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NO. 25.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Terms of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

Appointments of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These prices represent the prices of cotton to wagons:

Midling	10.50
Strict midling	10.50
Good middling	10.3-8
Fair	8 to 9

General Cotton Market.

Salvatore, firm	11-1-8
New Orleans, firm	11
Mobile, firm	11
Memphis, steady	10-11-16
Washington, firm	10-5-8
Richmond, firm	10-3-4
Richmond, nominal	11
New York, quiet	11-40
London, quiet	11-40
Philadelphia, firm	11-65
Memphis, firm	11-1-4

Charlotte Produce Market.

Wheat—Spring	12 to 25
Wheat—per head	35 to 40
Wheat—25	25
Wheat—18	18
Wheat—80	80
Wheat—75 to 77	1-2
Wheat—21	21
Wheat—50 to 55	50 to 55
Wheat—55 to 57	1-2

Baltimore Produce Market.

Flour steady with business good. Flour firm. Buckwheat for steady. Corn meal barely steady. Barley steady.

Wheat, No. 2, red 78 1-2 elevator. Options closed 1-4c net decline. No. 2, red May 84 1-8; Dec. 81 1-2. Corn, spot easy; No. 2, 53 3-4; elevator, Options closed 1-8c net lower. No. 49 3-4; May 49 1-2; Dec. 51 3-8. Oats, spot steady; mixed 38 1-2.

Convocation Held in Charlotte.

Charlotte, Special.—The opening session of the convocation of Charlotte was held in St. Peter's Episcopal church with Bishop J. B. Cheshire presiding, the meeting being largely a missionary nature. Thursday night the Bishop presided at the convocation service of a large class of those offering themselves for membership in the church. The convocation was drawn a very large number of incidental church members here, and the sessions have been instructive and interesting. The ministers and visitors were being handsomely entertained and it is believed that much good will result from the meeting. Fridays session was partly taken up with reports. The sermon of the day was delivered by Dr. F. J. Mandoo of Salisbury. The convocation went out to the Thompson Orphanage shortly afterwards, and visited the children and the management as they were at work. Every member who was of the party expressed himself or herself in the highest terms of delight and satisfaction from seeing with their own eyes the excellent way in which the orphanage is being conducted; the happy faces of the children, and the air of cheerfulness and good will that pervaded everything.

The entire session of the afternoon was taken up with a continuation of the general subject of Missions. The report of Mr. C. E. Frick, treasurer of the Convocation, was submitted. The report covering a period of a year showed that in October, 1905, there was \$42,968 in the treasury, and since then \$1,253.23 had been received. A vote of thanks was expressed for the efficient services of Mr. Frick.

Southbound Railway Assured.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The surveyors have completed their work of locating the line for the Southbound Railway between this city and Wadesboro. Four resident engineers will be located along the line at once to make the necessary arrangements for the work of contractors. The only delay in pushing the construction work is in rights of way, which are being secured as rapidly as possible. When owners of land demand exorbitant prices condemnation proceedings are being instituted. The building of the Southbound is assured.

Want Total Prohibition.

Fayetteville, Special.—The Cumberland County Medical Society met and took the very important action of formulating a petition to the Legislature to repeal section 4 of the Cumberland prohibition law which permits physicians to sell whiskey and other intoxicating liquor on a physician's prescription.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

Bethel Bugle Calls the Meeting to Order—Gen. Julian S. Carr Delivers an Address of Welcome—Considerable Interest in the Report of the President, Mrs. H. A. London.

Durham, Special.—The tenth annual session of the North Carolina Division United Daughters of the Confederacy, came to an end with a brilliant reception given at Hotel Carolina by General and Mrs. Julian S. Carr, this being complimentary to the visiting Daughters and the hostesses and hosts who are looking after them while they are in the city. It was a fitting close for a session of patriotic women which was the most important meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy ever held in the State.

The session was largely attended. There were delegates here from all parts of the State, and at the meetings and the reception there were a large number of people present. Promptly at 10 o'clock the assembly hall was sounded, the bugle used being one that was used in the first Bethel fight. The call was sounded by Mr. T. Ed. Cheek, and immediately, the tenth annual session was on. The bugle, as heretofore stated, is the property of Mr. R. T. Ioverton, of this city, who was a member of Company C, Third Virginia Cavalry. He has kept the bugle as a precious memento of that dreadful day.

