

Chatham Observer.

VOL. I. NO. 21.

PITTSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1902

\$1.00 A Year

DR. TALMAGE DEAD.

Noted Pulpit Orator Peacefully Passed Away.

DIED SUDDENLY SATURDAY NIGHT

Few Men Have Won Higher Fame in the Pulpit or on the Platform—His Great Work Finished.

Washington, Special.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the noted Presbyterian divine, died at nine o'clock Saturday night at his residence in this city. It had been evident for some days that there was no hope of recovery and the attending physicians so informed the family. The patient gradually grew weaker until life passed away so quietly that even the members of the family, all of whom were watching at the bedside, hardly knew that he had gone. The cause of death was inflammation of the brain.

Dr. Talmage was in poor health when he started away from Washington to Mexico for a vacation and rest six weeks ago. He was then suffering from influenza and serious catarrhal conditions. Since his return to Washington some time ago he has been quite ill. Until Thursday, however, fears for his death were not entertained. The last rational words uttered by Dr. Talmage were on the day preceding the marriage of his daughter, when he said: "Of course I know you, Maud."

At Dr. Talmage's bedside, besides his wife, were the following members of his family: Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, Chicago; Mrs. Warren G. Smith, Brooklyn; Mrs. Daniel Mangum, Brooklyn; Mrs. Allen E. Donnan, Richmond; Mrs. Clarence Wycoff and Miss Talmage, Washington.

While arrangements for the funeral have not been finally completed, the family have about decided to have the remains taken to the Church of the Covenant here on Tuesday, where services will be held. The body will then be conveyed to Brooklyn, where interment will be made in the family plot in Greenwood cemetery probably on Wednesday.

Race Fight in New York.

New York, Special.—Negroes and whites clashed Friday night in the heart of the Tenderloin district and as a result some 12 or 15 of the former were badly beaten up. The cause of this small-sized race riot was the shooting of Holmes Easley, a young negro, by a bicycle policeman. Easley had some trouble in the neighborhood and was pursued by a crowd. He drew a razor and threatened a policeman who tried to arrest him. The officer drew his revolver. Easley ran and the policeman shot him, the bullet lodging in the negro's leg. A crowd of negroes gathered and threatened the policeman, but they were dispersed by a squad of officers. The wounded negro was removed to a hospital, but for some time afterward there were clashes between negroes and whites on the surrounding streets. No more serious injuries were reported.

A Sunday Bull Fight.

El Paso, Tex., Special.—The battle at Jaurez, Mex., between a Numidian lion and a wild Samalayuca bull, was witnessed by thousands of people from all over the Southwest and Mexico. One-fourth of the spectators in the amphitheatre were American women. The battle continued fiercely for one hour. The bull was not fatally hurt, but the lion was gored 25 times and will doubtless die. His leg was broken and he was completely vanquished in strength and spirit. When the lion was incapacitated the Mexican authorities ordered the battle to be discontinued.

Favorable to Park Reservation

Washington, Special.—Representative Moody, of North Carolina, reported from the House committee on agriculture the bill establishing a National Forest Reserve in the mountain forest regions of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The bill carries an appropriation of \$10,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is immediately available. The report sets forth the need of preserving this region and argues that the national government is the only power to conduct a work of this magnitude.

Heavy Rain and Hail

Houston, Tex., Special.—A heavy rain accompanied by hail and in some sections a high wind, prevailed over south Texas Sunday. The rain is of great benefit, though it does not thoroughly relieve the drought. The hail has done great damage in the aggregate though no one section has suffered severely.

A BIG COMBINE

To Be Effected in Charlotte on April 23rd.

