

Chatham Observer.

VOL. 1, NO. 12.

PITTSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1902

\$1.00 A Year.

BIG CONFLAGRATIONS

Loss in Paterson, N. J. \$10,000,000

Fire in St. Louis Kills 11 People.

EIGHT PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FIVE Churches, Four Banks, Five Club Houses, Seven Office Buildings, Two Telegraph Offices, 26 Stores and Two Newspapers.

Paterson, N. J., Special.—A great fire swept through Paterson on Sunday and in its desolating path the numbers and value of property valued in preliminary estimate at \$10,000,000. It burned its way through the business section of the city and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of houses. There was small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration but hundreds were left homeless and thousands without employment. A relief movement for the care of those unsheltered and unprovided for has been organized and John Henschel said tonight that Paterson would be able to care for her own without appealing to the charity of other communities and States. The great manufacturing plants of the place are safe and the community temporarily dazed by the calamity, already has commenced the work of re-organization and restoration. The fire came at midnight and was checked only after a desperate fight. Every city and town within reach of Paterson sent aid and apparatus to the relief of the threatened city, and it took the united efforts of them all to win the battle. A partial list of the properties destroyed follows:

Public Buildings: City hall, public library, old city hall, police station, No. 1 engine house, patrol station, high school and school.

Churches: First Baptist, Second Presbyterian, Park Avenue Baptist, St. Mark's Episcopal and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic.

Banks: First National, Second National, (partially); Paterson National, Silk City Trust, Hamilton Trust, and Paterson Trust.

Club Houses: Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Progress Club, St. Joseph's Hall and Hamilton Club.

Office Buildings: Romaine building, Katz building, Marshall & Hall; Oshon building, Old Town Clock, Old Kings building and Stevenson building.

Telegraph Companies: Western Union and Postal Telegraph.

Theatres: The Garden.

Newspapers: The Evening News and Sunday Chronicle.

Stores: Quackenbush's dry goods; Boston Store; dry goods; Globe Store; dry goods; National Clothing Company; Kunt's drug store; Kinsella's drug store; Murray's hardware and general merchandise; Marshall & Hall; clothing; John Norwood; paints; Oberg's grocery; Wertendyke's grocery; P. H. & W. G. Shields, groceries; "The Paterson," dry goods; Jordan's piano store; Sauten & Company, pianos; Federer & McNair, shoes; Zender's confectionery; Pappin's tea store; Bagwood's millinery; Brohal & Muller, shoes; C. E. Beach, automobiles; Morham & Son, clothing; Paterson Gas & Electric Company; Skye's drug store and Mackintosh's drug store.

An estimate from a general inspection of the ruins of the residence district places the number of people left without shelter at 1,000. A re-estimate, when order succeeds confusion, may alter those figures.

St. Louis, Special.—An early Sunday morning fire, which destroyed the Empire Hotel, a large, three-story lodging house at 2,700 and 2,702 Olive street, occupied by men exclusively, caused the death of 11 persons—ten men and one woman—and dangerously injured eight others. Ten or more had narrow escapes from death in the fire, and numbers were more or less injured by being frost-bitten. Twenty thousand dollars it is thought will cover the damage to buildings and contents which were totally destroyed.

The dead are: Morris Yall, senator member of the firm of Yall, Clark and Cowen, manufacturer of fine cut glass, formerly of Chicago, burned to a cinder; John C. Lueders, father of Deputy City Marshal Lueders, skull fractured in jumping from third story window; Geo. Thompson, switchman terminal yards, burned to death.

Mexico City, Special.—The Federal government has voted \$20,000 in aid of the victims of the earthquake at Chilandiro, and the city government of this capital will send aid.

Big Fire at Elberton, Ga.

Elberton, Ga., Special.—Fire on Sunday destroyed nearly all of the business section of this place, doing damage which is estimated at \$100,000. The fire at one time threatened the entire city. Among the firms burned out are Stillwell and Govers, W. H. Corley, T. J. Hulmes, E. B. Tate and Sons, two stores; the Tate block, 1200; the block of R. B. Hudgins and M. H. Maxwell, their stock being turned loose and not yet recaptured; T. W. Campbell, J. R. Mattox, Taber and Amund, S. O. Hawes, E. B. Maxwell, Jos. Cohen, the T. M. Swift block and the new plant of the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

PRESIDENT VISITS HIS SICK SON

Mrs. Roosevelt at his Bedside—Trip to Charleston Exposition Abandoned.

