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CAROLINA AFFAIRS

of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

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

Tax Commission Reports.

High, Special.—The North Carolina corporation commission, as the tax commission, has made its report to the governor. The report of the commission is outlined in tables prepared showing every item regarding assessment and taxes, there being 26 tables. From it seems that the number of corporations was 281,076, against 276,000 for the previous year and that the total assessed value of all the corporations was \$161,500,669, against \$158,221, showing an increase of \$3,279,448 for the year which is regarded as very satisfactory. The total assessed value of the corporations was \$2,798,895 against \$2,798,895. The total tax levy of the corporations was \$3,433,829 for the year, and county purposes and of \$3,156 was not collected. The total assessed value of the corporations for poll and property for the year was \$1,187,019, of which \$155,071 was not collected. The commission thinks great progress has been made in listing and assessing property during the past year, as in 1900 the total assessed value was \$291,269,553, the increase during that period having been \$1,110. The commission agrees that there is more equal assessment of property taxation than ever, yet there is great inequality in assessments in different counties and in different townships in the county, list-takers in many instances without any preparation being made to perform this most important duty. The commission thinks it should be made the duty of the officer or county commissioner to supervise the work of township list-takers and assessors.

Repeal Local Poll Tax Laws.

High, Special.—The provisions of the act requiring secrecy as to the names of corporations and incomes of individuals should be repealed. It is an exemption of personal property from taxation of \$300 in value, that the poll tax not exceed \$2. The constitution provides for these things. It further provides that laws authorizing cities and towns levying poll taxes for municipal purposes be repealed, as no State in the union permits a poll tax of \$6 or \$7, which is collected in some cities and towns in the State, for State, county and municipal purposes. This oppressive tax is levied upon the idea that in municipal taxes, the equitation and distribution requires between property and poll must be observed.

Blount County Has Largest Valuation.

High, Special.—The total tax raised for all purposes, State, pension, schools, county and municipal is \$7,935,456. Blount county shows the largest valuation of property and the highest tax, \$18,687,949 and \$241,863 respectively. Wake being next, Durham, Buncombe fourth, Guilford fifth, Forsyth sixth, New Hanover seventh, Robeson eighth, while the smallest, having valuation of only \$646,408, and paying tax amounting to \$3,241. The total assessed value of corporations, except railroads and banks is \$45,024, and of banks, \$12,975,365. Mecklenburg has the largest bonded debt, \$10,000.

Road Nearly Complete.

High, Special.—The New Bern and Washington division of the Raleigh and Pamlico Sound Railway is nearly completed. The rails are laid to the village of Vanceboro, half way to Washington, and it is being laid at the rate of a mile per day by means of a track machine. The road will be completed on contract time, February.

High Point Industry.

High Point, Special.—It is more probable that another large manufacturing industry will be located here shortly. Mr. M. A. Blackman, general manager of the New Century Wire, Steel and Iron Works, is in the city with this in view. The company manufactures iron, wire and steel of an ornamental design and already has factories at Wichita, Kans.; Harvard, Neb.; Boonville, Mo.; McMinnville, Oregon, and other places.

COMMISSIONS H. R. REPORT

Corporation Commission Makes Public Its Annual Report to the Governor.

The eighth annual report of the corporation commission is filed, transmitting to the Governor the reports of 56 railroads, nine street railways, the Southern Express Company and two telegraph companies, up to June 30, and the reports of 264 banks to November 12.

The number of miles of railway in operation are 3,991, as against 3,559 last year, showing a remarkable increase. Of the four great systems, the Atlantic Coast Line operates 947, Seaboard 612, the Southern 1,320, the Norfolk & Southern 320. The latter is building 120 miles. Four new roads have been put in operation, the Durham & Southern, Blue Ridge & Atlantic, Carolina & Glenn and Raleigh & Pamlico Sound.

Profits Show Reduction.

The proportion of expenses to gross earnings is unusually large, the reduction of profits being due largely to the failure to provide proper facilities for moving and handling business. There have been innumerable suits for damages, and penalties for delays in transportation. The traffic congestion has been largely responsible for numerous and bad wrecks. The gross earnings on business within the State aggregate \$6,965,486; net earnings \$11,803,467. Numerous complaints of bad roadbeds and tracks are made. The commission has, unfortunately, no power to require the roads to put their property in safe condition. Investigation has been made of bad tracks, and the necessity of improvement has been pointed out, the roads improving in some cases, while in others conditions are very unsatisfactory.