Atlanta, Special.—The Constitution says: "Plans are on foot for the formation of a gigantic trust of all the cotton yarn mills of the Southern States. Investigation has been made by a committee of five, name dat a recent meeting of the Southern Yarn Spinners, who will report favorably to the formation of the trust at a meeting to be held in Charlotte on April 23. This report will favor the acceptance of a proposal made by F. L. Underwood, of 21 Nassau street, New York, who agrees to issue a total of \$600,000,000 capital under a company incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

"Mr. Underwood's proposal was submitted to the Southern Yarn Spinners at a meeting held at Charlotte, N. C., on April 8 last. It was agreed by Mr. Underwood to pay to all of the yarn mill owners for the property a price to be agreed upon by a committee to be selected by the mill owners with his approval, but it is stipulated in his letter that such price shall not be in excess of 25 per cent. of the fair cash cost of replacing the property payment to be made in one-half preferred a done-half common stock. Payment will be made in cash for all stocks of cotton, cotton in process of manufacture and goods on hand.

"Upon the signification of 60 per cent. of the yarn mill owners of the South that they will accept this proposal, Mr. Underwood says he will have the contract prepared and submitted to them for execution. "The committee appointed for the consideration of Mr. Underwood's proposal has announced that it is prepared to recommend the proposal for serious consideration. A letter to this effect has been sent to yarn spinners in the South and with it was enclosed a copy of Mr. Underwood's letter submitting his proposal. A letter has been also sent out by the committee calling attention to the proposal and asking all the yarn spinners of the South to report upon it at a meeting to be held in Charlotte on April 23.

Cholera in Manila.

Manila, By Cable.—The cholera situation continues much the same, but the conditions in the provinces are becoming alarming. The total of cholera cases in Manila up to date is 245, while there have been 192 deaths from the disease. In the province there has been 418 cases and 318 deaths. The United States army transport Grant, while on her way to Samar Island, put into Legaspi, in southern Luzon, having on board a teamster who had the cholera. The Grant asked for assistance, but was placed in quarantine for five days. As her supplies of water, food and coal were limited, she decided to return to Manila. The teamster died of the disease. Four Americans have been attacked with cholera in Manila and one of them has died.

Telegraphic Strife.

The Scranton (Pa.) street car strike and boycott which have been going on for six months have been ended.

"Will" Reynolds, a negro desperado, at Tusculuma, Ala., killed three men and wounded four others before he was riddled with bullets and his body burned.

A general strike of cloakmakers is likely in New York.

The torpedo boat Decatur went to sea for its trial trip.

The Latter Day Saints' General Conference opened at Lamoni, Iowa last week.

There was no change in the strike of the brewers at Boston, Mass.

The sealing steamer Neptune reached St. John's, N. E., with 25,000 pelts aboard.

Liquor may be delivered C. O. D. in Kansas without violating the Prohibition law, under a Supreme Court decision made Saturday.

In the British Parliament late last night A. J. Balfour said there was no foundation for the rumors that peace had been concluded in South Africa.

It is reported that 10 more battalions of English and Scotch troops will be sent to Ireland to suppress the United League.

Delay in presenting the British budget to Parliament causes much comment.

The Belgian Government will proclaim martial law next Monday, unless order is sooner restored.

Austria and Italy have agreed to a renewal of the triple alliance with Germany.

France will send prominent army and navy officers to the dedication of the Rochambeau statue in Washington.

A revolt of natives has broken out in the French Congo.

Attorney-General John P. Elkin, of Pennsylvania, refuses to withdraw as a candidate for Governor, though Senator Quay insists.

Gen. Wade Hampton died at his home in Columbia, S. C.

Hon. William J. Bryan charges Jno. D. Rockefeller with trying to teach admittance for monarchy to the students of Chicago University.

Henry Fletcher was hanged in St. Louis 35 minutes before a reprieve arrived from Governor Dockery.

Prof. Joseph Miller has confessed to the murder of Carrie M. Jonnet in Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. Joseph Lippincott is dead in Philadelphia.

HAMPTON IS DEAD.

Famous South Carolinian Passes to His Reward.

