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NO. 24.

ROOSEVELT DEDICATES PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL

Address Contained Stern Warnings to Lawless Corporations.

GOVERNMENT MUST CONTROL

Attacks Judges for Not Interpreting Laws in Spirit in Which Lawmakers Intended to Have Them Enforced.

Harrisburg, Pa.—President Roosevelt was the central and absorbing figure in the ceremonial by which was dedicated Pennsylvania's splendid State Capitol. Although a drenching rain fell throughout the proceedings, which were conducted outdoors, the crowd that faced the speaker's stand was the largest that had ever gathered here.

Mr. Roosevelt stood as he spoke, head bowed in the pouring rain, protected otherwise by a rain coat and rubber overshoes. His address, aside from a review of the historic achievements of the old Commonwealth and commendation for recent enactments of her Legislature, was mainly devoted to stern warnings directed toward lawbreaking common carriers and trust magnates, to lawyers whose clever schemes of evasion divert the punishment deserved by their millionaire clients of the corporations and generally to all who amass wealth by dubious methods.

The President's personal example as a spelling reformer was shown in the printed press copies of his address—the first from the printers since he enunciated his ideas on the subject. In the 2600 words only six were "reformed." These were "leapt," and "past" for "passed." Met at the station by the Capitol Dedication Committee, along a route lined by cordially demonstrative citizens, he was greeted at the new \$15,000,000 State House by Governor Pennypacker and Mayor Gross, each of whom presented to him a gold medal, gifts of the State and the city of Harrisburg.

A large part of Mr. Roosevelt's address here was devoted to Pennsylvania's history, its great men and its recent reform legislation. Touching upon the power of the States to deal with corporate wealth, the President developed the main theme of his address, as follows:

"Actual experience has shown that the States are wholly powerless to deal with this subject, and any action or decision that deprives the nation of the power to deal with it simply results in leaving the corporation absolutely free to work without any effective supervision whatever; and such a course is fraught with untold danger to the future of our whole system of government, and, indeed, to our whole civilization.

"But it is our clear duty to see, in the interest of the people, that there is adequate supervision and control over the business use of the swollen fortunes of to-day, and also wisely to determine the conditions upon which these fortunes are to be transmitted, and the percentage that they shall pay to the Government, whose protecting arm alone enables them to exist. Only the nation can do this work. To relegate it to the States is a farce, and is simply another way of saying that it shall not be done at all.

"Under a wise and far-seeing interpretation of the Interstate Commerce clause of the Constitution, I maintain that the National Government should have complete power to deal with all of this wealth which in any way goes into the commerce between the States—and practically all of it that is employed in the great corporations does thus go in.

"But, on the other hand, it shall and must ultimately be understood that the United States Government, on behalf of the people of the United States, has and is to exercise the power of supervision and control over the business use of this wealth—in the first place, over all the work of the common carriers of the nation, and in the next place over the work of all the great corporations which directly or indirectly do any interstate business whatever—and this includes almost all of the great corporations.

"Many of the greatest financiers of this country were certain that Mr. Knox's Northern Securities suit, if won, would plunge us into the worst panic we had ever seen. They denounced as incitement to anarchy, as an apology for socialism, the advocacy of policies that either have now become law or are in a fair way of becoming law; and yet these same policies, so far from representing either anarchy or socialism, were in reality the antidotes to anarchy, the antidotes to socialism.

"The Government ought not to conduct the business of the country; but it ought to regulate it so that it shall be conducted in the interest of the public.

"It behooves us Americans to look ahead and plan out the right kind of a civilization as that which we intend to develop from these wonderful new conditions of vast industrial growth. It must not be, it shall not be, the civilization of a Wall Street syndicate banking house, a mere plutocracy, a civilization where all that there be submission to class hatred, to rancor, brutality and mob violence, for that would mean the end of all civilization.

"We need to check the forces of greed, to insure just treatment alike of capital and of labor, and of the general public, to prevent any man, rich or poor, from doing or receiving wrong, whether this wrong be one of cunning or of violence. Much can be done by wise legislation and by resolute enforcement of the law. But still more must be done by steady training of the individual citizen, in conscience and character, until he grows to abhor corruption and greed and tyranny and brutality and to prize justice and fair dealing."