Many Wrecks.

Freight wrecks have been unusually numerous. There was a very disastrous passenger wreck on the Seaboard near Rockingham, which killed 22 and injured 35, which would not have happened if the block system had been in use the commission finds. The road was urged to adopt it immediately on its main line, but has not done so. Another fatal wreck occurred on the Coast Line near Ahokie. The commission found 17 trains a day passing there and the block system not in use. It decided it could not have occurred had it been in use. The Coast Line immediately ordered the block system on its whole line.

There is a marked increase in the number of persons killed and injured by trains. Last year 114 were killed, 787 wounded, and this year 126 killed, and 1,051 injured. The commission finds the freight service has grown steadily worse for over a year, and is now so intolerably bad that it is not uncommon for a month to be required in order to get a shipment from one point to another in North Carolina, in the face of heavy penalties. As a result, business interests here are being seriously crippled, and shippers have lost in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars. Complaints pour in of lack of cars for outgoing business. Many lumber mills are being seriously hampered and some have shut down, one needing now 200 cars and having needed 10 every day for two months but could not get them.

A Killing in Alexander.

Taylorsville, Special.—News has reached here of an accidental killing in Whittenton township, this county. The five-year-old son of Arthur Davis, Tuesday afternoon, was playing with a 22-calibre rifle in the arms of his older brother. The rifle was discharged, the load taking effect in the head of his brother, killing him. They were in the front yard alone. Nothing can be learned as to the exact cause of the accident.

Getting Into Town.

Wilson, Special.—The Raleigh and Pamlico Sound Railroad Company is removing the last of the buildings on the site of their station building, preparatory to beginning the erection of same in the early spring. They have an open space now extending from Barnes street back three blocks, off to where the tracks will enter the space allotted for freight yards, which they are preparing to grade in order that when the rail arrives it can be placed in position at once.

Chas. Peacock Acquitted.

Smithfield, Special.—The expected happened when at 8:40 the jury which for the past three days has been weighing the issues in the case of Charles Peacock, charged with the murder of Alonzo E. Woodard, returned a verdict of not guilty. A considerable demonstration, despite Judge Webb's warning, evinced the spectators' approval of the verdict.

WOMAN PASSED AS MAN

Identity of Deraylan Revealed by Death in Arizona.

Married Once Before and Divorced by Woman Who Refuses to Talk.

Chicago.—One of the most remarkable cases of double identity in the history of Chicago was revealed when it was announced in a dispatch from Phoenix, Ariz., that Nicolai Deraylan, known in Chicago as a man for more than a dozen years, was in reality a woman. There ensued evidences of some mystery in the offices of the Russian Consulate in Chicago, with Baron Schlippenbach, the czar's representative, telegraphing to Phoenix for full information on the death of Deraylan and the details of the discovery of the deception successfully maintained in Chicago during years of work as a clerk in the consulate.

With word of the discovery by an undertaker that Deraylan had concealed his true sex from his acquaintances in Chicago came denial from Deraylan's wife, who lives in No. 592 California avenue, of the report from Arizona. Miss Lillian Stoeney, for five years Deraylan's stenographer, refused to believe the report that her employer was a woman.

Deraylan was always well dressed, careful in the selection of his companions and friends, neat in appearance and particular in the care of his hands and hair. He never shaved, and he spoke in a high pitched, treble voice, peculiarities which often caused good natured comment by his friends.

He smoked constantly, seldom being seen in business hours without a cigar or cigarette, and his friends say he was possessed of a discriminating taste in liquors, with ability to withstand the effects of drink better than most other men. Deraylan was last in Chicago about six months ago. Dr. W. C. Rowe, of Canyon City, Col., accompanied him to Phoenix. Mrs. Deraylan said she was married to Deraylan twelve years ago. She has a son thirteen years old by a former husband, whose name she declined to give.

Mrs. Theodore Stangenberg, of No. 700 California avenue, where Deraylan lived for four years, confirmed the statement that he was married once before and divorced, marrying the present Mrs. Deraylan only about three years ago. Neighbors of the Deraylans assert that after his second marriage his first wife created scenes at his home several times by quarrels with the second Mrs. Deraylan.

