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NO. 7.

YOUNG LADY SHOWS NERVE

Shoots Down Her Would-Be Assailant and Resumes Work

SELMA TELEPHONE OPERATOR

Miss Pearl Jones, Night Telephone Operator, With Rare Coolness, Puts Fatal Bullet Into Negro Who Premeditated an Assault Upon Her—Negro, Trapped, Confesses His Intended Crime—His Accomplice Landed in Jail—Admiring Citizens to Present Brave Girl With Gold-Mounted Revolver and Medal.

Selma, N. C., Special.—Saturday night about 11:30 o'clock Miss Pearl Jones, the telephone operator at this place, shot and fatally wounded Bud Richardson, a negro, who, by his own confession, had premeditated an assault upon her.

The telephone office is located in a narrow room between a large store and the bank fronting on Main street. In the rear of the office, enclosed by a high board wall, is a small back lot private to the operators. This lot entered through a screen door in the rear of the office and there is also a door through the wall in the rear of the lot which is kept fastened by a lock on the inside. About two weeks ago a negro was caught climbing over this high wall and scared away by one of the operators. Three nights afterwards, as one of the young ladies stepped into the back lot from the office, she was confronted by a negro man. This time there appeared to be a young man in the operating room who ran to her rescue, only to see the negro's back and give a fruitless chase.

Fired Five Shots.

Hearing of this second attempt the young men of the town decided to guard the office at night, which they did regularly, taking turns, until Saturday night, the two men assigned to this duty were sitting in front of the drug store awaiting for the stores to close so they could take their positions, when at 11 o'clock they heard a pistol shot, followed by four more in quick succession. These two, with the chief of police, ran to the office, when they found the young lady with the pistol in her hand. She told them she started out into the back lot and some one started toward her, then she jumped back into the office, grabbed the pistol and fired once. By the aid of that fire she could plainly see some one crouched in the corner. Then she aimed at him and fired the other four shots as he went out the door and thought she hit him with the last one.

The doctor's examination showed that the ball went through his left arm and into his body between the third and fourth ribs. The bullet was probed for, but could not be located. The wound was bleeding and he was breathing through the hole. The doctor says he will not live, but eighteen hours later he is still living and is conscious. Three of this negro's associates were arrested and held in the lockup.

At 4 o'clock Sunday they were all given a preliminary hearing before a magistrate, resulting in two of them being released and two held. At the trial the wounded negro, realizing his condition, said he was ready to make a statement, which he did in the form of an affidavit as follows:

Wounded Negro's Confession.

"North Carolina, Johnston county: Bud Richardson, being sworn, says: Jim Merritt and I went into the back lot of the telephone company's office Saturday night, June 9th for the purpose of committing rape on Misses Pearl Jones and Jessie Hunt, who were night operators for the company. I got shot and Jim told me he had been there twice before for the same purpose, but could not succeed by himself. No one else was with us.

(Signed) "BUD RICHARDSON."

Vera Cruz to Have \$6,000,000 Railway Terminals.

Mexico City, Special.—Work will soon begin on the new railroad terminals at Vera Cruz, which will be the finest terminals in the country and make transfer of goods and passengers between steamers and railways easy and economical. The cost of the terminals is estimated at \$6,000,000, gold. A large custom house will be built on the railway pier with tracks connecting with the railway yards. The new terminals will be used by four railways.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

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

Danger to Quarantine Bill.

There is decided danger that the quarantine bill intended to give Federal aid in yellow fever quarantines, which has passed the Senate House, will fail because of a deadlock among the conferees on the seventh section of the bill providing that inter-State traffic may be carried on without interruption through a state under yellow fever quarantine, under certain regulations; that is, that through trains may make their regular runs without taking on or letting off passengers or freight within the quarantined state.

Report on Packers Matter.

The House Committee on Agriculture decided to comply with the request of the Chicago packers to be heard on the Neill-Reynolds report regarding the conditions in the Chicago packing houses. The request was made by Mr. E. Wilson, who said he was an employee of the Nelson Morris Company, but in this instance was authorized to speak for all the Chicago packers. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Dr. A. D. Melvin of the Department, and Mr. Neill were present at the hearing.

Mr. Wilson made a general denial of the existence of the conditions in packing houses as set forth in the Neill-Reynolds report. Some of the suggestions made in the report he said, had already been complied with by the packers, such as additional sanitary facilities.

As to the charge that canned meats were boiled in water to "freshen them up," Mr. Wilson said there was absolutely nothing in this. What the cans were put in hot water were to soak off the old labels, which he said, was an injury to the appearance of the goods on sale.