The new Capitol of Pennsylvania is one of the most beautiful and imposing buildings in the United States, not only in its architecture, but also in its interior decorations and furnishings. Thus far the building and its furnishings represent an expenditure of about \$13,000,000.

J. B. MORAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Massachusetts Democrats Indorse Bryan and Hearst.

Boston—The Massachusetts Democracy in State Convention, after a turbulent struggle over indorsing William Jennings Bryan and William R. Hearst, nominated by acclamation for Governor John B. Moran, District Attorney for Suffolk County, who was already the nominee of the Prohibition party and the Independence League.

Bryan was indorsed for nomination for President in 1908. The convention had previously lauded in its platform the Democracy of both Bryan and Hearst, though the approval of Hearst was not carried without a protest.

The ticket nominated follows: For Governor John B. Moran, of Boston; Lieutenant-Governor, Egery Brown, of Brockton; Secretary of State, Charles C. Paine, of Hyannis; Attorney-General, John W. Cummings, of Fall River; Auditor, Thomas L. Higen, of West Springfield; Treasurer and Receiver General, George M. Harrigan, of Lowell.

The resolutions favor the public ownership and operation of public utilities, taxation which shall obtain full contributions from wealth and success and bear lightly upon labor and the poor; reciprocity and tariff revision; the abolition of capital punishment, "that we may no longer be barbarians," and the repeal of the legislative immunity act so that criminals might no longer bribe and be bribed.

IOWA BREAKS RECORD FOR CORN

Crop of 400,000,000 Bushels Due to Scientific Planting.

Ames, Ia.—Iowa's magnificent 400,000,000 bushel corn crop breaks all corn crop records, and though Illinois has held the record since 1901, the honor of giving the world the largest amount of corn has again fallen to Iowa, with the added glory of being the largest crop and the largest average to the acre the world ever has known.

That Iowa should produce this immense crop of corn is not due so much to increased acreage as to more careful preparation for planting, according to authorities at the Agricultural College. Professor P. G. Holden, of Ames College, is responsible in a great measure for the increase, for while the acreage has been increased less than eight per cent, the crop has been increased almost twenty per cent.

Professor Holden was the originator of the "seed corn gospel train." He insisted on the farmers and grain growers testing their seed corn and securing better stands, and promised the yield would be increased fifteen per cent, this year if the farmers would spend a few winter evenings testing seed corn. He has not only "made good," but Iowa's great harvest shows that the corn crop of the seven great corn States could be increased half a billion bushels if the farmers tested their seed.

EXPLOSION IN SUBWAY.

Gas Ignited by a Workman Looking For a Leak.

Philadelphia.—Making big buildings rock as though an earthquake shook them, an explosion that occurred in the Market Street Subway at Sixth street killed eight men and injured forty other persons. Gas escaping from a leaky main formed in a pocket in the tunnel and was ignited when a workman went down in the hole with a lighted lamp. For a block on every side of the scene of the explosion windows were shattered and great damage was done to goods in the display windows of the big stores. The street caved in and the hole belched fire for three hours, but the flames were prevented from reaching the buildings. Traffic was halted and business was suspended in the zone of the damaged buildings. The damage will exceed \$200,000.

The dead: John Lawless, thirty-five years old, timber foreman; Frank Leane, forty-eight, employed by the United Gas Improvement Company; Gato Benigno, thirty-five; of Pittsburgh, laborer; John Scott, laborer; Frank Beitelman, forty-five, a tailor; Frank Croller, laborer; R. Capero, laborer; John Paey, carpenter.

FOOTBALL SCRIMMAGE FATAL.

Toronto University Students' Skull Fractured in Practice Game.

Toronto, Ontario.—Cameron Paulin, twenty-one, died at the General Hospital from injuries received on University Lawn the day before. He was practicing with the Toronto University football squad and hoped to make the Varsity team. In a scrimmage his skull was fractured.

KILL BANKER FOR \$5000

Two Robbers Fiendishly Beat Cashier in San Francisco.

One Engages Teller in Conversation While Other Gets Money—Drag Victims Into Back Room.

