

The Folk County News.

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NO. 48.

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.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Good middling	11
Strict middling	10 7-8
Middling	10 5-8
Good middling tinged	10 3-8
Stains	9 to 10 1-4

General Cotton Market.

Gabveston firm	11 1-8
New Orleans steady	10 15-16
Mobile firm	10 7-8
Savannah, steady	10 13-16
Charleston firm	10 7-8
Wilmington steady	10 5-8
Norfolk firm	10 11-16
Baltimore, nominal	11 5-8
Boston quiet	11 5-8
Philadelphia steady	11 5-8
Houston steady	11 1-8
Augusta firm	11 1-8
Memphis steady	11 1-8
St. Louis firm	11 1-8
Louisville firm	11 3-8

A New Telephone Company.

The State charters the Shelby Mutual Telephone Co., for service in that place and throughout Cleveland county with added lines; authorized capital stock \$3,990, of which \$1,050 has been subscribed; incorporators, Clyde R. Hoey, R. L. Ryburn, C. L. Eskeridge, J. C. Beam, T. E. McBrayer, O. Elam, Paul Webb, W. B. Palmer and a great many others; the Lenoir Brick & Tile Co., Lenoir, to manufacture all kinds of articles akin to the application of the charter; total authorized capital stock \$25,000, with A. V. Miller, T. P. Kincaid, J. T. Spencer, P. E. Cline and G. P. Miller subscribing \$4,500; the J. Ed Albright Co., Greensboro, paid in capital \$6,990, authorized \$100,000, of which amount any may be issued as preferred stock; incorporators, J. Ed Albright, A. S. Thompson, M. T. Payne; the company will conduct a plumbing and supply business; the Wah-See Hosiery Co., Tarboro, capitalized at \$100,000, with \$40,000 paid in; incorporators, George W. Holderness, C. W. Jeffreys, Henry Bryan, A. B. Cosby, J. W. Catlett, and many others.

For Icing Station at Maxton.

Wilmington, Special.—The Robeson County Mellon Growers' Association met here and had a conference with the Atlantic Coast Line transportation officials in regard to traffic matters and with representatives of the Armour Car Lines in regard to establishing an icing station at Maxton. Both conferences were very satisfactory, according to members of the association who were interviewed. The crop estimate for 1906 in the territory embraced by the association is 115 cars of cantaloupes, 650 cars of watermelons, 5,000 crates of corn, peas, beans, berries, cucumbers, lettuce and asparagus, in quantities. The Carolina Truckers' Journal, of this city, was adopted as the official organ of the association.

Wounded by Rifle Ball.

Durham, Special.—Late Wednesday afternoon John B. Morris, a prominent young man, was accidentally shot and wounded by a rifle ball. In company with several young men, Morris went out for target practice. While returning a small rifle in the hands of J. C. Dixon was accidentally fired, the ball entering Morris's right hip. The wound is not of a serious nature.

Coal Mining in Stokes.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Representatives of the Southern Anthracite Coal Company, of Virginia, have recently been at Walnut Cove making all necessary preparations to begin the development of the coal mines, near that place. This is the same company which did considerable prospecting in the mines a few months since. It is reported that they were so well pleased with the prospects for coal that they will, in a short time, begin the development of the mines on an extensive scale, using diamond drills and other modern machinery.

WORK OF CONGRESS

What is Being Done Day by Day By the National House and Senate.

Statehood Bill Revived.

The statehood bill was taken from the speaker's table in the House and placed in the hands of conferees and a request made of the Senate for a conference on the disagreeing was not accomplished without many words and votes. It was developed at once however, that there were votes enough to carry out the programme of the leaders. Then followed 40 minutes of fiery speeches, some of which provoked the amusement of the large attendance of members and the crowded galleries. Then came the final vote on the adoption of the rule, which 175 members approved and 156 opposed. Messrs. Hamilton of Michigan; Brick, of Indiana, and Moon, of Tennessee, were appointed the conferees on the part of the House.

The features of the debate were remarks by J. Adam Beie, of Minnesota, during which he told of his approval of the President, particularly because he had given his daughter in marriage to a member of the House of Representatives and not to a degenerate prince or to a representative of "that house of detention at the other end of the capitol." Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, championed the special rule, and Mr. Williams, the minority leader, suggested that Republicans would need the special prayer of the chaplain after they had made their record on statehood. Several other short speeches followed.

Would Ruin New England.

