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NO. 17.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD SELLS TROLLEY LINES

Leaving State Control Disposes of Its Holdings.

SIX HUNDRED MILES GIVEN OVER

Seventy-five Per Cent of the Street Railways of Connecticut and Many in Massachusetts and Rhode Island Included.

Boston.—Trolley lines are no longer a part of the assets of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It was announced that the railroad company had disposed of its entire group of trolley lines to a voluntary association.

The new voluntary association which now owns the trolley systems is to be known, according to reports, as the New England Security and Investment Company, and is composed of a number of individuals who are, without much doubt, not unfriendly to the railroad interests. It is understood that the sale or transfer involves all the road's trolley holdings. This means about 600 miles of completed trolley lines in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York State.

The lines in Connecticut form the largest group, for fully seventy-five per cent of the entire street railway system in that State belongs virtually to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, including the street railways of Hartford, Willimantic, New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford and Norwich, not to mention numerous other towns. In Massachusetts the holdings included the systems in Springfield and Worcester, the Berkshire Street Railway and the Worcester and South Bridge Street Railway and the Worcester and Black Stone Street Railway. These systems were held by the Consolidated Street Railways Company, which was owned by the New Haven.

The transaction is evidently the outcome of the agitation over the so-called merger bill in the Legislature last session. President Mellen told the legislative committee at that time that if the people of this State did not want the railroad to hold trolley lines the railroad would bow to the popular will.

The merger bill was defeated and immediately afterward Attorney-General Malone sent a draft of a bill to the Legislature which he said would operate to cause the New Haven to divest itself of its trolleys. Governor Guild also sent a special message to the Legislature congratulating it on the defeat of the merger bill, and characterizing the present railroad system in Massachusetts as unjust and inequitable, and saying that the control of Massachusetts transportation was slowly but surely passing from Massachusetts to aliens.

The committee on street railways thereupon recommended that the legality of the New Haven's holdings in Massachusetts trolley systems be tested in court.

The New Haven management protested that the trolley acquisitions in Massachusetts of the Consolidated Street Railways Company had at all times been in conformity with the Massachusetts laws.

New Haven, Conn.—This statement was made by President Mellen at his summer home in Stockbridge, Mass., over the telephone to his office here.

The transaction involved the sale of over seventy-five per cent of the street railways of Connecticut, including systems in the cities of New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwich, Stamford, Hartford, Willimantic and other towns in Connecticut, together with lines running into New York State and Rhode Island and numerous lines in Massachusetts, including systems in the cities of Springfield and Worcester.

FREE LUNCH UNFIT.

Chicago Plant Where It is Manufactured From Spoiled Meat.

Chicago.—That the free lunch served in hundreds of saloons in Chicago is largely composed of meat in a condition absolutely unfit for use was discovered by Food Inspector Murray when his force of assistants raided a barn at 124 Illinois street, owned by William Davidson.

The place contained thirty stoves, over which six men were working in an endeavor to prepare decayed beef and beef into a semblance of its original form, and thereafter "manufacture" it into free lunch for the saloon trade.

The men working in the awful stench of the place were arrested on warrants sworn out by Inspector Murray, and with Davidson are accused of violating the health ordinances of the city.

CHELSEA, MASS., BANK SHUT

The First National Wrecked by Favors to Officers.

Big Loans to Officers Caused Failure, According to Report of Examiner Ewer to the Comptroller.

Washington, D. C.—T. P. Kane, acting Comptroller of the Currency, received advice by wire from National Bank Examiner Ewer at Boston that the First National Bank, of Chelsea, Mass., had been closed by action of the directors. Examiner Ewer has been appointed receiver. The failure of this bank is due to large, excessive loans to officers and directors of the bank.

Chelsea, Mass.—The information given by Bank Examiner Ewer to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, in connection with the failure of the First National Bank, of Chelsea, was that the collapse was due to excessive loans made to officers and directors of the bank.

It became known that the principal factor in the suspension of the bank was a large indebtedness on the part of its president, Sylvester B. Hinckley. This indebtedness is unofficially estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000, but statements made by directors of the bank indicate that President Hinckley has transferred to the institution his equity in large real estate holdings, which, it is expected, will provide for the payment in full of all depositors.