Deraylan was the husband of Mrs. Francis E. Brachulis, No. 3112 Halsted street. She divorced him in Chicago three years ago, but was non-committal on the subject of the divorce.

RIVER PACKET BLOWS UP.

Ten or More White and Negro Victims of Steamboat Disaster.

Vicksburg, Miss.—One of the most disastrous accidents in the history of the Mississippi occurred when the steamer W. T. Scovill, plying in the Vicksburg and Davis Bend trade, was destroyed by an explosion. Owing to the large number of negroes on board it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of dead and injured, but officers of the boat who arrived here state that no less than ten nor more than sixteen were killed. The probabilities are that a like number were injured.

The white dead are as follows: Captain John Quackenbush, master of the steamer, Vicksburg, Miss.; Wade Quackenbush, clerk, Vicksburg, Miss.; Lavell Yeger, commercial salesman, Jackson, Miss.; Joseph Smith, clerk, Yazoo City, Miss.

FOUR DIE IN BUFFALO FIRE.

Husband and Wife and Child Are Among the Victims.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Four lives were ended and one person fatally burned in a small fire in the Zenobia apartment house on Prospect avenue. Other occupants had narrow escapes, half a dozen being rescued by the firemen.

The dead are: F. M. Lambrecht, of No. 40 Elmwood avenue; Mrs. Lambrecht, his wife; Ruth Crumlish, three years-old, daughter of Mrs. C. Crumlish; Mrs. J. J. Fischer, of New York, whose husband is said to be a theatrical man. Injured: A. Charles Beam, salesman for Weed & Co., of Buffalo.

HOLD UP BANK IN DAYLIGHT.

Two Men With Pistols Cow Cashier and Ride Away.

Texarkana, Ark.—The Bank of Horatio, at Horatio, was looted by two robbers. They entered the town on horseback, and after hitching their horses near the bank walked in, held up the cashier with pistols and took all the cash in sight, about \$4500. Then they mounted their horses and rode away.

The alarm spread while the robbers were in the bank, and by the time they had remounted a number of citizens were running toward the bank armed with rifles and revolvers. They fired several shots at the fleeing robbers, and it is thought wounded one of them, as he was seen to reel in his saddle and almost fall.

ADJOURNED UNTIL HOLIDAYS

Both Houses of Congress Adjourn Till After New Year.

Senator Foraker Angry.

Senator Foraker occupied the attention of the Senate in its last session before the holiday recess in an extended criticism of the basis of President Roosevelt's action in discharging the negro troops of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry on account of the Brownsville raid. He was replied to briefly by Senator Lodge, while Senator Scott sustained the demand of the Ohio Senator for a full investigation of the matter by the Senate committee. A resolution directing such an investigation is before the Senate for action at its next meeting.

Senator Foraker began his speech with the broad declaration that "The President misconceived his constitutional power when he discharged the troops and he also misconceived the testimony on which his action was based."

Continuing Mr. Foraker said that the President's constitutional power was simply to command the army and navy as commander-in-chief, while to Congress the constitution gave power to raise armies and to make rules and regulations for its government. The regulations prescribed that no man could be summarily discharged with a right to be tried and the articles of war, he argued, prescribed minutely how these trials are to be conducted. That all punishment should be in accordance with the direction of courts-martial. He contended after reading at length from the articles of war it is inconceivable that the President should be absolutely without restraint.

Duty of Court-Martial.

The President, he said, stated in his message that these soldiers were guilty of mutiny and had been discharged for that reason. He followed this with the article of war providing that a court-martial should direct this punishment. This was all to guard against the exercise of an automatic power. Congress to provide against excessive punishment, had limited the penalties.

Mr. Foraker cited cases from the work of General Davis on military law, where the refusal to give testimony was an offense under the head of "disorder," and was punishable by court-martial.

Senator Lodge asked an explanation of the 352 discharges from the army "without honor" during the past year, but Mr. Foraker contended that these discharges had not been ordered as a punishment. The men in these cases have been separated from the service in lieu of punishment by court-martial, and in cases where the men would rather take a discharge without honor than remain in the service and take punishment. The case of the negro troops was altogether different. The negroes had desired to stay in the service.