Groton, Mass., Special.—Mrs. Roosevelt and her husband here just after 10 o'clock Saturday. At the school Mrs. Roosevelt was received by President Peabody and a few moments later was at her boy's bedside. Subsequently an attempt was made to obtain from Mrs. Roosevelt a statement for publication regarding the illness of young Theodore, but through President Peabody, she declined to depart from the course approved by President Roosevelt. According to this plan, all necessary information concerning the lad's condition will be transmitted to President Roosevelt, who will determine what news shall be made public. It was learned late this afternoon that young Theodore was a little better today than yesterday. His temperature this morning was 105, but during the afternoon it dropped to 101. The presence of Mrs. Roosevelt had a beneficial effect upon the lad, and he has brightened considerably since her coming.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou left Washington for Groton, Mass., Saturday night at 12:24 on a special car attached to the regular train on the Pennsylvania. Just before leaving the President received a telegram saying that his son Theodore had slept all the evening and that his condition appeared quite favorable. The train left Washington 11 minutes late. It is due to Jersey City at 6:52 a. m. A special train will be in waiting in New York to take the President to Boston.

Late Saturday evening the President determined to disregard the request of his son's physician and to go to his boy's bedside. It was stated that the President felt that his presence would be a comfort to Mrs. Roosevelt and that as the critical period covers the next three days he should be near his son. It is also stated that the trip to Massachusetts takes on the President's own initiative and is not due to any alarming news which has reached him concerning his son's condition.

There is absolutely no change in the condition of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., tonight say the physicians in attendance, and there are no new developments in connection with the boy's illness and the closing of the Groton school.

It is stated that the President has no plans for returning to Washington his future movements depending upon the condition of his son.

Advice received early this evening at the White House, say that Theodore, Jr., is doing well. He is suffering from a treacherous form of pneumonia, but is not considered in immediate danger.

Owing to the request of the physicians, the President has abandoned his trip to Charleston.

Saturday a Big Day for Columbia

Columbia, (Special).—Columbia has had to assemble within her borders in the last few weeks the Methodist conference, the Southern Educational association, the Good Roads convention, and now comes the Young Men's Christian Association convention—last, but by no means least. A few of the delegates came in Friday night, but most arrive Saturday.

Saturday the presidents of the college Y. M. C. A.'s were in conference with the college secretary, Mr. Wilson.

That night supper was served by the ladies auxiliary. Prof. E. S. Dreher, president of the last convention, called the convention to order, and it will be in session until Tuesday night.

Mr. C. L. Gates, of Atlanta, one of the most experienced and capable secretaries of the International committee and formerly State secretary of Alabama, will be here assisting in the convention.

Mr. L. A. Collier, of Richmond, Va., state secretary of Virginia, he came especially to address the mammoth men's meeting in the new Columbia theatre at 4 p. m. Sunday afternoon. His theme was "Chains that Bind" and was heard by almost every man in Columbia.

Atlanta Has a Population of 135,738

Atlanta, Special.—According to the city directory published by Thomas J. Maloney, the advance sheets of which have just been issued from the press, Atlanta, including its immediate vicinity, has a population of 135,738.

Atlanta and all suburbs included has a population of 148,840, which is an increase of more than 5,000, within a year.

Atlanta's financial growth, as told by the records of the clearing house, is shown in the following table, which covers a period of nine years past:

1895	65,718,254.71
1896	69,038,073.17
1897	72,095,161.52
1898	71,964,869.63
1899	80,974,367.11
1900	98,276,251.22
1901	111,755,849.93

Telegraphic Sparks.

Asheville (Special).—A large textile mill is to be established just below Asheville on the French Broad river. At a meeting here today the new company was formally organized and operations are expected to begin at an early date. Both cotton and woolen goods will be manufactured. The new plant will be located near the W. T. Weaver Power Company.