San Francisco, Cal.—Armed with revolvers and carrying long pieces of gas pipe concealed in their sleeves with which to subdue any opposition in case it was deemed advisable not to make any noise, two robbers entered the Japanese bank of Kimmon Ginko, also known as the Golden Gate Bank, at No. 1558 O'Farrell street, and stole \$5000 in gold. Before leaving they dragged the only two occupants of the building, S. Urakata, its manager and paying teller, and A. Sasaki, a clerk, into a back room. There they beat the two men into unconsciousness, the former dying of his injuries two hours later, while the latter was mortally wounded.

Although the crime was discovered but a minute or two later by customers who entered the bank and found the two men lying in pools of blood, which flowed from their many wounds, the robbers made good their escape. The pipe with which the two Japanese had been beaten was on the floor near them.

The robbers selected a time for their crime when but few persons were transacting business in the bank. Waiting until the building was entirely empty of customers, one of the men engaged Urakata in conversation while the other walked behind the partition and picked up a sack containing the gold. He was seen in the act by the clerk, Sasaki, who called to his employer for help. Hardly had the man uttered a sound when he was struck down by the man who was carrying the gold.

Then his companion struck the manager-teller with a piece of pipe, rendering him unconscious. The most fiendish part of the crime then followed. Dragging their already unconscious victims into a poorly lighted room, where there was but slight probability of their being seen, the robbers rained blow after blow upon the two Japanese until they were certain they could give no alarm. They then coolly walked out of the bank, being seen but not especially noticed by several persons, including the customers who a few minutes later discovered the victims of the crime.

As soon as the police were notified every available detective and patrolman in the city was detailed upon the case, but not the slightest trace of them could be found. Chief of Police Dignan announced that his theory of the crime was that the robbers were the same men who recently murdered Patsner and Friede, two merchants, in their stores in this city.

DEMOCRATS NAME HIGGINS.

Mayor of Pawtucket Chosen by Democrats of Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I.—Upon a platform demanding the eight-hour day, the elimination of the bosses, a new and unboss-ridden Constitution for the State and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, the Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island concluded its session here with the nomination of the following State ticket:

For Governor, James H. Higgins, of Pawtucket; for Lieutenant-Governor, Charles Sisson, of Providence; for Secretary of State, Wm. Palmer, of East Providence; for Attorney-General, Edward M. Sullivan, of Cranston, and for State Treasurer, John H. Archambault, of Warwick.

REBELS LAY DOWN ARMS.

Cuban Insurgents Surrender to Commission of Peace.

Havana, Cuba.—The willing alacrity with which the rebels are laying down their arms to the commission appointed to superintend that important phase of the termination of the revolution is the greatest surprise the provisional government has yet encountered in its smooth working program. This operation is now well under way in the vicinity of Havana. 700 of Guevara's men, with their horses, having already been entrained for Pinar del Rio, while one brigade marched to Guanajay without a sign of disorder.

PENSION RANKS THINNING FAST.

Past Year Showed Heaviest Decrease Ever Known.

Washington, D. C.—The annual report for the year ended June 30 last shows a greater decrease in the number of pensioners than for any year since the war. The net decrease for the year was 12,470, although there were 33,569 new pensioners and 1405 renewals added to the list. The total list now comprises 985,971, against the previous year's total of 1,033,415, and Commissioner Warner says the list will be still farther decreased this year.

Kansas War on Trusts.

Suits were begun in the Supreme Court of Kansas at Topeka to oust the Standard Oil Company and the International Harvester Company of America from Kansas under the State anti-trust act.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3 1/2c. per quart.

MILK.

State dairy, fancy, 24 @ 25
Firsts, 22 @ 23
Factory, thirds to firsts, 16 @ 19

CHEESE.