On calling the convention to order, which was done by Mrs. Henry A. London, of Pittsburg, was followed by a musical selection, "Our Southland," this being followed by prayer offered by Rev. T. A. Smoot, pastor of Main Street Methodist church.

General Julian S. Carr, himself a prominent veteran and at the head of the North Carolina Division of United Veterans, delivered the address of welcome to the ladies, which was both patriotic and eloquent. The hearty welcome extended by General Carr was supplemented by an address by Mrs. M. H. Jones, president of the local chapter—the Julian S. Carr Chapter.

To these hearty welcomes Mrs. H. A. London, the president, responded in behalf of the State organization. She appreciated, for herself and all her sisters, the hearty welcome extended to them.

After the response of Mrs. London there was music, at which "Carolina" was rendered, and then followed the benediction for this part of the exercises. Immediately after the adjournment of the preliminary meeting there was a business session.

The principal feature of this session was the annual address of the president, Mrs. Henry A. London, in which she reviewed the work done during the year, the new chapters established and a general outline of what the United Daughters of the Confederacy in this State are today.

Tar Heel Topics.

The corporation commission gave out the bank statement up to the close of business September 4th. Loans and discounts amount to \$31,702,452.32; invested trust assets, \$1,346,718; State North Carolina bonds, \$142,489; national bank notes and other notes, silver coin, gold, cash items, demand loans and due from other banks amount to \$9,811,774. The amount of capital stock is \$6,269,451; the surplus \$1,264,963; the undivided profits, \$1,389,899; deposits subject to check, \$2,556,508; deposits in trust, \$1,576,644. The total resources and liabilities each amount to \$45,802,461. The resources a year ago were \$35,900,024, so that there has been an increase during the year of \$9,900,000, a very fine showing indeed.

A Charter is granted the Weldon Live-Stock Company, capital stock \$50,000, J. S. Allen and others stockholders.

The Governor offers \$100 reward for Osear Gaddy who murdered Foreman Eubanks, employed on the work of double-tracking the Southern Railway in Davidson county. The contracting company which employed Eubanks offers \$150 reward.

Charters are granted the Combination Lock Company, of Durham, to manufacture locks, safes, etc., capital stock \$50,000, L. W. Grissom and others stockholders; the Fayetteville Ice & Manufacturing Company is authorized to increase its capital stock to \$50,000. John F. Harrison is its president.

The Governor appoints the following game wardens under the Audubon laws: W. A. Carter, Nash county; N. W. Haynes, Edgecombe; J. T. Badham, Johnson; J. A. McFreeland, Cumberland; R. O. Riddick, Gates; J. S. Turner, Halifax.

MANY CHINESE SMUGGLED IN

Immigration Authorities Studying the System.

Newfoundland and Canada the Places From Which Chinamen Are Sent Across the Border—Big Traffic.

Washington, D. C.—Newfoundland as a base of operations for smuggling Chinese into the United States, in violation of the immigration laws, is to have the special attention of the immigration authorities, in view of the capture of the Chinamen brought into Providence on the schooner Frolic the other day.

For several months past the immigration officials have had reason to believe that smugglers of Chinese were unusually busy at that point, and that the Asiatics were being brought there on the theory that they could thus be sneaked into the United States with greater ease than elsewhere, since the American officials along the Canadian land border have proved themselves so vigilant and since Canada has made the head tax on every Chinaman brought into that country \$500.

Commissioner-General Sargent regards the capture of the Chinamen as an important piece of work, and is prepared to direct a most rigid investigation of the circumstances in connection with their smuggling in. Though the bureau has had long experience with the "ways that are dark" of the Chinese in their attempts to get into the United States without proper authorization, and has intercepted many of them both on the Northern and Southern borders in all sorts of disguises, the recent attempt of bringing them in on a yacht to New England ports is regarded as one of the most daring efforts to circumvent the law ever made.

The department is anxious to determine whether the expedition of the Frolic is part of a well organized system by which Newfoundland is used as a centre of activities for shipping Chinamen into the United States in large numbers, and if so to prevent any future efforts of the kind. Most of the attempts to smuggle in Chinese have been made on the Pacific coast of Canada, where the officials had great trouble in breaking up the trade, but succeeded in doing so by alertness on the part of the agents and by an arrangement with the steamship companies which requires that Chinese brought to Vancouver destined for the United States must be brought under bond and delivered to immigration officers at the ports of entry. There is reason to believe that the Chinamen on the Frolic were brought from Liverpool across the Atlantic instead of by the Pacific route, and in this case it is believed an arrangement may be disclosed whereby regular shipments are being made to Newfoundland, and with smugglers operating from that point as a source of supply.