Washington, Special.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley arrived in Washington today from their Southern trip and went at once to their apartments in the Richmond. The severe cold from which the admiral has been suffering has been greatly improved.

THE SAMPSON SIDE

Further Developments in the Three-Cornered Fight.

OBJECTS TO SCHLEY'S STATEMENT

That The Latter Was in Full Command When the Spanish Fleet Was Destroyed.

Washington, Special.—E. S. Theall, representing Stuyton, Campbell & Theall, counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, have filed the following brief with President Roosevelt, protesting against the claim set up in Admiral Schley's appeal that he was in supreme command during the Battle of Santiago:

"No argument will be submitted as to the volunteered opinion of the presiding member of the court upon the question of command at Santiago. We repeatedly applied for an opportunity to present evidence upon this point to the court, and our request was as often refused, and we are confident that an attempt to reproduce an adverse judgment where a hearing has been denied is plain violation of simple good sense and common decency. We were ready then and are still ready to produce much evidence which was not offered before the court on this question. We are prepared to show that the statement that the New York, at the beginning of the battle, was out of sight of each and every ship of the squadron, and that the judicial interpretations thereof, Rear Admiral Sampson was during the battle in the command of every single vessel in the American line. There is abundance of testimony available to show that from the beginning of the battle every American vessel at Santiago was in sight of the New York. There is evidence at hand, both record and parole, to show that whenever the commander-in-chief left the blockading line in front of Santiago, he hoisted the signal 'disregard movements of commander-in-chief,' proceeded to that point where under the regulations his immediate command of the squadron ceased and then signalled to the next in rank to take command; and that on the morning of July 3, the commander-in-chief had given instructions to have ready for hoisting the signal directing Commodore Schley to assume command, and that this signal was to be hoisted when, under the regulations, the appropriate movement arrived; that such signal had not been hoisted when the enemy endeavored to escape from the harbor.

"From the Oregon, too, there is available evidence to show that when the first shot was fired the quarter-master of the Oregon, using the long glasses, could, from the position of that vessel, near the centre of the line, read the New York's battle signals then flying.

"All this evidence was ready to be presented to the court of inquiry and was not admitted before the court, because it refused to go into the question of command. Rear Admiral Sampson has never objected, and does not now object, to any inquiry to determine the question of command. He has, however, claimed that he was in command at the battle. As commander-in-chief he has made his recommendations concerning the promotions. He has been recognized by the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government as being the accuracy of his reports is questioned, he be at least permitted to hear the evidence in opposition, and to permit his brother officers to come forward with the testimony they are ready to give in his behalf.

"There is further an abundance of evidence available to establish the fact that what the applicant now calls the complete and total failure of the rearranged order of battle, was due wholly to his own disobedience of the orders of the commander-in-chief. These orders were to close in and hold the enemy at the harbor's mouth. Commodore Schley so understood the orders. He hoisted that very signal. Yet, when he saw the enemy approaching that part of the line guarded by his own vessel he looped. He withdrew from the battle formation, left a hole in the line, interfered with the Texas, which would have stopped the gap and caused her to loop, thereby giving to the enemy the double opportunity of which they availed themselves to escape through the interval he had made.

"We have no desire to prolong this controversy. We only ask that before there shall be a finding addressed to Admiral Sampson, either by the President, the courts or the Navy Department, that he be given the opportunity to present such evidence as may make both sides of the matter clear.

"The President will consider the brief in connection with Admiral Schley's appeal and the Navy Department's comment. His decision in the Schley case will not be made public until after his return from Charleston.

Two Killed in Fire.

Horton, Kan., Special.—Fire in the big cap works of the Rock Island Railroad Friday afternoon caused the death of two persons and the destruction of a quarter of a million dollars worth of property. The dead are: P. H. McKoon, president of the board of education, and W. H. Davis, the oldest employe of the car works.

LEGISLATORS VISIT CHARLESTON.

Cordially Welcomed—Scope and Magnitude of Exhibits a Revelation.

Columbia, Special.—There was no meeting of the Legislature on Friday, as the whole Assembly took a holiday, and visited the Charleston Exposition in a body, by special invitation.