State, full cream, fancy, 13 @ 13 1/2
Small, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Part skims, good to prime, 9 @ 10
Full skims, 3 @ 4

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy, 32 @ 33
State—Good to choice, 28 @ 31
Western—Firsts, 25 @ 25 1/2

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 2 40 @ 2 45
Medium, choice, — @ 1 60
Peg, choice, — @ 1 60
Red kidney, choice, — @ 2 70
White kidney, — @ 3 05
Yellow eye, — @ 1 60 @ 1 65
Green—Dewar, per case, 75 @ 90
Niagara, per case, 65 @ 80
Plums, per basket, 20 @ 65
Peaches, per basket, 75 @ 1 75
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl, 4 50 @ 6 50

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Greening, per bbl, 5 00 @ 5 25
Wealthy, per bbl, 5 00 @ 5 50
Ben Davis, per bbl, 1 50 @ 2 25
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, 2 50 @ 3 50
Sheldon, per bbl, 2 00 @ 3 00
Seckel, per bbl, 2 00 @ 4 00
Grapes—Dewar, per case, 75 @ 90
Niagara, per case, 65 @ 80
Plums, per basket, 20 @ 65
Peaches, per basket, 75 @ 1 75
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl, 4 50 @ 6 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb., — @ 14
Fowls, per lb., — @ 14
Roosters, per lb., — @ 14
Turkeys, per lb., — @ 14
Geese, per lb., 13 @ 14
Quail, per pair, 90 @ 1 50
Pigeons, per pair, — @ 20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb., 11 @ 14
Children, Phila., per lb., 16 @ 22
Fowls, per lb., 11 @ 15 1/2
Geese, spring, per lb., 15 @ 20
Ducks, spring, per lb., 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Squabs, per dozen, 1 50 @ 3 75

HOPS.

State, 1906, choice, 23 @ 24
Pacific Coast, 1906, choice, 17 @ 19
Prime to choice, 1905, 14 @ 15

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb., — @ 90
No. 1, per 100 lb., 85 @ 87 1/2
No. 2, per 100 lb., 65 @ 70
Clover mixed, per 100 lb., 65 @ 70
Straw, long eye, 60 @ 65

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl., 1 60 @ 1 87
Jersey, per bbl., 1 40 @ 1 60
Sweets, per basket, 1 40 @ 1 60
Tomatoes, per box, 25 @ 1 00
Egg plant, per bbl., 1 00 @ 1 50
Squash, per bbl., 50 @ 1 25
Peas, per basket, 1 00 @ 2 25
Peppers, per box, 25 @ 1 35
Lettuce, per bbl., 2 00 @ 2 00
Cabbages, per 100, 2 50 @ 4 50
String beans, per bag, 35 @ 75
Onions, Ct., white, per bbl, 5 00 @ 5 50
Long Island, per bbl., 1 25 @ 1 75
Carrots, per bbl., 1 00 @ 1 25
Beets, per bbl., 1 00 @ 1 25
Turnips, per bbl., 50 @ 75
Cucumbers, per bbl., 1 00 @ 6 00
Cucumber pickles, per bbl, 1 00 @ 5 00
Corn, per 100, 75 @ 1 50
Celery, per doz., bunches, 10 @ 1 25
Lima beans, per bag, 20 @ 1 25
Okra, per 100, 75 @ 1 00
Cauliflower, per bbl., 75 @ 3 50
Brussels sprouts, per ct., 5 @ 15
Parsley, per 100 bunches, 75 @ 1 00
Pumpkins, per bbl., 50 @ 75
Squash, per basket, 20 @ 25
Watercress, per 100 bunches 1 00 @ 2 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents, 3 75 @ 4 00
Spring patents, 4 25 @ 5 05
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth, — @ 87 1/2
No. 2 red, — @ 80 1/2
Corn, No. 1 white, — @ 58
No. 2 yellow, — @ 57
Oats, mixed, — @ 37 1/2
Clippings white, — @ 44 1/2
Lard, city, — @ 8 1/2

GAME.

Woodcock, per pair, 1 00 @ 1 50
Grouse, per pair, 2 50 @ 3 00
Partridge, per pair, 2 25 @ 2 75
Snipe, per dozen, 2 00 @ 3 50
Wild duck, Mallard, per pair, 1 50 @ 1 75
Blackhead, per pair, 75 @ 1 00
Canvasback, per pair, 3 00 @ 3 50

LIVE STOCK.