BRIDE CHIEF IN A TRAGEDY.

Shoots Dying Husband and Kills Herself "to End It All."

Liberty, Mo.—Wedded only five days, Jesse Webb, son of a wealthy farmer near here, lies dying with a bullet wound through his breast, and his bride is dead with a shot through her heart. The tragedy was wrought by a pistol in the hands of the young woman herself.

The couple resolved to tie together after a physician told Webb he was hopelessly stricken with tuberculosis. In an ante-mortem statement the young man said: "Nellie cried and told me she could not live without me, and I told her I thought it would be better to end it all." For a minute the bride seemed dazed by the suggestion. "But suddenly her face cleared," ran the bridegroom's statement, "and she said, 'It is the better way, Jesse. I cannot bear to see you die slowly, and we'll both die together.'"

Webb wanted to take the pistol, but his wife insisted on firing the shots. They were together in the parlor of the new farmstead which was a wedding present from the young man's father. Mrs. Webb held the revolver close to her husband's left breast, but the bullet was deflected by a bone from the heart. The moment the man struck the floor Mrs. Webb killed herself. In falling her body upset a table, which was spread with wedding gifts of silver and cut glass. The shots were heard by men passing the house in a hurry, and rushing in they found the bride dead and the bridegroom dying. The doctors say Webb cannot recover.

FIGHT ENDS IN DEATH PLUNGE.

Quarreling Youths Fall Four Stories From Open Window.

Cleveland, Ohio.—While engaged in a scuffle two young men fell from the fourth story of the Lake Shore railroad office building, and clutched in each other's arms, were hurled to their death on the pavement. The dead men were J. V. Bunts, aged thirty, and Harry Wilfred, aged seventeen years. Both were clerks in the employ of the Lake Shore Railroad. They renewed an old quarrel over a girl and while fighting tumbled through the open window. During their fall, in which their bodies were hurled over and over again, neither of the men released the death-like grasp he had maintained from the beginning of the scuffle.

SMUGGLERS OF CHINESE,

CAUGHT, TELL SECRETS

The Frolic Seized at Providence After Landing Foreigners.

MANY IN PROFITABLE TRADE

Officials at Some Ports "Fixed," Prisoners Say—Eighteen of the Forty-two Chinamen Arrested—Discovered by Accident.

Providence, R. I.—The schooner Frolic, for which the coast guards and revenue cutters from Eastport, Me., to Cape Hatteras have been keeping vigil for two weeks, came up the Boston Harbor and landed twenty-seven members of her smuggled Chinamen ashore in broad daylight, and none of the authorities knew it until eighteen of the Chinamen were captured.

A laborer at the coal pockets, Earl Rush, stumbled onto two sleeping Orientals on the wharf. Soon eighteen Chinamen and three Americans who were engaged in the smuggling were under arrest, and from the latter the immigration authorities obtained more information about the smuggling of Chinese into the United States than their secret agents had been able to learn by months of investigating.

Many interesting details of the illegal business were disclosed, verifying the suspicion of the authorities that it has been carried on for a long period with great profit. The usual route was by way of Newfoundland and New England ports, and the assertion was made by one of the smugglers that the authorities at landing places in the United States were "fixed." Sometimes, it was said, Chinese were taken from Mexico and West Indian ports to Canada and then brought into the country through New England ports.

John C. Lehmann of Boston, who is a prisoner, told the police that he usually managed the landing of the Chinese after his brother James had seen them safely off from Canada ports.

When Rush, the coal pocket employe, stumbled over the men asleep on the wharf and discovered that they were Chinamen, he was about to eject them from the premises, he says, when one of the schooner crew cried out: "Don't bother those fellows; I will look after them." Rush then informed the police, and the Chinese were captured.

The only persons on board when the authorities reached the boat were two sailors who were sleeping in the fore-cabin. The vessel was confiscated by the Government officials, and the sailors were arrested and brought ashore. They gave their names as Edward Jenkins, of South Boston, and William A. Duncan, of Somerville.

The Frolic had every appearance of having undergone exceedingly heavy weather. Her bowsprit had been carried away. It is believed by the officers that the break of the bowsprit made it precarious to remain longer at sea, and that the commander of the yacht decided to make a bold dash for port.

KILLED IN HER SCHOOL.

