

The Polk County News.

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INDEPENDENCE IN ALL THINGS.

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NO. 8.

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 prices represent the prices paid on wagons:

Good middling	11
Strict middling	11
Middling	11
Good middling, tinged	11
States	9 to 10

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, steady	11 1-8
New Orleans, easy	11 1-8
Mobile, dull	10 13-16
Savannah, steady	10 7-8
Charleston, quiet	10 3-4
Wilmington, steady	10 3-4
Norfolk, steady	11 1-4
Baltimore, nominal	11 3-8
New York, quiet	11 20
Boston, quiet	11 25
Philadelphia, steady	11 45
Houston, easy	11 1-16
Augusta, steady	11 3-16
Memphis, steady	11 1-16
St. Louis, steady	11 1-16
Louisville, firm	11 3-8

Father and Son in Jail.

Jefferson, Special.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan, of this county has just reached here with Alex Greer and his son, Martin, both being lodged in jail at this place for the killing, the 11th instant, of Thomas Greer, another son of Alex. This homicide is said to have grown out of some difficulty between the father and son in regard to some calves which had been allowed by one of the parties to trespass upon the lands of the other. It appears that the father and the deceased son threw some stones at each other, and afterward got together and engaged, whereupon the younger son shot his brother and killed him instantly. Deceased was about 30 years old and leaves a small family. His brother, who did the shooting, is said to be 14 years old.

Cape Fear Wreck Blown Up.

Wilmington, Special.—The United States revenue cutter Seminole succeeded in blowing up the wreck of the schooner which sunk off Cape Fear last Tuesday morning, establishing her identity beyond a doubt as the three-masted Philadelphia schooner Jennie Sweeney by a name plate dynamited from the stern. As an obstruction to navigation the wreck has been entirely removed except two spars floating by some wreckage, which the cutter will take away tomorrow. There are still no tidings of the crew and it is feared that all on board were lost.

Columbia Contractor Killed Unknown Negro.

Spartanburg, Special.—An unknown negro man was killed Saturday afternoon at East Spartanburg by C. E. Teague, a contractor. Late in the afternoon Teague and the negro became involved in a difficulty over 75 cents which the negro claimed was due him. During the dispute the negro attempted to draw a pistol, but Teague, being the quicker of the two, drew his pistol and shot the negro through the head, death resulting immediately. The killing took place on the line of the street railway to Clifton some little distance down the track.

To Resume Operations.

Salisbury, Special.—Under the management of Mr. G. H. Shaver, of this city, the Salisbury Roller Mill, which has been under repairs for several weeks, will resume operations within a few days. The mill property has been greatly improved and, under the management of Mr. Shaver, will make rapid progress.

Nine Persons Killed.

Liverpool, By Cable.—Nine men were instantly killed and about forty wounded as the result of a terrific explosion on the British steamer Havford, of the International Navigation Company. The vessel, which is commanded by Captain Nielsen, arrived here Friday from Philadelphia. The explosion blew off the hatches, rent the decks and hurled dead and wounded men in all directions. Several bodies were dismembered and the deck resembled the floor of a charnel house.

THREATS OF REVOLUTION

Daily Robberies Indicate State of Growing Lawlessness and Anarchy. Crisis Feared. Great Number of Jews Horribly Mutilated and Bodies Scattered.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The constitution Democrats seem almost ready to throw in their lot with the Revolutionists. The Novo Vremya says the constitution Democrats have actually resolved to break with the Government, within a few days, but M. Struve, editor of the Osvozhdenie informed the Associated Press that no decision had been taken.

Bakeries continue closed, the strikers threatening to wreck the shops where attempts are made to bake bread. The strike of the bakers is to be followed in a few days by the butchers strike.

News from the interior shows that the wave of the strike is spreading, but is too early to tell whether this movement, which seems more spontaneous than organized, will precipitate a crisis.

The usual number of robberies are reported, emphasizing the growing lawlessness and anarchy in the country.

The Government seems to fear a repetition of the November mutiny in the Cronstadt fortress, where the sailors, marines, soldiers and workmen are reported to be extremely turbulent.

Odessa, By Cable.—The Novosti of this city published a dispatch from its correspondent at Bialystock, saying:

"I personally counted 290 Jewish corpses, a great number of which were horribly mutilated. Only six Christians were killed, and eight wounded."

