

The Halk County News.

INDEPENDENCE IN ALL THINGS.

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NO. 23.

TAFT IS NOW GOVERNOR OF CUBA

The United States Formally Takes Charge Of Island Republic

PRESIDENT HAS RESIGNED

Taft's Accession as Provisional Governor Unaccompanied by Ceremony or by Popular Demonstration of Any Kind.

Havana, By Cable. — Governor Taft proceeded to the Palace at noon Saturday to take over the government of Cuba. The act was not accompanied by any formal ceremony or public demonstration.

During the morning Brigadier General Funston conferred with Mr. Taft regarding the location of the camps for the first division of the American troops to be landed here. The sites have not yet been selected. Funston will command all the troops in Cuba, which will number about 7,000.

GOV. TAFT'S PROCLAMATION.

Declaring Intervention in Cuba, President Roosevelt's Representative, Proclaims Provisional Government, With Himself as Head, Until Elections Shall be Held—Civil Administration to be Interfered With as Little as Possible.

Havana, By Cable. — Provisional Governor Taft's proclamation declaring intervention in Cuba, as published in The Official Gazette was as follows:

To the People of Cuba:

The failure of Congress to act on the irrevocable resignation of the President of the republic of Cuba or to elect a successor leaves the country without a government at a time when great disorder prevails and requires that, pursuant to the request of Mr. Palma, the necessary steps be taken in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States to restore order and protect life and property in the island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent thereto, and for this purpose to establish therein a provisional government. The provisional government hereby established will be maintained only long enough to restore order, peace and public confidence by direction of and in the name of the President of the United States and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent government of the republic should be devolved. In so far as is consistent with the nature of a provisional government established under the authority of the United States, this will be a Cuban government, conforming with the constitution of Cuba. The Cuban flag will be hoisted as usual over the government buildings of the island, all the executive departments and provincial and municipal governments, including that of the city of Havana, will continue to be administered as under the Cuban republic. The courts will continue to administer justice, and all the laws not in their nature inapplicable by reason of the temporary and emergent character of the government will be in force.

President Roosevelt has been most anxious to bring about peace under the constitutional government of Cuba, and he made every endeavor

Gen. Wint Ordered to Newport News.

Washington, Special. — Brigadier General P. J. Wint, commanding the Department of the Missouri at Omaha, has been telegraphed to hasten to Newport News to take charge of the embarkation of troops for Cuba. 3,500 have been ordered to prepare to sail from that point as soon as possible.

A Serious Train Wreck.

High Point, N. C., Special. — A serious wreck occurred here Saturday night at mid-night on the Asheboro division of the Southern, and as a result, a negro woman is dead, a negro man injured and the engineer and fireman of the ill-fated train are badly shaken up and bruised about the bodies as a result of their jumping from the engine. They are at the hospital but it is not thought they are dangerously wounded. The train was badly smashed up. It is believed to have been the work of wreckers.

Minister Quesada Resigns.

Washington, Special. — Senor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, the Minister of Cuba, appointed by President Palma, has tendered his resignation to the provisional government of Cuba. It is stated that Mr. Quesada has not taken this step as an act of resentment or as an evidence of any ill-feeling toward President Roosevelt or the American administration, but that he considers it his duty to do so in order to facilitate the execution of the President's policy toward Cuba.

Tin Miner Killed.

King's Mountain, N. C., Special. — About 5 o'clock Friday afternoon Ben Payne, a tin miner, who was working at the bottom of the main shaft, was hit in the head by a piece of falling timber, sustaining injuries from which he died six hours later. He was about 24 years old and leaves a wife and four children.

Four Cadets Were Expelled.

Raleigh, Special. — President Winston of the A. and M. college expelled four cadets for hazing freshmen by making freshmen clean up their rooms and do very menial service. The faculty have adopted this means of breaking up hazing in the college and will expell for the slightest offense of this character.

Items of State News.

The Clark Manufacturing Co., of Jonesboro, has entered suit in Wake Superior Court against the Western Union Telegraph Co., for \$800 damages for delay in the delivery of a telegram from their commission house in New York. The delay in the delivery prevented a sale of goods which damaged the company, it is alleged, to the amount of \$800. Sons of Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court, are managers of the mill and another son, Walter Clark, Jr., is counsel for the company in instituting the suit.