He denied absolutely that there were any diseased cattle or hogs butchered for food. Mr. Wilson described in detail the operation of preparing canned meats and when asked by Representative Scott of Kansas, a member of the committee, "How about the rope and other foreign matter found with scraps on the floor," Mr. Wilson explained that what was probably seen in this instance was the string on the knuckle and what had been dried beef. This string was used with which to hang the beef in a smoke house, and when the beef had been sliced off, this knuckle end was left. There was a bone in it. The bone would smash the machine if an attempt was made to use it.

Flooded With Petitions.

As Senator Tillman suggested there was "a streak of yellow" in the Senate due to the fact that practically every desk in the chamber was covered with telegrams of protest against the Anti-Pass provision in the Railroad Rate Bill as reported by the Conference Committee.

They were all from railroad men and in each case consisted of protests against cutting off the privilege of riding free.

In addition there was a formal statement on behalf of engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen saying that they represented 230,000 railway employees.

Bill to Be Sent Back.

The discussion of the Railroad Rate Bill conference report in the Senate showed that the bill would be sent back to the conference. The conference announced that they expected that result.

Busy Day in the House.

Against the days when the House of Representatives was in throes of a filibuster or "putting off until tomorrow what it might have done the day before," must be set the work accomplished in the lower branch of the national legislature.

In many particulars Tuesday was a "red letter day" in the House, not only in the number of bills passed, but in the general character of the legislation enacted. What bid fair to cause endless trouble, the naturalization bill, was passed under suspension of the rules, the Speaker and the gentleman in charge of the bill, Mr. Boynge, of Colorado, doing team work of a superior kind.

The House refused to pass a bill leasing to a private firm or corporation the right to mine coal on the Island of Batan in the Philippine group, although it was stated that such a lease would decrease the amount paid by the government for coal very considerably.

For two hours the House worked under suspension of the rules and then, with the time set apart for these measures exhausted, and peace spreading its wings over the members, the rest of the day, until adjournment, was taken up with the passage of bills by unanimous consent, a form of legislation only possible when there are no breakers in sight.

PACKERS HAVE LOST

\$20,000,000 IN TRADE

60 Per Cent of Employees Laid Off in Some Plants.

MAKING COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS

Beef Trust Busy Cleaning Slaughter Houses and Canning Rooms-- Criticised For Employing Low Grade Labor.

Chicago.—There has been in the last few days a falling off of about one-third in the business of some departments at the stock yards, especially in the canned goods departments and in the sale of questionable meat.

This falling off has resulted in the loss of millions of dollars—some men in close touch with affairs at the yards say the trade has fallen off \$20,000,000 within ten days. This loss has fallen most heavily upon the small packing and slaughtering houses in the neighborhood of the yards, where the poorer grades of meat are handled. There also has been a large loss in Fulton Market and in South Water street.

Building inspectors said that in some of the plants sixty per cent of the employees had been laid off.

The trade in lumpy jaw cattle is practically at a standstill, and those who have been watching the receipts of such cattle at the stock yards say that not more than a dozen animals have been received here during the week.

Building Commissioner Bartzon announced that he would order the packers and the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company to make improvements, the estimated cost of which will be \$1,000,000. His notices will demand that the packers let contracts for the improvements within five days.

Sanitary Inspector Hedrick declares that the packers are showing every inclination to meet his suggestions and clean up. The employees in the meat-cutting room of Nelson Morris & Co. are to have clean aprons every day, as a result of one of these suggestions.

It is estimated by a representative of the packers that nearly 3000 visitors a day go through the plants at the stock yards. Among them a few days ago was Robert H. Cowdrey, who was candidate for President of the United States on the Single Tax ticket in 1888. He arraigned the packers for bringing foreigners of a low order of intelligence into the country.

"What do these fellows know about keeping themselves clean?" he asked. "Many of them never saw a towel before."

A story was related to the effect that when curspinders were provided in the packing houses the laborers shined them up and put them on a shelf for use as drinking cups.

Rumors to the effect that new stock yards, with Sir Thomas Lipton, of London, as chief backer, are to be established near Gary, Ind., adjacent to the property of the United States Steel Corporation, were in circulation. Several of the best known real estate men in Chicago were named as among those acquiring land for the purpose.

The report is that at least six of the smaller plants are to be removed from Chicago to Indiana. It is said that the plans include the digging of a canal to the Little Calumet River for the purpose of carrying off disinfected and deodorized refuse. The story is not generally credited.