Rejected Lover of Teacher Then Shoots Himself.

Cleveland, Ohio.—In the presence of sixty pupils, in the South Euclid school, Harry Smith, twenty-five years old, shot and killed Miss Mary Shepard, a teacher, twenty-two years old. Cornered behind the barn in the rear of his home, in Warrensville, two hours later, Smith shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

Four Cleveland policemen, with drawn revolvers and under cover of eight armed farmers, were about to rush on young Smith when he ended his life.

Disappointment in love is said to have been the motive for the murder. Smith, who was a fourth cousin of Miss Shepard, had wooed her for some time, and recently was rejected.

FATAL TRIP OVER HUSBAND.

Wife, With Baby in Arms, Falls to See Him Kneeling in Prayer.

Waukomis, Okla.—Philip Sprouse and his wife spent the evening with friends and returning home prepared to retire. With the baby in her arms Mrs. Sprouse in passing through the darkened sleeping room did not see her husband kneeling in prayer at the bedside. She stumbled over his feet and, in trying to save the baby from injury, struck her head against a washstand, breaking her neck and dying almost instantly. The child fell from her arms and was so severely hurt it may not recover.

LITTLE GIRL MURDERED.

Negro Seen Running Just Before the Body Was Found.

Monessen, Pa.—The body of Anna Kunkak, eight years old, was found with the throat cut in a field near here. She left home early in the evening to bring a cow and did not return. After an all-night search the body was found in a lonely spot, partly covered with leaves. Upon approaching the searchers saw a negro running through a piece of woods near by.

MILLION DOLLARS GONE,

CUBAN FIRM STOPS

J. M. Ceballos & Co.'s Havana Agent, Manuel Silveira, Missing, FLED ON HIS OWN STEAMER

Liabilities of Spanish-American Bankers From \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000—Firm Interested in Many Enterprises in Cuba.

New York City.—Just as the United States Government has succeeded in restoring a semblance of political order in the Island of Cuba financial troubles of the most serious character have been thrust upon the unhappy Pearl of the Antilles by the disappearance, which was announced, of Manuel Silveira, of Silveira & Co., one of the largest firms of bankers and merchants in Havana, and the failure of the Silveira associates in this city. J. M. Ceballos & Co., perhaps the largest concern doing a mercantile and banking business between the United States and Spain and Spanish America. These two firms have been extremely active in developing railroads, sugar plantations and other important enterprises in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the ramifications of their business in those islands are extensive. Ceballos & Co. are a firm of more than fifty years' standing, and its failure will be for more than \$4,000,000 at the lowest estimate made.

The explanation of the immediate cause of the Ceballos failure sounds like the plot of a "sensational" novel. Manuel Silveira, head of the Cuban house of that name, who has been for several years the Cuban representative of Ceballos & Co., for months withheld funds he should have forwarded to the New York firm, it is said.

On October 2 he took more than \$1,000,000 belonging to Ceballos & Co., runs the story told by William Nelson Cromwell, who has taken charge of the firm's affairs. Cromwell says Silveira boarded a cattle steamer belonging to him and sailed with his wife and children.

As yet absolutely nothing is known as to his destination, though cable messages have been sent to practically every port in the world in an attempt to intercept him.

"Ceballos & Co. had no premonition of this conduct of their agent," said Cromwell, "and, confronted with this large loss and the deprivation of their current resources I have deemed it just to all having relations with them that the firm should make a general assignment without preference, in order to insure equality to all and opportunity for examination of the firm's affairs in connection with these unexpected and amazing developments. Under the extraordinary conditions mentioned, and the suddenness of the disaster which has fallen upon the firm of Ceballos & Co., it is impracticable at the moment to make an intelligent statement of the assets and liabilities. In a general way the liabilities are between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. William V. Rowe, of my firm, has been appointed assignee, and I am acting as counsel for the assignee."

PACKERS FORCED TO OBEY.

Building of Nelson Morris & Co. Closed by Chicago Police.

Chicago.—Building Commissioner Barzen compelled Nelson Morris & Co. to agree to carry out his orders for changes at that packing plant. The Commissioner had ordered that certain changes be made in twenty-eight buildings connected with the plant in order to conform to the building ordinances, but was informed that no changes had been made.

Mr. Barzen directed that a force of inspectors and police be at once sent to the stockyards to close all buildings in which violations of the law were discovered. The first places visited by this force were the buttering factory and the tin shop. Policemen were stationed at the doors of both buildings and ordered to keep all persons out. Employees inside were not molested, but all of those who had left at the lunch hour were turned away when they tried to return.