The railroad rate bill occupied practically all of the time of the Senate. There were two speeches, one by Mr. Lodge and the other by Mr. Spooner. Mr. Lodge spoke in advocacy of his amendment looking to the enlargement of the inter-state commerce commission and in doing so replied sharply to some recent utterances by Commissioner Prouty. Referring to an interview by the commissioner, Mr. Lodge spoke first of an utterance of Eugene Debs, and then said that it was not capable of doing so much harm as Mr. Prouty's statement. He outlined New England's attitude toward the rate bill and said that with the mileage system established all the manufacturers in the New England States would be destroyed.

Mr. Lodge entered upon a plea in support of the various provisions of his amendment, first taking up the distribution of the commissioners throughout the country on the basis of the judicial circuits, when he was interrupted by Mr. Tillman, who objected to this method of selection because of the importance of the commission, and Mr. Foraker agreed with him, saying that location should not be considered in filling the commission. "If," he said, "we are going to have a rate-making commission, I shall insist upon the confining of the number to three and that all be residents of Washington and free from prejudice." As going to show how location might influence action by commissioners, he cited a case in which Mr. Clements, a member of the commission had written an opinion favorable to Rome, Ga., his own city, as compared with Atlanta, in the maximum rate case.

\$1,480,000 to Jamestown.

The House Committee on industrial arts and exhibitions decided to recommend a total appropriation of \$1,480,000 for the Jamestown Exposition. Of this sum \$255,000 is a direct appropriation. The exposition sought a direct appropriation to \$1,600,000.

For the construction of a pier at the exposition grounds \$400,000 was approved, and other items were agreed upon as follows:

Government buildings, \$250,000; government exhibits, \$200,000; rendezvous for army and naval officers, \$80,000; rendezvous for enlisted men, \$100,000; transportation for soldiers and arms, \$100,000; for an exhibit of negro development, \$100,000.

The proposed appropriation of \$40,000 sought for building a pier at Jamestown Island and improving the islands was referred to a sub-committee, which will investigate what rights the government will have on the island, which is owned chiefly by private parties. In case the government can improve the island on satisfactory terms, this appropriation doubtless will be agreed upon.

Pass Fortification Bill.

Mr. Spooner concluded his speech in the Senate on the railroad rate bill and the fortifications appropriation bill was taken up and passed. The bill carries and appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of a powder manufactory and Mr. Daniel spoke at length in support of the provision.

He declared that the nation was entirely at the mercy of a "powder trust" and urged that the amendment should be adopted as a safeguard. As passed the bill carries an appropriation of \$5,278,993.

Mr. Tillman also spoke on the rate bill, suggesting that the inter-state commerce commission should have authority to enjoin the railroads from increasing their rates. He said the suggestion had been made by a "cornfield lawyer" in Oklahoma.

SEVEN LIVES CRUSHED OUT

Representatives of Three Generations in the Neidig Family Killed by an Express Train.

Sunbury, Pa., Special.—Seven persons, representing three generations of one family, were killed on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Hass crossing, one mile south of this place. The dead:

G. H. Neidig, aged 63 years.
Clarence Neidig, aged 36, sons of the first named.

Mrs. Clarence Neidig, aged 30, and her three children, Mary, aged four years; Blanche, aged six, and Gilbert, aged two.

All of the victims were instantly killed with the exception of Blanche, who died later at a hospital.

There were to have been a family reunion at the home of G. W. Neidig at Augustaville, a small village near here, and the latter had driven to the home of his sons to convey the party to Augustaville.

At Hass crossing the Pennsylvania railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading railroad run parallel a short distance apart. A curve renders one road invisible from the other and to this fact the accident was due.

The wagon, containing the seven persons, had crossed the Pennsylvania railroad tracks and had just reached the Reading tracks when an express train, northbound from Shamokin, dashed into the vehicle. The occupants of the wagon were thrown or dragged many feet by the locomotive and their bodies were terribly mangled.

Millions of Tons Ready for Strike.

New York, Special.—Announcement was made by the anthracite mine operators that they have on hand within a radius of less than 100 miles of New York city a supply of more than 9,000,000 tons good marketable grades of anthracite coal. This is in addition to the supplies held by the dealers and larger consumers. In accumulating this vast store of coal an army of men have been steadily employed for months. Storage facilities have been increased very largely, in some cases by the leasing of farms along the route of railroads. Many of these spots are isolated but they are within easy transportation distance from New York.