Beves, city dressed, 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Calves, city dressed, 9 @ 14
Country dressed, 8 @ 12 1/2
Sheep, per 100 lb., 4 00 @ 4 50
Lamb, per 100 lb., 6 00 @ 6 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb., 6 00 @ 7 10
Country dressed, per lb., 5 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Jersey's Big Pepper Crop.

Not only has there been an extra number of acres devoted to pepper cultivation in South Jersey this year, but there has been an unprecedented quantity gathered to the acre on many large farms. One grower near Bridgeton harvested on an average of 500 baskets per acre, which, even at the low price of sixteen cents per basket, or eighty cents per barrel, holding five baskets, gives a better return per acre than the average farm crop.

Little Demand For Hay.

The demand for hay is lighter in New York City. The feeding season promises to begin late, on account of the warm weather, which tends to a lighter demand from all sources. The market has declined about \$1 the past week.

Great Sale of Apples.

An orchard of three thousand barrels in western New York is reported sold on the trees at \$500. The same grower sold the fruit of eighty trees for \$300. Another grower reports a sale of an orchard for \$500.

Sardine Crop Short.

In Maine the total pack of sardines to date is between 400,000 and 500,000 cases short of the total number to this date last year.

TROOP TRAIN IN WRECK

Fatal Rear End Collision on the B. & M. at Lansingburg.

Special Carrying Regular Army Soldiers Dashes Into Passenger Express—Bride of a Day Killed.

Troy, N. Y.—Flying around a curve and past a flagman frantically signaling the engineer to stop, a special train on the Boston and Maine Railroad, bearing men and horses of the Second Squadron, Fifteenth United States Cavalry on their way from Fort Ethan Allen to Cuba, crashed into the Boston Express. The meeting of the trains took place at the Lansingburg station, just north of Troy. Five persons were killed and fourteen others were injured.

Two of the three Pullman cars at the end of the express train, which was standing on the track 100 yards from the fatal curve waiting for the northbound express to pass, were completely demolished. The last car was hurled down a thirty-foot embankment. All those killed were occupants of this car. Thirty others were in this car. The Pullman next to it was toppled over into the bank next to the track, while the third Pullman, the five coaches and two baggage cars of the train remained on the track.

The dead: F. L. Block, a wealthy merchant of Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. J. W. Dacey, Arlington, Mass., married one day; Mrs. H. S. Poole, Concord, N. H., an actress of the "Silver King" company, and known on the stage as Miss Howard; Mrs. Wallace E. Shaw, Bath, Me.; Mrs. George D. Stevens, Winchester, Mass.

The wreck occurred at a point where the grade is one of the steepest on the road. The passenger train consisted of a baggage car, smoker, day car and two parlor cars. There is a sharp curve a short distance away and the puffing of a locomotive just around the curve was the first intimation of the approaching "special," which came thundering along with eighteen cars on the steep grade. A second later it crashed into the rear end of the passenger train, smashing the two Pullman cars like eggshells.

Many of the passengers had left the train when it stopped and were walking up and down the track when the crash came. To this some of them probably owe their lives.

The troopers performed heroic service. In the absence of the police, who were all in their annual parade, Lieutenant-Colonel Hardie in command of the cavalrymen, took complete charge and established a cordon of pickets around the wreck. His men were impressed into service, taking out the dead and injured from the wreckage and carrying them to places of safety. The troopers acted as ambulance men and assisted in carrying the injured to the hospitals. None of the soldiers was injured. Their train was taken back to Melrose, where the troopers camped that night.

The death of Mrs. Dacey was one of peculiar sadness, for she and her husband were married the night before at Arlington and were on their honeymoon, with New York as the objective point. Engineer Holloran says he saw a man and woman standing on the rear end of the Pullman car just before he jumped from his engine. The facts prove that this couple were Mr. and Mrs. Dacey. Mr. Dacey was slightly injured. He was one of the first to find his bride's body, and it is said that she breathed her last in his arms.

DEAD WIFE SAT AWAITING HIM.

Husband Stoops to Kiss Her, Only to Find Her Dead.