Conceal The News.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—No fresh news was received here from Bialystock. It is evident that the authorities will not allow despatches sent from the terror-stricken town, which is regarded as ample proof of the horror of the situation.

Probably 200 Murdered.

Bialystock, By Cable.—Quiet reigns throughout this devastated town. Firing was heard at midnight on the outskirts of Bialystock, near the cemetery but no further disorders have occurred. The total figures of casualties are not available but 70 bodies were buried. This is estimated to be less than half the total killed. Jewish estimates say that not less than 200 were killed. The number of wounded is enormous.

Adjourned Out of Respect.

Washington, Special.—Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, announced the death of his late colleague, stating that he had been a member of the House nearly eighteen years. He offered the usual resolutions which were agreed to and Speaker Cannon announced the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Bartlett, Georgia; Burton, Ohio; Bankhead, Alabama; Griggs, Georgia; Sparkman, Florida; Bishop, Michigan; Brantley, Georgia; Lawrence, Massachusetts; Adams, Georgia; Hardwick, Georgia; Bell, Georgia; Lewis, Georgia; Clayton, Alabama; Davidson, Wisconsin; Burgess, Texas.

Tillman's Resolution.

Washington, Special.—Senator Tillman again called up his resolution providing for an investigation of the question of national bank contributions to the political campaign and also relative to the recent failure of the Chicago National Bank. He addressed the Senate on this subject.

Election in Staunton.

Staunton, Special.—At the regular election 8 members were chosen for the Board of Aldermen and 14 Common Councilmen. There was no opposition to the Democratic primary nominees in the Second ward, but in the First ward there were three independent candidates, who received a small vote and none elected.

Drought and Flood Divide Northern China.

Pekin, By Cable.—While the northern portion of the province of Chi Li is suffering the most severe drought since 1900, the southern extremity is experiencing serious floods, caused by heavy rains. The Hankow-Pekin railroad for 30 miles, and several smaller structures of the line below Shentinfu, have been destroyed and traffic has been suspended since Friday. Some weeks will be required to repair the line.

SOUTH SUFFERING FLOODS

Lower Parts of South Carolina and Georgia Suffer

AUGUSTA MILLS SUSPEND WORK

Augusta Section of Georgia and Lower South Carolina Suffer Cloud-bursts.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—Reports from all outlying districts which continue to come in, indicate severe damage throughout the entire territory contiguous to Augusta from the heavy rainfall of the past three days. Practically every railroad entering Augusta, steam and electric, has suffered more or less, and all traffic is either considerably delayed or suffering inconvenience.

All streams are greatly swollen and country as well as railroad bridges have been affected, several of the former having been washed away.

The rainfall Sunday morning amounted practically to a cloudburst, causing an overflow of the canal which runs through the city in three levels, at one point washing away a considerable portion of the bank.

On the inter-urban trolley line between Augusta and Aiken there has been considerable damage from wash-outs, and delay to the regular schedules.

Two railway wrecks have occurred, one on the Georgia Railroad, eleven and a half miles from the city where the engine and two cars of a through freight train ran into a wash-out, the third car being derailed. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping into water on the roadside more than waist deep. Incoming and outgoing passenger trains ran to that point and transferred passengers.

Two miles above the city an extra freight train was wrecked, but no injuries resulted. The track was undermined and the engine and several cars derailed. Passenger trains on this road were all delayed.

The large mill at Clearwater, S. C., by which the bleachery is operated, was broken. In the city the lower weave room of the Sibley Mill was flooded.

On the Augusta Southern road, between Augusta and Sandersville, two large wash-outs are reported near Beall Springs, and one smaller wash-out nearer Augusta.

Richmond factory, on the Louisville road, about nine miles from Augusta, was under water during the morning, but Saturday night reports were that the water had subsided. Practically all the farmers between Augusta and Bell Air, on the Georgia Railroad, report their farms covered with water and the crops practically ruined. On the Milledgeville road and west of the city the reports are practically the same.

None of the cotton mills in Augusta, all of which are operated by water power, are in condition to run now, and an order has been issued by the commissioner of public works of the city that no attempt must be made to operate any of them for a week from this date.