It was a happy thought on the part of the Exposition company and the people of Charleston to invite the legislature to visit the exposition in a body, and an equally happy inspiration on the part of the legislature to accept the invitation. For the people, on their representatives at least, have seen the splendid exposition here open to the public; have seen how wisely expended was the appropriation of \$50,000 to aid the exposition, and having seen this the greatest good to all the State will follow.

Practically all the members of the legislature came to Charleston today. There were 27 out of the 49 senators and 97 out of the 120 representatives. Besides there was the governor, most of the State officers, practically of the employees and attaches of the general assembly, and a number of distinguished citizens of the State. There were a number of ladies in the party, and in all there were between 500 and 600 persons on the legislative special.

The train was carried direct to the exposition grounds, where the welcoming exercises were held. President Geo. A. Wagner of the exposition company called the assemblage to order and introduced the speaker.

The first speaker introduced was State Senator Jos. W. Barnwell, who welcomed the visitors to the city and to the exposition in a particularly happy manner. He said he felt that the people of the State would feel more pride and sympathy in Charleston and the exposition after they had seen the exposition, and that he felt that their coming marked a new era in affairs in the State; that there would be no more estrangements between the people of the people of the sections of the State.

L. Gov. Tillman was introduced and made a brief but graceful response to the address of welcome.

Speaker W. F. Stevenson was then introduced and responded on behalf of the members of the house of representatives.

Gov. McSwain was then introduced and responded in a feeling manner.

In the course of his address he said: "It is right, it is proper, that the representatives of the people of the great State of South Carolina should take a day off and come and see for themselves what you have and what you have done."

"The people of South Carolina look upon this as their exposition, and feel a personal interest in it. Earthquakes and cyclones and high water and fire have never daunted the energy and indomitable courage which have always characterized the people of this city. The first building completed was the Woman's building. I yet when you reflect for a moment on the sacrifices made and energy always displayed by our noble women that should not have been a matter of great surprise. They are always foremost in all good works."

He concluded his remarks with a touching allusion to the memory of the late Capt. F. W. Dawson, saying: "I have often thought how the heart of F. W. Dawson would have rejoiced if he could have lived to take part in contributing of his great powers to the success of this enterprise."

At the conclusion of Gov. McSwain's address the legislators and their friends were invited to the Crescent Inn, where an elegant luncheon was served to the entire party.

After this the members scattered through the grounds and spent the remainder of the afternoon and evening visiting the different buildings and admiring the different features of the exposition.

On reaching the train, Saturday morning, the announcement was made that all who wished to remain in Charleston until Sunday night or Monday morning could do so; that their tickets would be good on any train up to 7 o'clock Monday morning in response to this generous offer many will remain over, and as they go back they will go singing the praises of the exposition and of Charleston's hospitality.

Charleston's Distinguished Visitors.

Charleston, Special.—Many distinguished parties are now coming in from the North or will shortly start for the Charleston Exposition. Monday the delegates came to Charleston in large numbers. Gov. Chandler headed the party and there were colonels galays and many prominent people. The Gate City Guards of Atlanta came as a special escort to the governor and State officers. Permission has already been given by the governor to allow the soldiers to leave and enter the States. The company took part in the Mardi Gras festival. The Wisconsin Retail Lumbermen association, numbering about 200 men, arrived on Monday and the Cook County Democratic Club reached here the same night.

The Mardi Gras carnival and floral parade was opened at the Charleston Auditorium Saturday before a packed audience. The coronation of the flower queen, by the Queen Regent, was conducted with a pomp and magnificence that awoke wild enthusiasm.

The drill by the Queen's Guards, 20 of the prettiest young women of Charleston, and the dances of 100 little girls, were attractive and picturesque features of the coronation ceremonies. The leading characters of the Mardi Gras carnival are among the most prominent society people of Charleston. Rex is Mr. R. Goodwin, a prominent banker; the Queen Regent is Mrs. Andrews Simonds, and the Crown Princess, now the Queen of Flowers, is the lovely Miss Jeanne Frost.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

An illustration of the possibilities of industrial development in the South is seen in the Slayden-Kirksey Woolen Mills of Waco, Texas. This institution which was established in 1884, annually consumes 1,000,000 pounds of wool, which is obtained within a radius of 150 miles of the city. This company employs 600 operatives, and from the raw product carries the wool through to the finished garment, making worsteds, cassimeres and pants, which are sold in twenty-one States, twenty-six traveling men being employed for that purpose. It is the boast of this company that under one roof it carries its work from the sheep to the finished garment, having the necessary facilities and machinery for treating the wool through all stages of preparation.