Newport, R. I.—Mrs. John J. Sullivan was twenty-seven years old. On his way home from a hard day's work, her husband bought a birthday gift for her. She was seated on the stoop of their little home. "Here's a little present for your birthday, Maggie," said he, as he ascended the stoop. "It's only a trifle, but you know dear."

He bent to kiss her. To his surprise she was unresponsive. Frightened, he tried to rouse her, and to his horror found she was dead. Heart disease had been fatal.

TWO THOUSAND VOLTS FATAL.

Wilmington, Del.—Howard Abbott, aged twenty-eight, an engineer of the Wilmington City Electric Company, while explaining the operation of switches to a new employe, was electrocuted, 2000 volts passing through his body. He showed signs of life afterward, but efforts to revive him were unavailing.

KILLS GENERAL AT COURT.

Assassin Shot Down While Attempting Second Murder.

Askabad, Russia.—During the trial of the second section of the troops who mutinied here in June an unknown man entered the court room and killed the Judge Advocate, General Kinkevich, and attempted to shoot the president of the court, General Ushakofsky. The assassin was shot down by an officer.

Discuss Cuba's Annexation.

Talk in favor of annexing Cuba to the United States is rife in Havana.

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, 10
Strict middling, 9 15-16
Middling, 9 7-8
Stains, 7 3-4 @ 8 3-4

General Cotton Market.

Gaiveston, firm, 10 3-8
New Orleans, firm, 10 1-4
Mobile, firm, 10 1-4
Baltimore nominal, 10 5-8
New York quiet and steady, 10 65
Philadelphia, steady, 10 90
Houston, firm, 10 5-16
Augusta, firm, 10 1-4
Memphis, firm, 10 7-8
St. Louis, quiet, 10 1-4
Louisville, firm, 10 3-4

Charlotte Produce Market.

Chickens—Spring, 12 @ 25
Hens—Per Head, 35 @ 40
Ducks, 25
Eggs, 15
Rye, 30
Corn, 75 @ 77 1-2
Cotton seed, 21
Oats—Feed, 50 @ 55
Oats—Seed, 55 @ 57 1-2

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Oct. 10.—Flour—Steady, unchanged.
Wheat—Steady; spot contract 75 @ 1-4.
Corn—Firm; spot, 51 1-2 @ 54; Southern white corn, 55 @ 56 1-2.
Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 37 1-4 @ 3-4.
Rye—Firm; No. 2 Western, 70 @ 71.
Butter—Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 20 @ 21; fancy creamery, 25 @ 26; lard, 18 @ 20; store packed, 16 1-2 @ 18.
Eggs—Firm, 24c.
Cheese—Active, unchanged, 13 1-2 @ 14.
Sugar—Steady, unchanged.

Items of State News.

A letter from Secretary Thomas K. Burnet of the State agricultural department, who is in Boston in charge of the North Carolina exhibit at the food fair, says that many thousands attended the opening and that Lieutenant Governor Winston, who made the opening speech, captivated the great audience. Many prominent people afterwards visited the North Carolina exhibit and expressed gratification. When Mr. Winston finished speaking the Marion Band played "Dixie" and the crowd arose and cheered heartily.

The Governor issues a death warrant for Sylvester Barrett, who murdered Walter Lovett in Pitt county.

He is to be hanged in Greenville, November 17th, the Supreme Court having sustained the verdict of the lower court.

Seriously Injured in Saw Mill.

Statesville, Special.—Mr. W. L. Roseman was seriously hurt at his saw mill in Shiloh township. He accidentally fell among the machinery and was severely cut about the face and arms.

Improvements Contemplated.

Newbern, Special.—F. S. Cannon, president of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, and C. O. Haynes, president of the Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Railroad, arrived here for the purpose of going over the route of the Newbern-Washington division of the Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Railway. They were accompanied by some contractors and contemplate making many improvements along the line.

Boy Kills Woman.

Asheville, Special.—A frightful tragedy, according to information received here this week, occurred at Marble, Cherokee county, Saturday, when Mrs. Mary Kephart, of that place, was shot and killed while gathering vegetables from a garden. The fatal shot was fired by Lee Lamer, a lad of 15 years, who was amusing himself by shooting at chickens in a yard close to or adjoining the field where Mrs. Kephart was picking beans.