Great Damage in Lower S. C.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—A special from Florence says that the excessive rains that have fallen for nearly a week have seriously injured the crops of cotton, corn and tobacco. Many fields are completely under water and the sun coming out at intervals scalds and kills the young plants. The rains have also done great damage along the streams in the lower part of the State and dozens of bridges are reported washed away and considerable damage to railroad tracks.

Won't Appeal: Wants to Hang.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—Aliee Lewis, a negro murderer, upon whom the death sentence has been passed at Branton, refuses to allow his lawyers to take an appeal to the Supreme Court, saying that he is convinced that he was born to be hanged. He made this statement when sentence was passed upon him, adding that "it made no difference."

50 of 200 Have Typhoid Fever.

Waynesboro, Ga., Special.—Another death is reported from Green's Cut from typhoid fever. There are fifty cases of this fever in the place of about 200 population and there have been seven deaths in a week. The people are becoming panic-stricken. The ladies of this city have raised \$150 and pledged another \$150 to secure the services of four trained nurses. The church will be used as a hospital and the Waynesboro doctors have consented to take turns in attending the sufferers.

GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS

IN REBATE CASES

Meat Packers Found Guilty at Kansas City.

ILLEGAL RATES ACCEPTED

Armour, Swift, Morris and Cudahy Convicted of Getting Concessions From the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway

Kansas City, Mo.—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy & Co. and the Nelson Morris Packing Company were found guilty in the United States District Court here of accepting concessions from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad on export shipments on packing house products.

Judge Smith McPherson, of Red Oak, Iowa, the presiding judge, stated that sentence would not be assessed until the case against the Burlington Railway, which is charged with granting the concession to the packers, is concluded.

The specific case considered, which is identical with the others, is that charging Cudahy & Co. with accepting a rate of twenty-three cents a hundred pounds on a shipment of lard to New York for export to Germany, when the legal tariff then on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission was thirty-five cents.

The case is unusually important in the list of rebate trials to come up in this court, for it is the first time that any concern has been brought to trial before a jury on a charge affecting export rates as applied to the interstate commerce act.

Counsel for the defendants contended that the court lacked jurisdiction, which was overruled by Judge McPherson, and then that when they signed a contract covering the twenty-three cent rate it was legal, and that the Burlington later raised its tariff to thirty-five cents.

Judge Smith McPherson, in his charge to the jury, explained fully the law points involved, concluding:

"And when the amendatory rates east of the Mississippi River were filed with the commission August 6, and the defendant knew of the same, it could not knowingly receive a less rate of concession than that paid by the general public without being guilty of receiving an unlawful concession, provided that the same was thus received by any kind of device as hereinafter recited."

"This so because the right, privilege and liberty of contract usually existing between all persons and corporations is modified and controlled by that provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress the right to regulate commerce between the States and foreign nations."

"It is important for you to determine whether the concession of twelve cents per hundred after August 6, from the rate with the commission, was the result of a device and whether done with guilty intent."

"It must have been, before you can convict, the result of a device and with a guilty intent, because, if the shipper did not know it was receiving concessions and did not have a guilty intent, no crime would be committed. As to device is meant that which is devised or formed by design; a contrivance; a project; a scheme to deceive; a stratagem or an artifice."

LONGWORTHS MEET THE KING.

Edward VII. Guest at Dinner Given by Ambassador Reid.

London.—Seldom has the entertainment of visitors from any foreign country attracted the attention of the social, diplomatic and political world as did the dinner and reception given by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid in Dorchester House for Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, King Edward, by his presence and attention to President Roosevelt's daughter, marked his esteem for the United States and the Chief Executive.

At the desire of King Edward Mrs. Longworth, daughter of President Roosevelt, occupied the place on his left hand. Thus she took precedence of all the duchesses and other ladies present, including those of the first rank in London society. There were forty-two covers. The King sat in the center on one side of a long table. He wore ordinary evening dress, with knee breeches and a number of orders. Ambassador Reid faced His Majesty.

PATRICK GETS ANOTHER STAY.

Justice Day Grants a Writ of Error—Case to Be Heard in October.

Canton, Ohio.—United States Supreme Court Justice William R. Day granted to ex-Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky, and A. C. Shenstone, of New York City, on behalf of their client, Albert T. Patrick, of New York, who was convicted of and sentenced to death for the murder of William Marsh Rice, a writ of error and stay of execution.