The steamship Cyclades cleared last week from Savannah, Ga., for Barcelona and Genoa with 2012 tons of high-grade Florida phosphate rock, valued at \$20,120, with other cargo.

Industrial Miscellany.

Carolina Northern Extensions. The Carolina Northern Railroad, recently completed between Lumberton, N. C., and Marion, S. C., a distance of forty-one miles, it is reported, will be considerably extended during the present year. In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Mr. Augustus Miller, president of the company, wrote that an extension from Marion was in contemplation. It is understood that this extension will terminate at Charleston, while another line will be built between Lumberton and Fayetteville, N. C., forming a new route between Charleston and Fayetteville, and connecting with the Carolina Central division of the Seaboard Air Line at Lumberton. It has been reported that the Carolina Northern Railroad was closely associated with the Seaboard Air Line, and the Charleston extension, if built, would give the latter another outlet at this water. The total length of the road, if thus completed will be 175 miles.

Textile Notes.

It is proposed to organize a cotton mill company at Eutaw, Ala., and B. B. Barnes is interested.

Kershode Manufacturing Co. of Hohenwald, Tenn., has erected an additional building to its lace mill.

W. P. Higgins, Columbus, O., is reported as to establish in Lexington, Ky., a carpet-cleaning and manufacturing plant.

It is reported that Texas Coal & Fuel Co. of Waco, Texas, will build a large cotton mill, to use Beaumont natural oil as fuel.

Board of Trade at Wheeling, W. Va., is negotiating for the establishment of a mill for knitting hosiery, projected by Philadelphia (Pa.) parties.

Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills is now installing its equipment of 2000 spindles, etc., and will be ready for producing soon. Its capitalization is \$100,000.

It is reported that the La Grange Mills of La Grange, Ga., will install plant for making cotton rope. This is a United States Cotton Rope Corporation mill.

J. M. Greenfield of Kernersville, N. C., has purchased all the machinery for his knitting mill, previously reported as to be established, and will commence operations soon.

Harriman Cotton Mills of Harriman, Tenn., has resumed operations running 6000 spindles on the production of 8 to 20-warp yarn, single or ply, put on warper, reels or winders.

Ettreck Manufacturing Co., Petersburg, Va., contemplates spending \$50,000 to enlarge and improve its mill, but has not made any decision; now has 9184 spindles and 262 looms.

It is stated that the stockholders of the Jackson (Tenn.) Fiber Co. have decided upon increasing plant's capacity 20 per cent. The spindles now number 23,000 and the looms 424.

T. I. Hickman of Augusta, Ga., has been appointed receiver of Millen (Ga.) Cotton Mills, with instructions to report on the condition of the property and its readiness for profitable operation.

Lockland Mills of Scotland Neck, N. C., has changed its title to Crescent Hosiery Co., with Geo. T. Andrews, president, and Charles L. McDowell, secretary. Plant has seventy-five knitting machines.

Newton (N. C.) Hosiery Mills is reported as to install twenty-five machines for the production of lace effects and to make other improvements. Company has been operating 100 knitting machines.

Brownsville (Tenn.) Business League has been organized, and will endeavor to locate textile industries, proceeding in a systematic way to secure same. S. F. Thomas is president, and Clyde Grissam, secretary.

Alpine Cotton Mills, Morgantown, N. C., is now completing its No. 2 mill of 5000 spindles and complementary apparatus that will enable the company to produce finer yarns than its 148 warps, its previous production. About \$100,000 has been expended for the additional plant.

The Harvin Hosiery Mills of Manning, S. C., intends to put in machinery for the manufacture of cartons and other boxes for packing its product of hosiery, etc., and asks makers of the necessary machinery to send full particulars.