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 quoted to wagons:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Good middling | 9.35 |
| Strict middling | 9.35 |
| Middling | 9.25 |
| Good middling, (inedg.) | 8.75 |
| Stains | 7.12 to 8.12 |

General Cotton Market.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Galveston steady | 9.9-16 |
| New Orleans firm | 9.1-4 |
| Savannah steady | 9.1-8 |
| Charleston firm | 9.1-10 |
| Wilmington steady | 9.1-16 |
| Norfolk steady | 9.1-2 |
| Baltimore nominal | 9.1-2 |
| New York quiet | 9.70 |
| Philadelphia steady | 9.95 |
| Houston steady | 9.3-8 |
| Augusta firm | 9.3-8 |
| Memphis steady | 9.9-16 |
| Louisville firm | 40 |

Charlotte Produce Market.

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Chickens—Spring | 12 to 25 |
| Hens—Per head | 35 |
| Ducks | 25 |
| Eggs | 21 to 22 |
| Rye | 80 |

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Oct. 1—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Firm; spot contract, 78 1-4 to 74; Southern by sample, 54 1-2 to 56. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 36 1-2 to 37. 3-4 Rye—Firm; No. 2 Western, 60 to 70. Butter—Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 20 to 21; do. creamery, 25 to 26; do. lard, 18 to 20; store packed, 16 1-2 to 18. Eggs—Firm, 24c. Cheese—Active and unchanged; 13 1-8 to 13 3-4. Sugar—Steady and unchanged.

Charters Granted.

The Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans and the Guardian Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Pa., received licenses to do business in this State.

The Stanley Mercantile Co., of Stanley, Gaston county, was chartered at a \$30,000 capital by W. L. Jenkins and others.

A charter was issued the Calloway Real Estate Co., of Salisbury, T. C. Williamson being the principal incorporator at a capital of \$4,500.

The Piedmont Investment Co., of Greensboro, changes its name to the Whitaker Bed & Case Co., and reduces its capital from \$7,000 to \$1,750.

The Eleventh Cotton Mill.

Mr. L. F. Groves, a prominent cotton mill man has been at work for the past several days organizing another cotton mill for Gastonia, which is now one of the most important milling towns in the Piedmont section. Associated with Mr. Groves are Messrs. John R. Withers and G. A. Gray, two other prominent and successful mill men of Gastonia. These gentlemen have been meeting with marked success in raising the necessary capital for promoting the enterprise, more than half the amount needed having been subscribed by the time the books were opened. The new concern will operate 5,000 spindles with a capital of \$100,000, and will be driven by electric power from one of the companies recently franchised in that territory.

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GOVERNMENT STORM LOSSES

Army Posts Along the Gulf Almost Wiped Out

EMERGENCY REPAIRS ORDERED

Only 8-Inch Battery and Tank is Left of Fort McRee, Forts Pickens and Barrancas Suffer Severely, Fort Morgan is Damaged \$100,000, With Six Civilians Killed and One Enlisted Man Injured—Santa Rosa Life-Saving Station Destroyed With Loss of Five or More Lives—Pensacola Navy Yard Wrecked.

Washington, Special. — Enormous damage to both life and property was done at several of the army forts and naval stations along the eastern Gulf coast by the recent hurricane.

Major General James F. Wade, commanding the Atlantic division, reported to the War Department that six civilians were killed at Fort Morgan, Ala., and one enlisted man is missing. The damage to the post is estimated at \$100,000. Gulf Quartermaster Hodgson, at Atlanta, reported to Quartermaster General Humphreys the same facts, adding that the fort (Fort Morgan, Ala.) was completely inundated.

Authority was telegraphed to Captain Thomas B. Dwyer, commandant at Fort Morgan, to make such repairs as are necessary in the present emergency. In addition to this action, Quartermaster General Humphreys has ordered that post L. H. Doten, civil engineer attached to the quartermaster's department, and Zedley W. Chaplain, civil engineer and superintendent of construction at Fort Hamilton, to direct the work of repair.

Captain Lawrence S. Miller, commandant of Fort Barrancas, Fla., reported that three enlisted men are missing from that post; that Fort McRee was almost totally destroyed, and that Fort Pickens suffered severely.

Concerning the damage at Forts Barrancas and McRee, Quartermaster Hodgson, at Atlanta, sent the following telegram to Quartermaster General Humphreys:

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 29. "Quartermaster General, Washington "Following telegram received from quartermaster of Fort Barrancas:

"With approval of commanding officer, request authority to purchase material and hire labor in open market for temporary repairs to wharves and buildings at this post and Fort Pickens, approximately \$10,000. Detailed estimate to follow. For McRee entirely gone except 8-inch battery and tank.