This gives the counsel for Patrick the privilege of carrying the case before the United States Supreme Court in October. Justice Day's decision again delays the carrying out of the death sentence on Patrick, who is now in the death house at Sing Sing. It makes the fifth postponement for Patrick.

KILL INNOCENT RUSSIANS

Murder Done Under Cloak of Martial Law.

Convictions Obtained on False Evidence Secured by Torture From Other Victims.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The severity with which martial law is enforced in the Baltic provinces is angrily resented by the Duma. Since January a military court has been in continuous session at Riga condemning great numbers to death on evidence extracted by torture. Most of the victims are ignorant youths.

According to the Dvatzatia Viek (the Twentieth Century) the court consists of General Arbusoff and Lieutenant-Colonel Kerman, Bauman, Wilkovsky and Dresdorf. The tribunal sits in a chamber of eight persons recently condemned to death six proved an elibi and their innocence was confirmed by witnesses.

The whole inquiry is based upon a systematic violation of the law, torture being the chief agent by which weak minded persons have been brought to falsely accuse innocent people. The tortures inflicted include floggings and the rubbing of salt in to the wounds and the use of electricity. At the present time thirty-six persons are being tried on different counts.

Three witnesses attest the truth of the following: Four prisoners were being transferred from one prison to another under charge of Captain Davlovsky and a party of soldiers. On reaching a deserted spot near Grusenberg Captain Davlovsky called a halt, and addressing the prisoners exhorted them to confess and to plead guilty to the charge of plundering an office at Nadesha. On their refusing he threatened to kill them. He then ordered a man named Jodnis to step aside and think it over. On the man persisting that he was innocent and knew nothing of the affair he was made to stand up and was shot on the spot. The same fate befell a man named Buskman.

The two remaining men, horrified at the scene enacted before them and in order to save their own lives, falsely denounced a majority of thirty-six suspects now on trial. The details of the case probably would never have come to light but for the fact that the second man shot, although badly wounded, was not killed. He was taken by some peasants and taken to a hospital, where he recovered and made a statement, from which the foregoing details have been taken.

Captain Davlovsky, on being accused of murder, and attempted murder, stated that he ordered the men to be shot for attempting to escape.

RUSSIAN REGIMENTS REVOLT.

Outbreak at Poltava, Where Many Officers Join Mutineers.

St. Petersburg.—The Fletzk Regiment broke into open mutiny at Poltava because alleged promises made to the men in the autumn to ameliorate their condition were not fulfilled.

The soldiers, carrying their rifles, left their barracks and gathered in the square in the center of the town. They greeted the arrival of a detachment of police with cries of derision and commenced firing into the air. Their officers sought to pacify them without success.

Later deputations arrived from the Sevak Regiment and the artillery brigade quartered in the town and declared their sympathy with the mutineers.

Subsequently the Fletzk Regiment, headed by its band, marched through the town in the direction of the barracks. As it approached the building the non-commissioned officers fired their rifles into the air, and many officers came out and joined in the demonstration.

The mutineers were in high spirits over the fact that neither the Cossacks nor police dared to face them. The men of the Moscow Infantry Regiment are also showing signs of discontent and are refusing to do sentry duty. They have demanded measures to ameliorate their condition.

4 HIGH SCHOOL BOYS DROWNED.

Members of Graduating Class Go Down With Boat While on an Outing.

Bangor, Me.—By the capsizing of a sailboat at Hynes' Pond, nine miles from Brewer, four members of the graduating class of the Brewer High School were drowned.

They are Norman Herrick, seventeen, son of S. S. Herrick, of South Brewer; Winfield Brown, seventeen, son of Edwin Brown, of Brewer; Lamont Parker, eighteen, son of Mrs. F. A. Burrell, of Brewer; Lawrence Aiken, nineteen, son of George Aiken, of North Brewer.

The boat and students sank three-quarters of a mile from the shore. Thirteen pupils, boys and girls, were in the party, all but the four boys being on the beach.

FAMINE THREATENS RUSSIA.

Harvests in the Volga Are a Complete Failure.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Although the crop reports from the Western provinces, including Poland, are good, the latest reports from the Volga region indicate that Russia will not escape a famine. The harvest in that corner of the empire, especially in Kazan, threatens to be a complete failure owing to lack of rain. This is where the peasant agitation is most acute.