The policemen said that they would remain at the doors until fire escapes ordered by the Building Commissioner were placed on both structures. The managers of the firm capitulated after this policy had been enforced for an hour, and agreed to obey orders. The guards were then withdrawn.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Parents at Portland, Me., Save Three Others—Lamp Explodes.

Portland, Me.—Three of the seven children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vanier, at No. 21 Middle street, were burned to death in a fire caused by the explosion of a lamp which had been accidentally overturned. The dead are Armand, Henry and Leo Vanier, fourteen, eight and six years old, respectively. The parents saved three others, Joseph, aged ten; Arthur, aged two, and an infant, from death by a narrow margin. The seventh child did not live at home. The fire was easily extinguished before great damage was done to the house.

CANAL TO BE BUILT

BY ONE CONTRACTOR

Engineer Shonts Asks Bids on Percentage System.

ANY FOREIGNERS MAY COMPETE

Bidders Must Have \$5,000,000 Available Capital and Give \$3,000,000 Bond—An Eight-Hour Day Will Be Required.

Washington, D. C.—The plan to complete the Panama Canal by contract was made public by Chairman Shonts. Each bidder must undertake the entire construction. No bar will be offered to corporations associating, but they must be legally organized into a single body, with which the Government can deal. Bidders will not be considered who do not have available capital of \$5,000,000, a certified check for \$200,000 is required with each proposal, and a bond of \$3,000,000 will be required from the successful bidder.

The bidding is not limited to American contractors. All proposals are to be in before noon of December 12, when they will be opened. Proposals are to be expressed in terms of percentage upon the estimated cost of construction, which is to be fixed by a board of five engineers, three representing the Government and two representing the contractor. The chief engineer of the Canal Commission is to be chairman of the engineering board.

The engineering board will also estimate a reasonable time for the completion of the canal, and will agree upon a system of premiums and penalties to be paid to or by the contractor, according as the work is completed within or beyond the estimated cost and time.

All the Government plant for actual construction work, including the railway, is to be left at the disposal of the contractor and is to be maintained by the Government. The contract specifies that the commission is to retain control of all engineering work in connection with the construction of the canal; also all municipal engineering, the police, sanitary, hospital and commissary departments, mess houses, quarters, construction and maintenance of buildings, operation of the Panama Railway, an auditing department, to which contractors' accounts are to be open, and a department of materials and supplies.

Sixty days after the signing of the contract actual work is to begin on the isthmus, and the contractor is to take over all employees on the isthmus which the commission does not wish to retain. No American employe is to work more than eight hours.

Chairman Shonts defended the percentage system of payment in a letter to Secretary Taft, as follows: "This plan is being employed increasingly by the oldest, largest and most successful corporations in the country. The Government will get the benefit of the combined efforts of the best and most experienced contractors in the world, each in charge of a department in which he is a specialist and co-operating with other specialists. The Government will secure the co-operation of these powerful interests in keeping mechanics of all classes."

"The plans offer every incentive for speedy and economical construction by penalizing extra time and cost and rewarding better than contract performance as to economy. By retaining control of the work and exercising strict supervision through its engineering force the Government will protect itself against cheap or faulty construction."

"The time and cost of completing the canal as estimated, will in all probability be reduced by the application of new principles which will be discovered as the work progresses. Finally, a termination of the contract, should it become necessary, would be less disastrous to the contractor, while an effective resumption of the work would be made easier to the Government, owing to its close relations thereto."

FORTY YEARS GAMBLING ENDS.

500 Hot Springs Citizens, With Brass Band, Force on the Lid.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Forty years of gambling came to a spectacular end in Hot Springs when the City Improvement Union of 500 citizens closed thirty gambling rooms and gave a battalion of gamblers ten hours to leave the city. The twenty-three executives of the Union, known as the "skidoo committee," issued a final warning that the rooms must be closed at once. No head was paid to the warning and the entire membership of the union, headed by a brass band, marched to the City Hall, to police headquarters and to the Court House and forced State, county and city officials to raid and close the gambling houses forthwith, the 500 going along to see it done properly.

To the roll of drums and blare of brass, such gamblers as were found were marched to the Union Station and ordered to take the first train out and return no more. Five hundred gamblers, cappers and women are leaving the place and fully half a million dollars' worth of paraphernalia is boxed for shipment.