"HODGSON."

The authority requested in the telegram was given by the quartermaster general.

Work of Train Wreckers.

Columbia, S. C., Special. — Southern Railway's North-bound Florida train, No. 30, was derailed at 6:30 Thursday morning as it was clearing a bridge between Barton and Alledale, this State, and though the engine rolled down the embankment and two coaches were overturned no passengers were injured and the engineer escaped with a few bruises and burns. Colored fireman Andrew Kemp, who had been in the service seven years, coming here from Edgefield, had both legs broken and died before the physician could reach him.

The railroad people say that the accident was clearly the work of train wreckers, and the local magistrate, James M. Patterson, seems to be similarly impressed. The railroad people say that a number of spikes were drawn and three angle bars removed from the north end of the trestle.

Barge Lost With Eight Men.

Key West, Fla., Special. — Captain H. W. Barstow, of the steamer Denver, which arrived from Galveston, reports passing the steamer Winifred, 195 miles west of Dry Tortugas at noon Friday. A barge with eight men on it, which was being cabled and was lost on the morning of Sept. 25. The Winifred lost all her boats and her cabins were flooded during the hurricane. She was starting back to search for the barge.

MAD MURDERESS

KILLS GIRL NURSE

ACT PROMPTED BY AFFECTION

Lizzie Halliday, Inmate of Matteawan, Takes Seventh Life.

Woman Knows Favorite Attendant is About to Leave Hospital and Attacks Her With Shears—Stabs Victim 200 Times.

Matteawan, N. Y. — Mrs. Lizzie Halliday, upon whose head rests the guilt of slaying six men and women, added a seventh victim to her list in the hospital for insane criminals, when she stabbed her nurse, Miss Nellie Wicks, aged twenty-four, to death.

Miss Wicks had showed such tact and skill in the management of forty or fifty women patients that she was promoted to be head attendant of the women's department. Mrs. Halliday, a woman of middle age and somewhat imbecile, showed a great fondness for her from the outset, and the attendant made her one of her most trusted patients.

Recently Miss Wicks announced her intention of leaving the hospital to study to become a trained nurse. Mrs. Halliday took the announcement to heart and begged her not to leave. The young woman laughed and humored her patient, but continued her preparations for departing. Several times Mrs. Halliday had said she would let her go, but she has made so many threats against different persons since her incarceration that little attention was paid to her. Least of all Miss Wicks feared her.

Miss Wicks entered a washroom at a quarter to 8 o'clock a. m. She was followed stealthily by Mrs. Halliday, who had in her hand a pair of shears which she was allowed to have to do sewing. Creeping up behind Miss Wicks, the lunatic struck her on the head and felled her. Then taking the nurse's keys she unlocked the door, leaving the keys in the lock so the door could not be opened from the outside. With the fury of a tigress she returned to the attack, and, using the shears, she stabbed the girl over 200 times over the heart and in the face and neck. Miss Wicks' screams brought help, and the door was broken down.

Mrs. Halliday stood at a window, calmly watching the death struggles. A maniacal smile of triumph lighted her face.

"She won't leave me now," she said, and laughed as she spoke. Miss Wicks was hurried to a cot, but died within an hour, without recovering consciousness. Mrs. Halliday laughed gleefully when told she was dead.

When Coroner Goring asked her why she had committed the murder she replied: "She tried to leave me." Mrs. Halliday will not be placed in a cell. Superintendent Lamb says she will be carefully guarded, but there will be no punishment for her.

For years Lizzie Halliday roved the Hudson and Mohawk valleys as queen of a gypsy tribe that made a living chiefly through raids on the farmers. It was in 1893 that she led her band into Sullivan County, when she met Paul Halliday, then in his sixty-fifth year. He lived on his small mountain farm with his bachelor brother. Later she married him.

She had been there four years when the McQuillans, mother and daughter, who were lured to the farm, were killed by Mrs. Halliday at the same time she murdered her husband, and the crime was brought home to her. Long before this she had burned the Halliday homestead to the ground, and the imbecile and crippled son of Halliday in it.

After the fire, which did not even cause her arrest, she was discovered stealing horses near Newburg, and a term in an insane asylum saved her from prison at this time. Set free once more, she remained quiet until the disappearance of Mrs. McQuillan and her daughter, Sarah, started an investigation that resulted in the discovery of their mutilated bodies.