President Hinckley is said to be dangerously ill at his home in Newton. On Saturday last he was unable to place his signature to the papers transferring his property to the bank, and it was necessary for him to resort to making his mark upon the document. This proceeding was legalized by the witnessing signatures of his wife and son. It is said that Mr. Hinckley has not been able to be at the bank for four weeks.

Developments indicated that Mr. Hinckley was involved in extensive real estate transactions, from which he expected to realize great profits.

The director most active in bringing affairs to a crisis was Thomas Martin, a former president of the bank, who, in an interview said that recently he discovered evidence of unbusinesslike methods, and started an investigation. This disclosed the fact that papers held by the bank were not what Mr. Martin considered strictly commercial. He said that the signatures in some cases "needed explaining."

Mr. Martin also stated that sufficient property had been transferred by Mr. Hinckley to the bank to insure the payment of depositors in full.

NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

Encampment Elects R. B. Brown, Editor of Zanesville Courier.

Minneapolis, Minn.—R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, Ohio, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual encampment. Other officers chosen were: Senior Vice-Commander, William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; Junior Vice-Commander, E. B. Fenton, Detroit; Chaplain in Chief, Archbishop John Ireland, St. Paul; Surgeon-General, W. H. Jackson, Lincoln, Neb.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, R. B. Brown, was born in 1845, and has always lived in Ohio. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry at the age of sixteen years, and served in the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Army of the Cumberland until he was mustered out in 1864. He then re-enlisted as a veteran soldier, and served as such until the end of the war. He was a private throughout the three years of his service and then became a non-commissioned officer. Mr. Brown is now editor of the Zanesville Courier.

The total membership of the Grand Army is declared in the report of Adjutant-General Tweedale to be 235,823, an increase of 3365 during the last six months. The losses by death for the year ended December 31, 1905, were 9205, or 3.90 per cent of the total membership. In the preceding year the loss by death reached exactly the same percentage.

The Commander-in-Chief in his address bitterly arraigned those who, posing as the "most eminent men of the nation," had proved false to their trust in various ways, but declared that among all such the name of no Civil War veteran could be found.

MANY EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

Salvation Army Charters Steamers to Bring Settlers from England.

Brigadier-General Howell and Colonel Lamb of the Salvation Army, will leave England for Canada, having completed arrangements for the settlement of between 20,000 and 25,000 emigrants in the Dominion within a year. A fleet of ten or twelve steamers will be chartered for their transportation. The emigrants will be scattered through Canada in such a way as to place them within reach of the work for which they are best suited.

State Senator a Briber.

State Senator F. O. Butt has been convicted in the Circuit Court, at Danville, Ill., for Congress for the nineteenth time and was indorsed for President with great enthusiasm, an honor he said no man could refuse.

TREMENDOUS LOSS REPORTED

Property Loss is Even Placed as High as \$250,000,000, or More Than Every Stick and Stone of the Community Can Possibly Be Worth—Known Dead Placed by Refugees at 100, But Figures Still Run as High as 2,000.

There continues confusion of statements as to the magnitude of the disaster to Valparaiso caused by the earthquake shocks which began on Thursday, August 16, and continued at frequent intervals throughout that and the next two days.

Dispatches from Valparaiso to the Associated Press state that a moderate estimate of the fatalities is 2,000 and that the property loss may be as high as \$250,000,000, which latter is as great as the loss sustained by San Francisco in consequence of the earthquake and fire devastated that city last April.

A refugee who has arrived at Santiago places the known Valparaiso dead at 100, and other messages indicate that first reports of damages and casualties were greatly exaggerated. Dispatches to the State Department at Washington place the fatalities at about 500. These conflicting statements cannot at this time be adjusted. It is evident that even yet confusion and panic prevail at Valparaiso and until order is restored it will be impossible to ascertain with accuracy the loss to life and property. The dwellings in the city have been practically abandoned by the inhabitants, who are existing as best they can in the plazas and streets of the city and the hills adjacent to it, without shelter from storm and sun and with famine confronting them. Food is already scarce and high, water for drinking purposes is lacking, and disease is feared. The government is doing all it can to bring in relief. The crippling of the railroads leading into Valparaiso continues a factor in the situation for an indefinite period. Relief supplies can only be obtained through other means of transportation, the seaboard affording the best of these.