As to punishment in these cases he read the President's remark that he regarded the discharge as punishment wholly inadequate. Mr. Foraker agreed that if the men were guilty of murder the punishment was wholly inadequate, but if they were innocent the punishment was brutally harsh, "as these men go forth branded as murderers and conspirators and perjurers."

The resolution of Mr. Foraker goes over without action until after the holiday recess. The Senate adjourned until January 3, 1907.

Adjourns For The Holidays.

After being in session three-quarters of an hour the House adjourned until January 3, 1907. Empty desks greeted the Speaker when the House convened and even among the members who remained the desire to get away for the holidays was superior to the inclination for business.

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, succeeded in passing his bill extending the time in which entrymen may make final settlement on the Shoshone Indian reservation. Representative Payne, of New York, called up his resolution relating to the distribution of the President's annual messages to the several committees in accordance with a custom that has existed since the foundation of the government.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole with Representative Lacy, of Iowa, in the chair, and the references by the various parts of the message to appropriate committees were discussed. The debate was perfunctory, members showing little disposition to "tear a passion to tatters," with Christmas just over the way and after a half hour's discussion the committee rose. The House then, after passing the resolution, adjourned for the Christmas holidays at 12:25 p. m.

A hundred members waited after the House adjourned to extend the season's greeting to Speaker Cannon, who showed by his manner that his heart was warmed by the interest shown in his welfare.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB

Henry Davis, Who Committed Criminal Assault On Mrs. John Reid Near Ingleharts Station Friday, Taken From Jail and Hanged to a Tree.

Annapolis, Md., Special.—A mob numbering 25 or 30 men broke down the door of the Annapolis jail at an early hour Friday, took out Henry Davis, the negro who on last Friday criminally assaulted Mrs. John Reid (white) near Ingleharts Station, and lynched him. Davis, who also was known by the name of Chambers, had confessed his guilt. Little or no resistance was offered the mob by the officers at the jail and none whatever by the prisoner. He was dragged to a vacant lot on College creek, a quarter of a mile distant, where he was strung up to a limb of a tree and half a dozen bullets fired into him. As the body was being let down one of the lynchers exclaimed: "Another white woman is avenged."

On the way to the place of execution members of the lynching party kicked and cuffed Davis at every step. His body was left lying under the tree which had served as the gallows. It was viewed by hundreds of persons during the day. Later a coroner's jury was empaneled and after hearing the testimony returned a verdict of death at the hands of persons unknown. The prison from which Davis was taken is a hundred years old. It is situated in Calvert street, and is only about 500 yards from the State House and the executive mansion.

Fires at Probate Judge.

Chicago, Special.—A desperate effort was made to assassinate Judge Charles S. Cutting, of the Probate Court, the assailant being Frank F. Ellerbrock, of 810 North California avenue. Judge Cutting escaped injury by a hairsbreadth and overpowered his assailant after a fierce fight.

As the judge entered the criminal court building on his way to his chambers Ellerbrock, who was standing in the hallway, stepped forward and when within two feet of Judge Cutting drew a revolver and fired. Judge Cutting instantly turned and struck his assailant a heavy blow in the face, almost knocking him down. Before Ellerbrock could recover Judge Cutting grabbed him by the throat and threw him back wards over a steam radiator, where he held him despite the man's efforts to escape.

A Fight to Death With Knives.

New York, Special.—In the presence of half a hundred women Abraham Loss and Louis Segal fought to the death in a book bindery in a Centerstreet loft. Loss, who was foreman of the bindery, received a deep knife wound in his neck just as half a dozen policemen, who had been attracted to the scene by the screams of the women, rushed into the room. His jugular vein was severed and he died in a few moments. Segal was arrested. Henry Lapidus, a 15-year-old boy, who was employed as a sweeper in the bindery, caused the row which resulted in the tragedy.

Captain Wounded By Negro.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Special.—Captain Macklin, U. S. A., was shot and dangerously wounded by a negro at Fort Reno. Washington, Special.—Captain Edgar A. Macklin, who was dangerously wounded at Fort Reno by a negro, is an officer of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, to which belonged the battalion of negro soldiers, which figured in the Brownsville, Tex., shooting incident. Captain Macklin rose from the ranks. He is a native of North Dakota, but was appointed from Missouri.