Her trial and her final commitment to Matteawan are a matter of history. She had been sentenced to be hanged when petitions were circulated in her behalf and a commission, which Mrs. Halliday aided materially by her pretended attempts at suicide in her cell — always when rescue was near — finally adjudged her insane.

Artemus Brewer, another of Mrs. Halliday's husbands, died after a year of beatings at the hands of the powerful woman, and yet George Smith, an old-time friend of Brewer, who saw him die, married the widow. She laughingly gave him a cup of poisoned tea one day and left him. When the doctors brought him around the woman had fled with another man, one Hiram Parkinson.

Six Sisters All Suicides.

Miss Julia Winslow, who belonged to a prominent family living near Warren, Ill., committed suicide by saturating her clothes with kerosene and then setting fire to herself. She was the last of six sisters, all of whom committed suicide.

GULF STATES SWEEP

BY FIERCE HURRICANE

IMMENSE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Loss Estimated at \$50,000,000 in the Various States Visited by the Storm—Much Loss of Life Reported.

Mobile, Ala. — Loss of life variously estimated at from five to fifty persons, many people injured, 7000 homes damaged, the business quarter devastated and a property loss of fully \$5,000,000 is the effect of a forty-eight-hour tropical hurricane in Mobile. The city is practically in ruins.

There are no reliable figures to be had as to the loss of life. Three negroes are known to be dead, and there are rumors that fifty persons are lost, but as things are these rumors cannot be verified.

It is feared, however, that when all is known the life loss will be heavy. The city has been placed under martial law and looters will be summarily dealt with.

Every church in the city has been damaged, though Christ Church and St. Francis Street Baptist Church suffered more than the others.

Mobile's shipping suffered severely. Many of her river boats are beached or sunk, all complete wrecks. Her docks and those of private corporations are destroyed. The revenue cutter Alert has gone down in Mobile River. She was rammed by some unknown vessel and sank immediately.

The depth of the water in the wholesale district, which includes the section from Royal street to the river, was seven feet.

The wharves from Frascati, the extreme south end of the city, as far up the river as Three Mile Creek are total wrecks. This also includes the new Mobile and Ohio docks and the Louisville and Nashville docks.

Much fear is entertained for Fort Morgan, Ala., where the Government Quarantine is located and many soldiers quartered. The chances are that much loss of life has been caused by the storm to those living on Dauphin Island and other outlying islands.

During the hurricane trees, fell, roofs crashed by the hundreds and thousands of pieces of slate and other debris were hurled about. Many people were seriously injured and cut by the flying slate and pieces of tin roofs.

The fruit trees and the fall vegetable crops all over Southern Alabama and Mississippi are ruined. So also are the cotton and sugar cane crops. One Mississippi planter said that he would willingly accept \$15 for his cotton crop.

The Mobile County Court House was badly wrecked. The clock in its tower was blown away completely, and now nothing of the clock remains.

All along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad huge trees lie flat with limbs torn off and twisted. The streams are all out of the banks and for twenty-five miles north of Mobile, looking to the right of the railroad, one sees only a solid sheet of water running swiftly toward Mobile. There are many farmhouses in this inundated section and many people may have lost their lives.

Pensacola, Fla. — The worst sea storm and hurricane that the Gulf Coast has experienced since the village of Pensacola on Santa Rosa Island was swept away 107 years ago has struck here. Many lives have been lost.

A large area of the section between the city and the Navy Yard is under from five to ten feet of water. Many women were taken from second story windows and carried to safety in boats. The estimated property damage is \$3,000,000. Every house in Pensacola suffered damage and many roofs were blown off. The water front is strewn with wreckage for miles on either side of the city, and vessels are piled on the wharves, or here the wharves once were. Big iron steamships and many lighter sailing ships are lying high and dry up in the city, where the tide has never before been known to reach.

New Orleans. — Great damage to the cotton crop was reported in dispatches to the Cotton Exchange. Eaton Rouge reported about twenty per cent. damage. Gallman, Miss., reported rains which flattened the plant down in the mud, and Natchez, Miss., reported that there and immediately across the river in Louisiana the damage was probably twenty-five per cent. No damage to sugar cane has been reported.

Damage to property aggregating more than \$50,000,000 was done in the various States of the South that the storm visited.

Two Missourians Indicted.

The Grand Jury returned indictments against Robert M. Snyder, of Kansas City, charging bribery in connection with the passage of the Central Traction franchise bill in 1894, and against former Councilman Frederick G. Uthoff, now of Denver, on the charge of having given perjured testimony on the same matter before the Grand Jury in 1902.