NORTH STATE NEWS

\$75,000 Fire in Washington, N. C.

Washington, Special.—A bad fire is raging here as this dispatch is being written, but is under control. It originated in the Atlantic Coast Line warehouse, which was destroyed. It contained a large amount of freight. Following are losers: Atlantic Coast Line warehouse and contents, \$35,000; E. S. Peterson, wholesale grocery, \$20,000; W. C. Dudley, bar, \$1,000; Mrs. C. K. Gallagher, building, \$1,000; Dr. D. T. Taylor, building, \$500; Mrs. E. S. Hoyt, building, \$8,000; H. Susman Furniture Company, damage to stock, \$1,000. Quite a number of merchants and others were damaged by removal of stock, etc.

The cause of the fire is said to have been a defective flue in the Atlantic Coast Line office.

At one time the whole of Main street, the business portion of the town seemed to be doomed, but by heroic work on the part of the fire company and citizens the fire is now under control. This is the second time within a year our town has been visited by a fire.

Change in Convict System.

Raleigh, (Special).—The Directors of the State's Prison, whose session closed Friday, not alone attended to routine business, but made an important rearrangement for the State's Prison.

The company will manufacture pants and overalls in the penitentiary, and the prison authorities are to be under no extra expense beyond maintaining the prisoners, guarding the penitentiary, and providing a general overseer who is to see that the convict do the work as contracted.

For this the State is to receive 62 cents a day for each convict at work. The directors are to furnish at least 10 hands, and upwards to 300. In these are to be included the one-legged and otherwise disabled convicts who are not able to do hard work.

It is estimated by a member of the board that the cost to maintain a convict is 35 cents per day, and the difference between this and the contract with the Atlanta firm goes to the profit account. The work is to begin March first.

All farm work has abandoned, except work on the uplands at Caledonia, where there are some 4,500 acres of land that the State still holds.

Wants a Railroad.

Statesville, Special.—The citizens of North Iredell are arousing themselves in behalf of a railroad for that section. In an interesting letter which appears in today's Landmark is set forth the inducements for such a road, and what a factor it would prove in developing the natural resources of a section, which is a well known fact. It is possible of greater development than any part of the country. It is the best watered and timbered part of the country. In the article referred to it is shown that on the seven streams the different water powers could readily be developed several thousand horse power. Some of these powers are already partially developed. It is the most inaccessible part of the county because of the extremely bad condition of the public roads. They are very much in earnest about a road and demonstrate that, owing to the topography of the country along certain suggested lines, a road can be built much less than the usual cost of railroad building. They naturally point to the road built from Statesville via Bethany, Turnersburg or Olden to Williamsburg, and connect with the most accessible point on the road between Winston-Salem and Wilkesboro. If not this route, then they will try to get it from Cooleemee. The citizens propose to have mass meetings at an early date as possible to formulate plans for accomplishing the end desired, and in this they ask the hearty cooperation of all who wish to see this section developed.

Mysterious Murder Near Mocksville.

Smith Grove, via Mocksville, (Special).—Will Kelly was found dead in the well of Mrs. Hunt, widow of Hunt, in Yadkin county Friday morning. He had been shot through the head and twice through the shoulder. His damaging testimony against Mrs. Hunt and her brother, Will Martin had fled with officers in a suit. A Roberts boy was captured wearing Martin's clothes. Mrs. Hunt her lovely daughter, Miss Daisy, strongly guarded.

Kelly was killed some distance from the house and dragged to a well. Tracks of a man and woman were around the body. Kelly was a nephew of Mrs. Hunt and was courting the daughter of the wealthy widow.

Miss Daisy Hunt is prostrated after her lover being killed.

Truckers Ask Better Rates.

Wilmington, Special.—The executive committee of the Eastern Fruit and Truck Growers' Association met here and had a conference. Traffic Manager T. M. Emerson, Coast Line. The result of it appears to have been entirely satisfactory. The committee has been interviewing several prominent members who were at the meeting. The committee is not at all better rates, those in effect are entirely satisfactory, but it is better service and will not doubt it this season. The strawberries sent will be about April 15th. A crop is expected to reach the market. There is said to be a special increase in the berry season.