42,621 YET IN RELIEF CAMPS.

Rations on June 1 Were Supplied to 41,236 Persons in Frisco.

San Francisco.—For the information of President E. H. Harriman, of the Southern Pacific, a census has been taken of all the persons still in the refugee camps of this city. It shows that on June 1 13,088 persons were in the permanent camps and 29,533 in the temporary ones. It also shows that on June 1 rations were supplied 41,236 persons and free meal tickets given 9159 persons.

The report cites that there are 2288 persons in the Oakland and Alameda permanent camps, and that on May 31 rations were issued to 10,244 persons in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. In Los Angeles there are 600 San Francisco refugees, in Sacramento 120, in Vallejo 313 and in Stockton thirty-six.

SUICIDE CAN'T STOP BENEFITS.

Court Orders Maccabees to Pay Widow of Self-Slain Man.

Albany, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals affirmed with costs a judgment of \$2,262.13 in favor of Anna T. Fargo, of Wyoming County, against the Supreme Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World.

The plaintiff's husband, who held a policy in the organization, committed suicide, and despite the fact that the by-laws say no benefits shall be paid to the survivors of a member who kills himself, whether sane or insane, the lower courts awarded the plaintiff a verdict and the highest court in the State has sustained them.

GUATEMALA REBEL VICTORIES.

Government Troops Twice Beaten-- Insurgents Reinforced.

City of Mexico.—General Toledo, in command of the revolutionary troops in Southern Guatemala, has won two engagements. The Government forces have been driven back.

General Toledo is receiving heavy

CLOUDBURSTS CAUSE RUIN

Damage Mills, Homes and Crops in Conemaugh Valley.

Killed in Vain Effort to Save Her Baby--Huris Child From Track --Crushed by Engine.

Johnstown, Pa.—Thunder showers, electric storms and heavy downpours of rain that had prevailed throughout Western Pennsylvania during the entire week culminated in cloudbursts in Cambria, Westmoreland, Somerset and Butler counties that caused the rivers and creeks to overflow, flooding the streets in many communities and disseminating a general flood scare. Early reports indicated that the damage would be great. Probably \$50,000 will cover all losses sustained in the sections affected.

The greatest damage was in Hooversville, Somerset County, eighteen miles from this city. Here a veritable cloudburst caused Stony Creek to rise seven feet in an hour and a half. The waters reached the first floor of many dwellings, and all the factories in the low lying section of the town were obliged to suspend operations. Cellars were flooded and a number of streets were under water for a time, but no casualties are known to have resulted. The Hooversville schoolhouse was washed away from its foundation.

Island Park, a summer resort, was destroyed by the waters, but as the flood came at an hour when there were no pleasure seekers, the loss is confined to the property of the park management. The entire loss in this section is estimated at \$25,000.

The Conemaugh River, made famous in the history of the Johnstown flood of 1889, swollen by the outpouring from the Stony Creek section, began to rise rapidly and caused somewhat of a scare in this city. The streets along the river bank were soon inundated and mills and factories were obliged to suspend.

Heroine of an instant's tragedy, Mrs. Annie Roblitzki made a marvelous effort to save her child from death, but although she prevented the infant from being crushed under an engine that ground her to pieces, the little one was killed by the force with which she flung it from her, and its body a moment after was engulfed in flood-swollen Stony Creek.

The woman was close to the middle of the famous stone bridge over that stream, watching wreckage from a flood that did much damage in Hooversville, Butler, Latrobe, Baggaley and other places, when a Pennsylvania flyer thundered over the structure. Husband and friends called to her to flee, but the roar of the rushing waters evidently drowned their voices as well as the noise of the approaching train, and the vibration of the track must have been her first warning.

She faced the express only in time to see she hadn't a chance to escape. One cry broke from her. Then, raising her baby, six months old, high above her head, she hurled it from her. Her scream was swallowed in a shrill blast of the whistle as the engine cut her down. Roblitzki tried to dash toward the spot, where he, too, surely would have met death, but friends restrained him.

At Latrobe, Westmoreland County, the streets were flooded and merchants were obliged to remove their stocks.

Baggaley, a mining village in a gully near Nine-Mile Run, was for a time in a perilous position. So rapidly did the water rise that many people were taken from their houses on rafts.

REBELS DEFEATED.

Invaders From Salvador Routed by Guatemalan Troops.