Georgia Peach Crop Hard Hit.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Reports received from many of the peach growing sections of the State indicate an average loss of 50 per cent. from the cold of Monday and Tuesday nights. Commissioner of Agriculture Hudson stated that he believed the damage will reach 40 per cent of the lowest estimate, but a week or ten days will be required to determine with any accuracy the injury that has been done. Fifty per cent. damages to the crop would mean a probable loss of two million dollars to Georgia growers.

Fire at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, N. C., Special.—Fire at midnight, Sunday night, starting in the rear of the Thornton dry goods store, destroyed half of the northern block on Hay street, west and northwest Market square and the whole of the Highsmith block to the Highsmith hospital. The loss will reach \$250,000.

Boy Drowned at Fredricksburg.

Fredricksburg, Special.—Ernest Tooms, aged four years, son of Chester Tooms, while playing with other boys on the banks of the Rappahannock river fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has sued former President Richard A. McCurdy to recover \$3,370,341.66 and a subpoena was served on him prior to his departure for Europe.

Edward Pullman, a watchman at Sodus, was killed by bank burglars whom he surprised drilling a hole in the safe.

KILLED BY BANK ROBBERS

Yeggs Murder the Night Watchman at Sodus, N. Y.

The Officer, Edward Pullman, Victim of the Shooting Which Followed His Discovery of the Gang at Work.

Rochester, N. Y.—Edward Pullman, a constable and night watchman at Sodus, was murdered early in the morning by a gang of five burglars who were discovered by him while in the act of rifling the Knapp Bank, of that village. The robbers first visited the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway depot, where they blew open the large safe, stole a small safe and ransacked the express packages. They secured only a small amount of money. Then they went to the Knapp Bank.

They were engaged in drilling a hole in the safe when discovered by Pullman. Although five men were engaged in the job, Pullman fearlessly entered the bank and gave battle. A fusillade of shots followed, during which the Constable was instantly killed by a bullet which passed through his right lung.

After the shooting the robbers fled, leaving the drill in the safe. They got away in a sleigh they stole from the barn of William Welburn, near the bank.

Mrs. W. W. Wood, Charles Ward and A. J. Chandler, of Auburn, stopping at the Snyder Hotel, heard the shots. Mrs. Wood saw five men go west on Main street, directly afterward. She supposed they were boys and that they had been firing blank cartridges.

When Constable Pullman did not reach home at the usual time in the morning the family became alarmed and a search was made, but it was not until two hours later that Charles C. Field, a bank employe, found the body. The coroner was immediately summoned and officers were placed on the trail of the murderers.

The robbers, who were supposed to be Yeggs, fled to Rochester. Three times on the road they exchanged horses. They were seen to enter Rochester at 6 a. m. by Louis Wausler, of Clifford street. The men, upon reaching the city line, abandoned their rigs, separated, each striking out for himself.

The village of Sodus is wrought up over the murder. Constable Pullman was one of the prominent residents of the place. He was utterly fearless and it was said that cost him his life. He leaves a widow and three children, one a married daughter, who lives in Syracuse.

HAVOC IN FORMOSA.

Thousands Dead and Property Loss Estimated at \$45,000,000.

London.—It is now estimated that several thousand people were killed by the recent earthquake in Formosa. The whole island was shaken from early morning until late at night, the shocks being continuous. On the same day slight shocks were felt in Japan.

Telegrams from Formosa say that the prosperous towns of Daityo, Raishiko and Shinko were completely destroyed. At Kagi alone 2000 natives and seven Japanese were killed. The Government departments are transacting business in the open air or in hastily constructed sheds. At Daityo 600 bodies have already been recovered from the cemeteries, to which the people had fled only to succumb to their injuries. At a rough estimate the damage amounts to \$45,000,000.

\$45,800,000 FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Thirty-nine Millions For Machines of American Manufacture.

New York City.—The sum of \$45,800,000 was paid out by the American people for 23,996 automobiles in 1905. Of this amount \$39,100,000 went to American manufacturers for 22,970 American made machines.

The total number of automobiles of American manufacture in 1905 was 27,840, leaving 4870 in stock for sale on January 1.

The total number of machines made and sold in the United States during three years ending January 1 was 41,043, at a gross value of \$58,742,907.

The average selling price of American-made "autos" has increased to \$1702, from \$1170 in 1903, while the imported cars, figuring on all sales for three years, show an average selling price of \$6710.

