, was entered in the cash book as made to James Scheil & Elkus for legal services. The real purpose of this payment is, however, alleged to have been for delivery to Baldwin & White, attorneys for J. Thompson Patterson, for the purpose of settling one action which Patterson had previously brought against the company and against Frederick A. Burnham and Geo. D. Eldridge, individually, and three actions which had been brought against Patterson, one by George D. Eldridge, individually, one by Frederick A. Burnham, and one by the company.

The indictments produced consternation among officials of insurance companies whose methods were exposed by the results of the probing of the Grand Jury, under the direction of District Attorney Jerome, was manifest when it was learned that many of them had retained William Rand, Jr., former Assistant District Attorney, to defend them.

SUGAR REBATES INQUIRY.

Charges of Agreement Among All Railroads Entering New York City.

New York City.—The Federal Grand Jury in this city began to take evidence in regard to charges laid before Attorney-General Moody last the railroads having terminals in New York and Jersey City were concerned in a definite agreement in regard to a division of the sugar freight business and also had been paying rebates to the Sugar Trust. The charges, which are brought by W. R. Hearst, allege that the agreement has extended over a long term of years, and that large sums have been paid in rebates.

The evidence collected in the case was laid before Attorney-General Moody some weeks ago, and after an investigation the Department of Justice has determined that the cases shall be pushed vigorously at once.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Lowell M. Palmer, of Havemeyer & Elder; a Brooklyn dock company and others are the defendants in the principal rebate action, while the other railroad companies centre in and around New York appear in other cases.

Free Lessons For Maine Farmers.

Professors in the University of Maine have perfected plans to travel throughout the State in a finely equipped special train and give free lessons in theoretical agriculture to the farmers.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

Happenings of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

Low middling 9 7-8
Strict low middling 10 3-8
Middling 10 5-8
Strict middling 10 3-4
Good middling 10 7-8

New York Futures.

March 10.56
April 10.62
May 10.76
June 10.80
July 10.87
August 10.81
September 10.40
October 10.30
November 10.31
December 10.38
January 10.38
Spot 10 3-4

Big Collections.

The State Insurance Department paid into the State Treasury last week for the February collections of the department \$51,356.13. The total amount to date paid to the treasurer by the department is \$195,263.24, this sum representing the collections for the fiscal year, which closes April 1st. The collections for March, last year, were \$8,003.67, and more than this will be collected for this month, which will make the total collections for the fiscal year of the department to exceed \$200,000, which will be the largest year's collections in the history of the department. The collections last year amounting to \$197,402.25. The highest amount ever paid into the treasury during one year from the insurance companies before the State Insurance Department was organized was \$89,000. The collections for this month, aggregating something over \$8,000, pay for the expenses of the Insurance Department for the whole year.

Companies Discontinued.

The Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of New York, and the Illinois Life have stopped business in North Carolina. The capital of the Bankers' Life was said to have been impaired, but neither company had much patronage.

The Independent Order of St. Luke, a negro fraternal order of Richmond, was admitted to do business in this State.

Commissioner Young approved the charter of the Independent Order of J. R. Giddings and Joliffe Union (incorporated), a negro fraternal order, with headquarters at Wilmington.

N. C. Children's Home Society.

One of the most deserving of our charitable and benevolent institutions is the North Carolina Children's Home Society. Col. W. H. Osborn of Greensboro is the president and Wm. B. Streeter is State Superintendent. This organization is doing a world of good in the way of helping homeless children. Ninety-six children have been placed in homes since its organization in 1903. Thus a great charitable work is being carried on in our midst that appeals to every noble instinct of humanity.

THE EDITOR

Explains How to Keep Up Mental and Physical Vigor.

A New Jersey editor writes:

"A long indulgence in improper food brought on a condition of nervous dyspepsia, nearly three years ago, so severe that I had to quit work entirely. I put myself on a strict regimen of Grape-Nuts food, with plenty of outdoor exercise and in a few months found my stomach so far restored that the process of digestion gave me pleasure instead of distress.

"It also built up my strength so that I was able to resume my business, which is onerous, as I not only edit my own paper, but also do a great deal of 'outside' writing.

"I find that the Grape-Nuts diet enables me to write with greater vigor than ever before, and without the feeling of brain-fog with which I used to be troubled. As to bodily vigor—I can now do work miles every day without fatigue—a few squares used to weary me before I began to live on Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

because she found a gray hair in her and believed that she would be gray very soon. Mrs. William Thomas, of Elanor, Pa., committed suicide by taking poison. Mrs. Thomas declared that she would never live gray-headed.