Washington, D. C.—The Guatemalan Minister here received a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Barrios, stating that the revolutionary movement across the Salvador boundary had met with utter defeat.

According to the cablegram the Guatemalan troops met the revolutionary party as Asuncion Mita and defeated them completely.

The Government forces, the cablegram says, have been triumphant all along the line and have not met the slightest reverses anywhere.

PRESIDENT STOPS WRITING.

No More Magazine Articles Until He Leaves the White House.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Trident, a publication for Kansas City High School pupils, has obtained an announcement from the White House that the President "hereafter will not write for publication during his incumbency of his present office, except on matters of public business and in an official way."

The statement is made in a letter from Secretary Loeb in reply to a request for a contribution from Mr. Roosevelt.

MILITIA IN GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

Ignore Protest of Commander-in-Chief and Catch a Shirker.

Jackson, Miss.—The Governor's mansion, brilliantly illuminated in honor of a reception tendered by Miss Vardaman to her guests, was invaded by the provost guard of the State militia in search of a young man who was evading drill duty. The truant was found hiding upstairs and dragged down the stairway and through the hall, causing consternation among the guests.

Governor and Mrs. Vardaman both protested against the search, but to no avail.

PUTS MAN'S VALUE

INTO COLD CASH

Determination in Dollars of Brain and Brawn's Economic Worth.

HAVE YOURSELF APPRAISED

Forty Years the Limit--Dr. Erastus Holt Declares Professional Man's Value at That Age is \$29,344.--68--Septuagenarians, \$17.13.

Boston, Mass.—Reaffirming the theory of Dr. Osler regarding man's value according to his age, Dr. Erastus Holt, of Portland, Me., at the ophthalmology session of the American Medical Association, in an elaborate paper on "Physical Economics," contended that the economic value of a laboring man decreases after his twenty-fifth year and that the value of a professional man wanes after the fortieth year. Dr. Holt presented elaborate tables showing that a man's value in money can actually be determined by taking into consideration his occupation and age.

Dr. Holt is an authority on the topic, having worked out a theory which changed the methods used in the Pension Bureau for determining the amount of a man's pension according to his disability. He was in an accident one time himself, and says that he had nothing to do but think for six months, and that he worked on this theory during all of that time, and has amplified it a great deal since.

In his table showing the value of individuals of the American laboring class he states that at ten years of age, on a 3 1/2 per cent. discount basis, a boy is worth \$2061.92, at fifteen years of age he is worth \$4263.66; at twenty-five he is worth \$5488.03, and from that time on his value decreases, until at seventy he is worth but \$17.13, and at eighty years of age he is a drawback on the community to the extent of \$872.84.

The professional man at twenty-five years of age has an economic value of \$25,898.94, and his highest value is at forty years of age, when he is worth \$29,344.68.

Dr. Holt says that all damages to a person through accident should be assessed by a jury in a systematic manner, and not in haphazard way, as it is done at present. The tables which he has used in determining the value of a man are taken from those of the famous Dr. Farr, but he has amplified these tables in such a way that he can determine the percentage of loss due to a specific accident, such as the loss of an eye, a leg or an arm, or any diminution of the person's value short of total disability. He advocates the plan of having every man and woman procure for himself or herself an economic rating, which he explains as follows:

"There is nothing of more importance to be instituted in the science and practice of medicine than the carefully made records of physical and laboratory examinations of every person. They should be instituted when the child enters school and be repeated at stated times during the whole period of school life. A new school officer would be necessary, who would analyze a child, detect all abnormalities and aid in correcting them during school life, and thus have the body improved with the mind. From these records data could be obtained which would give the rating of the child, taking into consideration his functional ability, on which his technical ability so largely depends. With this work carried out during school life it would soon demonstrate its own importance by making these records of the highest value in the training of the mind and body, the promotion of health, the prevention of disease and the advancement of the race."

REPUBLICAN TICKET NAMED.

Ex-Mayor Stuart For Governor of Pennsylvania--Indorsed by Roosevelt.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Republican State Convention nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Edwin S. Stuart, of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Governor—Robert S. Murphy, of Cambria County.

Auditor-General—Robert K. Young, of Tioga County.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Henry Houck, of Lebanon.

The platform commends the National and State administrations, advocates legislation giving to trolley companies a two-cent passenger rate on steam railroads, and deals at great length on other State issues.

The President was commended for his aggressive action in regard to common carriers who violate the law, and the pending legislation designed to reform packing-house abuses was urged upon Congress.

The ticket represents all factions of the party and will, the party leaders say, harmonize all past differences. President Roosevelt is said to have advised the selection of such a ticket.