NEW "RICHEST BABY ON EARTH."

Heir to Rockefeller Millions Wrests Title From Rhode Island Boy.

New-York City.—The honor of being the richest baby in the world, which was awarded five years ago to John Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., must now pass from him to John D. Rockefeller, 3d, who has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Like his predecessor as holder of the distinction, his mother was also a Rhode Island woman, as before she married the oil king's son she was Miss Abbie G. Aldrich, daughter of United States Senator Aldrich.

Although John D. Rockefeller has other grandchildren, the new arrival is the first boy to bear the family name.

Cuts Shoe; Saves a Life.

A schoolgirl whose foot had become wedged in a railroad frog at Anderson, Ind., was saved in the nick of time from death under a Big Four train by Miss Mabel Reeves, who with a penknife slit the child's shoe from end to end.

MANIAC WOUNDS EIGHT

Funeral Stamped by Insane Uncle of Dead Child.

Walter Potee, at Brooklyn, Md. Turned Pistol on Mourners, Fired House Then Killed Himself.

Baltimore, Md.—A maniac with a shotgun and three pistols broke into a funeral party, causing a panic among the mourners, shot two persons fatally, wounded six others, set fire to the house, and terrorized the neighborhood.

When his work of destruction was complete, and it was safe to approach the house, the charred body of the maniac was found in the ruins with a large bullet hole in his breast.

Walter Potee, twenty-five years of age, the maniac, killed himself or was killed by some one else. James H. Potee, his brother, was shot in the kidneys; William H. Miller, a brother-in-law, was shot in the eye; Chief of Police Irvin was shot in the hand, "Bud" McPherson, a brother-in-law, was shot in the lungs; Alexander Johnson's face was peppered, Policeman Frank Schlezki was shot in the breast and face, and Mrs. Charles Donnel and William M. Smith were slightly injured.

While friends were gathering at the home of John H. Potee, in Brooklyn, Anne Arundel County, just across the river from Baltimore, to attend the funeral of his six-months-old child, Walter Potee, a brother of John, ran into the house and began shooting right and left with his revolver. His brother was the first victim, being shot in the kidneys, and his brother-in-law, William H. Miller, was shot in the eye. The funeral party immediately dispersed and then Potee ran to the second floor and shouted defiance to all. He brought a shotgun into play and shot at all persons who approached. He then set fire to the house, and his mother and sister-in-law, who had locked themselves in the kitchen, escaped with difficulty.

The Baltimore Fire Department was called upon, but Chief Shipley refused to allow his men to approach the building, as the maniac and his gun were a menace. Otis Clark and other residents of the neighborhood got their cue and whenever Potee showed himself fired at him. While the house was burning Chief of Police Irvin, though shot in the hand, rushed into the parlor and saved the casket. After the house was burned Potee was found dead with a bullet in his breast. Whether he killed himself or was shot by one of the residents cannot be told. Potee had been demented for some time and members of his family were considering placing him in an asylum.

From the moment Potee broke into the room until the house was in ruins, Potee had the whole neighborhood in a state of terror. The county police were summoned, while great crowds from the county and city were drawn by the fusillade that was raging about the place.

None dared to venture from behind cover, for even while the flames were crackling all about Walter Potee, the firing of his gun was being constantly sounded. He was well supplied with ammunition, and seemed able to command the approaches to the house from all directions.

It was found that Potee had completely saturated the rear of the house with kerosene.

Potee was a son of the late George Potee, formerly County Commissioner and a prominent politician.

MCCURDY SUED FOR \$3,370,341.

Former President of Mutual Field Liable For "Yellow Dog" Disbursements.

New York City.—Richard A. McCurdy, former President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and now in France, is held responsible for the return to the company of the colossal sum of \$3,370,341, which is the amount Joseph H. Choate figures was wasted or illegally spent through his "unfaithfulness and neglect" as head of the great insurance corporation.

Suit against him for the recovery of that amount was begun by the service of the complaint upon his attorney, De Lancey Nicoll. Before his departure for Europe Mr. McCurdy arranged that service of legal papers upon Mr. Nicoll would be binding upon himself.

WALLACE FOR SEA-LEVEL.

Canal Could Be Built in Twelve Years For \$300,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—John F. Wallace, formerly chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, before the Senate Committee favored a sea-level canal. He put the cost at \$300,000,000 and the time to build it ten or twelve years. It would take only three years less time to build the proposed lock canal, he said. Mr. Wallace said the dams proposed would not be safe. He favored divorcing the Panama Railroad from the steamship business and from all New York control, and said this would save a large annual expenditure.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN.