At Santiago many of the best public and private buildings were wrecked. The loss of life there was augmented by the panic which seized the people, many of whom threw themselves from the balconies of their homes. The destructive force of the earthquake was experienced over a large extent of the country, many towns sustaining serious damage.

Facts About Valparaiso.

The capital of the province of Valparaiso, Chile, and the chief seaport of the republic, is situated on a base of the Pacific, 68 miles (116 miles by rail) west northwest of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. The older and business portion of the city extends along the shore of the bay, while on the slope of the surrounding hills are the finer residence suburbs. Vina del Mar, a few miles to the east, is a noted suburb and seashore resort. Valparaiso enjoys a mild and equable climate, the average temperature being 58 degrees F., the average for January 63 degrees and for July 53. The average annual rainfall is about 13.5 inches. The town has some well constructed streets, and a square with many monuments. The more important monuments include statues of Columbus, William Wheelwright, who built the first railroad in South America, Thomas Cochran (tenth Earl of Dundonald), who organized the Chilean navy, and a fine monument to the admiral Pratt. The fort is strongly fortified, and the government maintains a large naval arsenal. The chief manufactures are cotton goods, machinery and iron works; other interests are the manufacture of tobacco, bottling of mineral water, sugar refining, brewing and distilling. The harbor is very accessible and has a complete system of docks, warehouses and shipyards.

Valparaiso has been the port for Santiago since 1854. It was visited by a terrible earthquake in 1855 and bombarded by a Spanish fleet in 1866. During the civil war of 1891 it was taken and partly sacked by the congressional troops. The population in 1900 was 135,674, of whom 12,000 were foreigners.

\$50,000 Lumber Mill Fire in Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Special.—A special to The Telegraph from Ocala, Ga., says the plant of the Ocala Lumber Company, one of the largest in the State, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning; loss, \$50,000. Dry kiln, millions of feet of lumber, laths, shingles and other material destroyed. Citizens made a great effort to extinguish flames without avail and then turned their attention to saving adjoining property, which was successful. Very small insurance on property. Mills will at once be rebuilt. Origin of fire unknown.

GLENN ON LYNCHING EVIL

Governor of North Carolina is Trying to Suppress Lynching

SAYS LAW MUST BE RESPECTED

Chief Executive of the State Calls Upon Good Citizens to Uphold the Strong Arm of the Law and Writes Specific Instructions to Sheriffs and National Guard Officers—Expresses Confidence in Officers, Press and People.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Hon. R. B. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina, has taken a vigorous stand to put down the mob spirit in his State. To this end he has just issued the following:

"To the People of North Carolina, Greeting:

Up until a few weeks ago and for four years, our State was blessed with law and order and peace and plenty reigned. Now, a few lawless men, in three instances, have taken the law into their own hands and by violence and with strong hands have overthrown the law, and wilfully and deliberately committed murder by lynching persons confined in jail. In none of these instances was there the slightest excuse for these acts, for in all cases special terms have been ordered and in one case the court was actually sitting and trying the prisoners. Such acts breed contempt of law, bringing the courts into disrepute, and put a blot on the good name of the State. To stop these disgraceful occurrences and to protect all prisoners, no matter who they are, I have issued the following order to all the sheriffs of the State, and to those in command of the State troops:

To the Sheriff of _____ county, North Carolina:

In the future, whenever any crime is committed in your county, use every means in your power to arrest the offenders and bring them to trial. After their arrest and confinement in your jail, if you hear of any threats or rumors of violence, you will at once notify me, giving all facts, to the end that I may take such steps as to me seem expedient. I also hereby direct you to notify the captain of the nearest military company of said rumor and order him to be in readiness to aid you in case of need. You also have the power to summon and arm all citizens as a posse comitatus. If, after this, violence is attempted, I hereby command you to order out the military company and the posse and have them armed and ready for duty. You will then make proclamation and order all crowds about your jail or attempting to seize your prisoners to at once disperse—telling them if they refuse you will use force and their injury will be on their own heads. Use every peaceful means in your power to disperse the crowds, without using force, but if they still refuse to leave, and continue their threats and unlawful acts, use force sufficient to disperse them, even if killing be necessary. You will likewise arrest and put in jail all such persons engaged in said mob to the end that they may be prosecuted and punished according to law. I have confidence in the integrity of the civil officers and count on their cooperation with me in suppressing all crime.

Herein fail not but obey this order.

R. B. GLENN, Governor.

To Captain _____, Company _____,

North Carolina National Guard: Sir: Hereafter in case at any time you hear of an attempt at violence by mob law, you are hereby commanded to report the facts to me, and also notify the sheriff of the county where the violence is threatened, of your readiness to tender him your services. In the event you are ordered out by the sheriff, you are hereby commanded to obey his lawful orders. Attempt no violence as long as there is a chance to enforce order peacefully. If the sheriff, after ordering the crowd to disperse, and they refuse, orders you to fire, do so. Arrest all the mob you can and deliver them to the sheriff, and continue to guard and protect the jail until you are relieved. Do nothing rash, but in every way possible aid the civil authorities in suppressing mob law. I have confidence in the willingness and ability of the military to carry out this order. This is a general order, in force now and hereafter until countermanded, and of it you will take notice and act accordingly.

R. B. GLENN, Governor and Commander in Chief.

The above orders show my desire to preserve law and to protect the State, but even these efforts will be futile unless all good citizens of the State will aid in them. Law-abiding people should keep out of the mob, render it no assistance or sympathy directly or indirectly, use every effort in their power to get it to disperse and should willingly help the officers in the discharge of their duty. Remember every effort will always be made to arrest and try all persons who commit crime. There is, therefore, no need of lynch law, and if the courts and juries fail to do their full duty and this is made known through proper channels every resource will be adopted to punish the guilty parties, for thus degrading justice. Our judges are honest and true and speedy trials will be ordered, and therefore there can be no shadow of excuse for the people taking the law into their own hands, and when they do, they become themselves law-breakers, put themselves without the pale of legal protection and must be dealt with as a mob and suppressed by use of needed force, even though carried to the utmost extent.

The newspapers with their means of hearing and disseminating the news can greatly aid in warning of danger, thus repressing crime. I ask of the papers of the State, daily and weekly, to publish this address and to write strong editorials calling on their people to assist in maintaining the law. I have confidence in the people and the press, the officials, both civil and military, and therefore call on them to help me in my efforts to maintain peace and quiet and forever to prevent such disgraceful scenes as we have just passed through—scenes which reflect on our people, giving us the name of law-breakers, which the overwhelming majority of the people don't deserve, and injuring our good State in every sense, materially, educationally and morally.

Living in Raleigh, often far from the scene of trouble, I can only act through agents, and in person when I can arrive on the scene, so again I call on all good citizens, civil and military, who love their State, who desire to protect its fair name, to give me both their physical and moral support, and if mortal man can accomplish such an end, I shall and will enforce the law and protect all citizens.

Respectfully,
R. B. GLENN,
Governor.

FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

Hetty Green must give way to Mrs. Sage as the richest woman in America.

It is estimated that 5,000,000 women are earning wages in the British Isles.

Before a Norwegian girl can marry she must present a certificate that she can cook.

Mme. Albani has performed before royalty more frequently than any other actress or singer alive.

Professor Bell's report on the blind and deaf of the country says there are more deaf males than females.

Mrs. Craigie, the novelist and dramatist, whose pen name was "John Oliver Hobbes," died suddenly in England.

Dead at 112 years, Mrs. Ferdinand Reese, of Laporte, Ind., leaves testimony as to the efficacy of two daily meals of corn bread.

Chorus girls in New York have suddenly grown shy. Most of them are busy dodging subpoenas from the District Attorney's office.