Typos Re-elect Lynch.

The result of the election of officers of the International Typographical Union was announced at Indianapolis, Ind. James Lynch was re-elected President.

Earthquake Fund Dwindles.

Ex-Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, sent a message to Hermann Geirichs, of New York, to the effect that the total cash received for relief is less than \$5,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S

CHIEF CLERK TOOK GRAFT

Joseph Boyer Kept All of the Money For Himself.

SUM OF \$57,000 FROM MINERS

Others Began the Practice and Boyer Says He Continued It Because He Thought It Was Customary.

Philadelphia, Pa.—That he accepted gifts of stock amounting to \$11,000 and money aggregating more than \$46,000 from coal mining companies during a period of three years was admitted by Joseph Boyer, chief clerk in the office of A. W. Gibbs, superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Boyer purchases the fuel coal used in the locomotives of the company, and the donors of the gifts were the coal companies which furnish the fuel to the railroad. Mr. Boyer named five companies which allowed him from three to five cents on each ton sold to the railroad company. He said he never asked for the allowance, but accepted it because he believed he was following a custom of the department.

A. W. Gibbs, Mr. Boyer's superior officer, on the stand said he was unaware that such conditions existed in his department.

Mr. Boyer said he was at first disinclined to accept the money, but after thinking it over decided that he was doing nothing unusual.

"How long did you wrestle with your conscience?" queried Commissioner Clement. The witness did not know.

Mr. Boyer said he had 200 shares of stock in the Jamison Coal Company, given to him for his one-third interest in the MacLaren Coal Company. The MacLaren stock was given to him by Mr. Jamison. He also had ten shares in the Valley Coal Company and fifteen in the Edri Coal Company, which were presented to him by Captain Alfred Hicks. Ten shares of Preston Coal Company stock were sent to him in an envelope. He was not certain who sent it, but thought it might have come from Joseph Aiken, a railroad man, or H. A. Kuhn, an operator. All of these stocks paid dividends. Mr. Boyer said also that he holds an interest amounting to \$8000 in undeveloped coal lands on the West Penn division. He paid for this stock.

Mr. Boyer's stock holdings were only a small portion of the gifts he admitted receiving from coal mining companies. In his capacity as purchaser of fuel coal he testified that he had received from five companies an allowance of from three to five cents a ton on coal used by the railroad for fuel purposes. From the latter part of 1903 to date he had received a total of more than \$46,000. The money had been first sent to him in cash, but later cashiers' checks had been sent to Cashier Hastings of the Second National Bank of Altoona and placed on deposit for Boyer.

He was asked why he discriminated in favor of Blythe & Co. He replied that he did not discriminate, as the money came to him without solicitation or any effort on his part. He believed that the money had been paid in the same manner to his predecessors in office, and believed that he was only following the custom of the department.

The companies which made him the allowance were the Gruff Coal Company, the Clearfield and Granton Coal Company, the Dunkirk Coal Company, Boyer, Smith & Turner and Thomas Blythe & Co. The Gruff Coal Company allowed him five cents a ton and the Clearfield and Granton Company gave him a share in the profits which amounted to not less than four cents a ton. Blythe & Co. gave him three cents a ton.

"What did you do with the money?" asked Attorney Glasgow.

"I kept it all."

"Did you not share it with others in the employ of the railroad?"

"No, sir; I kept it all."

"How do you account for getting it?"

"I imagine somebody had been getting it before me."

Roughly estimated the money received by Mr. Boyer from the companies mentioned was as follows: Gruff Coal Company, \$15,000; Clearfield and Granton Co., \$9000; Dunkirk Coal Company, \$1850; Smith & Turner, \$13,520; Thomas Blythe, \$2000.

SLAIN TO SEAL HER LIPS.

Woman Who Knew of Arkansas Boodling Murdered in Hotel.

Little Rock, Ark.—Mrs. Charlotte E. Leethem, proprietor of the Drummers' Hotel, who is said to have more inside information concerning the boodling operations of Arkansas legislators than any other outsider, was found murdered in her room. The body was lacerated with deep knife or razor wounds. A man's coat and hat, the latter slashed and both covered with blood, were found.

A negro porter says a prominent State official left her room at midnight. The hotel was the headquarters of the alleged boodlers. Indictments against several of them were revived last week. The murdered woman would have been summoned as a witness in these cases.

Decrease in Horse Supply.

A well known buyer says horses are on the decrease in Montana and other Western States.