On Southern Immigration.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—At a reception given in his honor at the Southern Club here, Gov. Heyward, of South Carolina delivered an address on "Southern Immigration and Its Real Meaning," in which he pleaded for an influx of white working people to the South as the only possible means of developing the idle and fertile soil.

Annie Turner Guilty.

Graham, N. C., Special.—The jury in the case of the two negro women charged with being accessories of Henry Walker, in the shooting of Mr. L. Banks Holt, after deliberating from 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon till 10:30 Friday, brought in a verdict of guilty against Annie Turner, and she was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. As to Fannie McCain, nine were for conviction, two for acquittal and one undecided. She is remanded to jail to await another trial.

DISCREDITS NEGRO TROOPS

In Message Roosevelt Says Texas Rioters Deserved Death.

Conspiracy of Silence After Blackest Crime—Act of Horrible Atrocity and Unparalleled For Infamy.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate a reply to a recent Senate resolution asking for information on the discharge of the three companies of negro soldiers because of the Brownsville (Tex.) episode. In concluding his brief for justification in discharging the soldiers "without honor," he says: "It is of the utmost importance to all our people that we shall deal with each man on his merits as a man, and not deal with him merely as a member of a given race; that we shall judge each man by his conduct and not his color. This is important for the white man, and it is far more important for the colored man."

"More evil and sinister counsel never was given to any people than that given to colored men by those advisers, whether black or white, who, by apology and condonation, encourage conduct such as that of the three companies in question. If the colored men elect to stand by criminals of their own race because they are of their race they assuredly lay up for themselves the most dreadful day of reckoning."

The President also says: "I challenge as a right, the support of every citizen of this country, whatever his color, provided only he has in him the spirit of genuine and far-sighted patriotism."

The President, whose tone throughout is absolutely uncompromising, says he acted in the exercise of his constitutional power and in pursuance of his constitutional duty.

Denying that their discharge was ordered as a punishment, the President asserts that the only adequate punishment for the Brownsville assault is death. He declares his keen regret at not being able to inflict that penalty.

That the shooting up of Brownsville was done by a party of from nine to fifteen negro soldiers, the President says there can be no doubt whatever, and he brands their act as one "unparalleled for infamy in the annals of the United States Army."

They were the aggressors from start to finish, and nothing that had occurred offered in any shape or way an excuse or justification for their atrocious conduct.

After breaking from their barracks, the President says, they shot at whomever they saw moving, and into houses where they saw lights. They fired into houses where they must have known there were women and children. They killed a bar-keeper and wounded the lieutenant of police, who lost his arm.

These raiders, says the President, were not schoolboys on a frolic. Notwithstanding their full warning of the consequences, their comrades entered into a conspiracy of silence to prevent the ends of justice. So it became necessary to discharge them all.

NEGROES SUPPRESS CRIME.

Secret Organization Trans Colored Offenders Over to Law.

Galveston, Texas.—The delivery of a negro assaulter to the officers in San Saba County by members of his own race has brought to light a powerful secret society for the suppression of crime. It is called the U. B.'s, is referred to as the United Brothers, and is said to have a membership of 3000 of the better element of negroes in Texas.

The negro surrendered was anxious to confess. The U. B.'s had evidently had him on the rack. While prominent colored pastors are preaching reform this organization is quietly assisting the authorities. A number of mysterious confessions of crime and reforms are traced to the society.

BRINGS GRAFT CASE TO HEAD.

Pennsylvania State Treasurer Refuses to Pay State Capital Bills.

Harrisburg, Pa.—At a meeting of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings State Treasurer Berry refused to approve bills of J. H. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, for \$198,000 for part of the furnishing and equipment of the new \$13,000,000 State Capitol, and of Architect Joseph M. Huston for \$50,000 on account of professional services.

Governor Pennypacker and Auditor-General Snyder, constituting a majority of the board, voted to approve the bills, but the State Treasurer says he will not pay them unless compelled to do so by the courts. This will force the whole question of graft in the Capitol into the courts.

Mexican Southern Horror.

The engineer and fireman and nine passengers were killed in the wreck of a passenger train near Tlacotepec on the Mexican Southern Railroad, according to a dispatch from Puebla. More than twenty passengers were injured.

Report on Japanese.

Secretary Metcalf's report and the President's accompanying message are a severe arraignment of San Francisco for its treatment of Japanese.

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