Lady Betty Balfour has edited two volumes of "Letters Personal and Literary of Robert, Earl of Lytton (Owen Meredith)," which will be published by the Longmans.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is an excellent linguist, for she speaks French, German and English as fluently as her native Dutch, and she knows something besides of Italian and Russian.

The will of Lady Curzon, who died July 18, was filed for probate in London. It is dated December 19, 1892, and was made on board the steamship Arabia. The value of the estate is placed at \$50,875.

Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican woman, is said to possess the longest hair of any person in the world. Her height is five feet, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches.

WEAVING SILK RAGS.

Tiny looms for the weaving of silk rags into strips which are afterwards joined to make rugs, or couch covers, or even portieres, are among the interesting inventions brought about by the interest women are taking in all forms of handicraft.

On the loom can be woven strips of about nine inches wide, the warp threads stretched as firmly as in the big, full-gallegged affairs used for the heavier sort of work.

"Hit-or-miss" patterns are as popular in silk work as they are in old-fashioned rag carpets, used now only for kitchen or nursery, but often strips composed of two colors are made, with one used for bordering the ends.

The Final Touch.

It was known that Anabelle Hobbs had made a good match, from a worldly point of view; just how good, however, nobody in Hillville fully realized until the return of Anabelle's mother from a visit to the new home.

"I guess there's nothing Anabelle can't have if she takes the notion," said Mrs. Hobbs, with a sigh of satisfaction. "I tell her she'd ought to show reason, for of course, Henry will get kind of wanted to her after a while, and not be quite so ready; but now he takes up with all her whims. What do you suppose the last gift was?"

The listener dared not venture a supposition.

"I didn't imagine you would," said Mrs. Hobbs, with satisfaction. "Anabelle's always been set on onions ever since she was a child, but her pa and I never encouraged her in it, first because they smell so, and then, too, they cost considerable unless you raise them yourself."

"Well, Henry found out how fond she is of 'em, and he ordered a half-bushel to be there when they got back from the trip; and then when she told him my objections, and he knew I was coming he bought a pint bottle of that new hyacinth perfume and put it in the guest-room for me."

"When I got that on, why, Anabelle might have eaten the whole of that half-bushel of onions and I should never have known it. Here, you smell 'o' that handkerchief and you'll see I'm not speaking a word beyond the truth."

Nothing Unusual.

Two neighbors were confiding their troubles to each other over the backyard fence that separated their premises.

"You know," said Mrs. Higgins, "that my husband is a carpenter?"

"Yes."

"Well, I give you my word that all our up-stairs rooms are unfinished, and the roof leaks whenever it rains, and I can't get Henry to do a thing to 'em!"

"You're not any worse off than I am," said Mrs. Clingham. "You know my husband used to be a fireman on a locomotive?"

"Yes."

"Well, just as true as I stand here, I always have to get up in the morning and make the fire."

The Aitches Again.

"Once in Banbury," says a writer in the Baltimore Sun, "I dined with an English farmer. We had ham for dinner—a most delicious ham, baked. The farmer's son soon finished his portion and passed his plate again."

"More 'am, father," he said.

"The farmer frowned. 'Don't say 'am, son; say 'am.'"

"I did say 'am,' the lad protested, in an injured tone.

"You said 'am!' cried the father, fiercely. "Am's what it should be. 'Am, not 'am.'"

"In the midst of the controversy the farmer's wife turned to me with a little deprecatory smile.

"They both think they're saying 'am!' she said."

Seven men were hurt by the explosion of a bronze casting in Philadelphia and three may die.

Home-made crosses fit like home-made clothes. So. 34-'06.

SALLOW FACES.

Often Caused by Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that coffee so disturbs digestion that it produces a muddy, yellow complexion?

A ten days' trial of Postum Food Coffee has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up bad complexions.

A Wash. young lady tells her experience:

"All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less.

"We were all sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves.

"We didn't realize that coffee was the cause of the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that.

"Although we started to make it we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we were forced to try Postum and were surprised to find it delicious.

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We were all able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleaned off and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."