KENTUCKY WELCOMES

HER SONS HOME

Henry Watterson Leads in Glorifying Sons of the Soil.

NATIVES GATHER AT LOUISVILLE

Unveiling of Statue of Author of "My Old Kentucky Home" Feature of the Occasion--Speeches by Distinguished Visitors.

Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky welcomed back to their native soil many thousands of sons and daughters invited from their homes elsewhere to a week of festival and reunion. More than ten thousand persons gathered at the armory, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, plants, flags, bunting, streamers and electric lights. Before the speaking bands played Southern airs, concluding with "My Old Kentucky Home," which was received with thunders of applause.

Governor Beckham and Mayor Barth welcomed the visitors for State and city, while "Marse" Henry Watterson delivered the chief address of greeting. The famous journalist and orator struck a chord responsive to his eloquence. There was also an address by David R. Francis, a Kentuckian and former Governor of Missouri.

In illustrating the solidarity of Kentuckians, Mr. Watterson said, that after the Civil War, "when the precept, 'Once a Kentuckian, always a Kentuckian,' was met by the answering voice, 'blood is thicker than water,' and the Goodloes, the Ballards and the Speeds, the Harlan, the Frys and the Murrys clasped their hands across the breach and made short shrift of the work of reconstruction with the Buckners, the Prestons and the Dukes. This is it that here at least the perplexed grandchild cannot distinguish between the grizzled grandfather who wore the blue and the grizzled grandfather who wore the gray."

"Kentucky, which gave Abraham Lincoln to the North and Jefferson Davis to the South, contributing a very nearly equal quota of soldiers to each of the contending armies of that great conflict—in point of fact, as many fighting men as had ever voted in any election—a large percentage of the population that had never been furnished in time of war by any modern State—Kentucky, thus rent by civil feud was first to know the battle was ended and to draw together in reunited brotherhood."

"Kentucky struck the earliest blow for freedom, furnished the first martyrs to liberty in Cuba. It was a Crittenden, smiling before a file of Spanish musketry, refusing to be blindfolded or to bend the knee for the fatal volley, who uttered the keynote of his race: 'A Kentuckian always faces his enemy, and kneels only to his God.' It was another Kentuckian, the gallant Holman, who, undaunted by the dread determination, the cruel death-by-lot, having drawn a white bean for himself, brushed his friend aside and drew another in his stead. Ah, yes; we have our honors along with our heroics, and laugh anon at ourselves and our mishaps and our jokes, but we are nowise a bloody-minded people; the rather, a sentimental, hospitable, kindly people, caring perhaps too much for the picturesque and too little for consequences."

"General Grant once said to me: 'You Kentuckians are a clanish set. You Kentuckians happened to get in harm's way, or wanted an office, the Kentucky contingent began to pour in; in case he was a Republican, the Democrats said he was a perfect gentleman, in case a Democrat the Republicans said the same thing; can it be that you are all perfect gentlemen?' With unblinking candor I told him that we were, that we fought our battles as we washed our linen, at home, but that outside, when trouble came, it was Kentucky against the universe."

Among the other speakers were former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Governor James B. McCreary and T. C. Crittenden.

Miss Louise Lee Hardin, of Denver, who conceived the idea of the "Home Coming," was escorted to the rostrum, where Governor Beckham presented a gold medal to her in behalf of the State.

The Abraham Lincoln Cabin is set up in a conspicuous site in Central Park under the constant guard of a detail of militia.

One day was given to the memory of the man who, although not a native Kentuckian, has perhaps by his gift of song done as much to make the State known among the men as any who ever lived within its borders—Stephen C. Foster, the author of "My Old Kentucky Home." The model of his statue, to stand in the Capitol, was unveiled, and the songs of the composer were sung by a chorus of 1000 school children.

American's Statue of Vermont. A statue of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, by Mr. Waldo Story, an American sculptor, was unveiled in the lobby of the British House of Commons.

John Burns Blames Carned Meats. John Burns in a speech at London connected the abnormal infant mortality in England with canned meats and intemperance among women.

Roosevelt Denies Interference. Reports that President Roosevelt had interfered in the political campaign in Iowa were denied at the White House.