Representative Patterson, Stricken While Asleep, Quickly Expires.

Washington, D. C.—Representative George R. Patterson, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania District, died suddenly. Mr. Patterson had just returned to Washington from a visit to his home in Ashland, Pa., and apparently was in good health.

He was with his secretary until midnight, when he retired. About 4 o'clock a. m. he was taken ill and died an hour later. Heart failure is ascribed as the cause of death.

IMMUNITY FOR PACKERS

Judge Humphrey Frees Beef Men Who Gave Garfield Facts.

CORPORATIONS TO BE TRIED

Cannot Be Prosecuted as Individuals, the Court Decides—Information Obtained Was Not Voluntarily Given, But Was in Response to Government's Demand—Trust Itself Vulnerable.

Chicago, Ill.—By a decision of Judge J. Otis Humphrey in the United States Circuit Court here all the meat packers who were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy, in restraint of interstate trade are granted immunity from criminal prosecution.

Under the decision the individuals are to go free, but the indictments against the corporations of which some of the indicted men are members and others are employees are to stand.

The individuals who go free under the decision are:

J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, Charles W. Armour, Ira N. Morris, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles N. Swift, Edward Cudaby, Arthur Meeker, T. J. Connors, P. A. Valentine, A. H. Veeder, Arthur F. Evans, I. A. Carton, Robert C. McManus and D. E. Hartwell.

The corporations that must stand trial are:

Armour Packing Company, Armour & Co., Cudaby Packing Company, Fairbank Canning Company and Swift & Co.

Judge Humphrey spoke for nearly an hour before indicating what the ultimate decision would be.

Reviewing the salient features of the case, the court went into a consideration of some of the points involved.

In conclusion he summed up his decision as follows: "Under the law in this case the immunity pleas filed by the defendants will be sustained as to the individuals and denied to the corporations, and the jury will find in favor of the Government so far as the corporations are concerned and against the Government so far as the individuals are concerned."

During the rendition of the decision the court was crowded by defendants and spectators. Edward Morris and Edward Swift were in court, and both smiled when the decision was announced. J. Ogden Armour was not present, but some men prominent in the employ of Armour & Co., who were under indictment were there, and their joy was manifest. When the judge announced that the indictments would not lie against them, the defendants crowded together and shook hands.

District Attorney Morrison raised the question of the date for the trial of the corporations. He asked that the case be set for trial and that it commence within two weeks.

This met with a storm of protests from the attorneys of the packers, who insisted that they would be unable to prepare the case before fall. After some discussion Judge Humphrey directed that the lawyers agree among themselves on a date and notify him of their decision.

It is expected that the total number of witnesses in this trial will be at least 1000. Attorneys for the packers declared when asking for a postponement of their trial that their witnesses would number 1500.

The Government began its activities directed toward a prosecution of the packers and packing corporations in the summer of 1904. Shortly after the Commissioner of Corporations had begun work on his investigation at the instance of Congress.

In November of that year the Federal officers at Chicago and fifteen other cities acting simultaneously served subpoenas upon some 275 witnesses, some railroad men, some packing house clerks, some cattle men, some traffic managers and some officials of defunct packing companies and prepared for the presentation of a case before the Grand Jury.

FIGHTING A CRAFTY REBEL.

Germans Have Foe in Africa Who Has Cost \$150,000,000.

Berlin.—Official dispatches received from German Southwest Africa announce the failure of the comprehensive surrounding movement undertaken by the German troops against Jacob Morengo, the last and most active of the native leaders of the rebels. The movement had been going on for weeks, and six large detachments with fifteen field and machine guns participated in it.

Colonel Deimling, the former Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, in a speech in the Reichstag said it was an error to suppose that Morengo was a savage with rings in his nose and ears. He was with hard-headed and intelligent man as he had met, wore English riding clothes and spoke Dutch from having lived in Cape Colony. Morengo owned a large farm in German Southwest Africa and had a certain amount of generosity, for he gave a German whose farm he had plundered \$150 with which to return home in the first cabin.

The Reichstag passed the fourth supplementary African budget of \$7,500,000. The total cost of the insurrection up to date is about \$150,000,000.

Settling Disputes With Canada.

Rapid progress is being made by Secretary of State Root in settling all disputes between the United States and Canada.