THE END CAME ON LAST FRIDAY

The General, Who Had Just Celebrated His 84th Birthday, Succumbs to Valvular Disease of the Heart.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—General Wade Hampton died Friday morning at 9 o'clock from valvular disease of the heart. The general had just passed his 84th birthday. Twice this winter he has had attacks that have greatly weakened him, but he rallied wonderfully on both occasions. He was out driving a week ago, but it was evident his strength was deserting him.

The Governor issued this proclamation:

"Whereas, the Hon. Wade Hampton, a former Governor of South Carolina and United States Senator, died at his home in Columbia, Friday morning at 9 o'clock before 9 o'clock, full of years and of honor; therefore, I, M. B. McSweeney, Governor of South Carolina, in view of his services to his people and his country through his long honored career and in further recognition of his broad stateship and his true nobility of character and his patriotism and devotion to duty and his State, do request that on tomorrow, Saturday, all public offices in the State of South Carolina be closed, and the State of South Carolina be put at half mast on the State Capitol and all other public buildings in the State and remain in that position until the funeral services are held."

The family objected to a State funeral. Bells were tolled in all the towns when the news was received and many schools were closed.

Gen. Wade Hampton, son of the second Wade, was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1818. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina, and afterward studied law, but without the intention of practicing. Under his father's training he became a good horseman, a famous hunter and an accomplished fisherman. He served in the Legislature of South Carolina in early life, but his political views were those of a Democrat of a national rather than of a secessionist tendency, and were not popular in his State. His speech against the re-opening of the slave trade was called by the New York Tribune "a masterpiece of logic." His earlier life, however, was devoted to his plantation interests in South Carolina and Mississippi and to the pursuits of a man of fortune.

When the Civil war began, Hampton first enlisted as a private, but soon raised a command of infantry, and artillery, which was known as "Hampton's Legion," and won distinction in the war. At Bull Run, 600 of his infantry held for some time the Warren road against Key's corps, and was sustaining Gen. Bee when Jackson came to their aid. In the Peninsula campaign they were again distinguished and at Seven Pines lost half of their number, and Hampton himself received a painful wound in the foot. Soon afterward he was made Brigadier General of Cavalry and assigned to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's command. He was frequently selected for detached service, in which he was uncommonly successful.

In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862 and 1863 Hampton was actively engaged, and distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds. It is said that out of 23 field officers, and more than half the men of Gen. Hampton's command were killed or wounded in this battle. He was made a major-general with rank from the third of August, 1863.

In 1864, after several days' fighting he gave Sheridan a check at Trevilian's station, which broke up the plan of campaign that included a junction with Hunter and the capture of Lynchburg. In 23 days he captured over 3,000 prisoners and much material of war with the loss of 719 men. He was made commander of Lee's cavalry in August, with rank of lieutenant general, and in September struck the rear of the National army, at City Point, bringing away 400 prisoners and 2,480 beaver. Soon afterward, in another action, he captured five hundred prisoners. In one of these attacks he lost his son in battle.

Hampton was then detached to take command of Gen. Joseph P. Johnston's cavalry and did what he could to arrest the advance of Sherman's army northward of Savannah in the spring of 1865. After the unfortunate burning of Columbia, S. C., on its evacuation by the Confederates, a sharp discussion arose between Gen. Hampton and Gen. Sherman, each charging the other with the willful destruction of the city.

After the war he at once engaged in cotton planting, but was not successful. He accepted from the first all the legitimate consequences of defeat, an entire submission to the law, and the civil and political equality of the negro; but he has steadily defended the motives

and conduct of his people and their leaders. In 1866, speaking of the negro he said: "As a slave he was faithful to us; as a freeman let us treat him as a friend; deal with him frankly, justly and kindly."

During the reconstruction period little favor for some time, but in 1871 he was nominated for Governor against Daniel H. Chamberlain. Each claimed to be elected and two governments were organized, but Mr. Chamberlain finally yielded his claim.

In 1878 he met with an accident by which he lost a leg; but, while his life was despaired of, he was elected to the United States Senate, and he served until 1892. In the Senate his course was that of a conservative Democrat. He advocated a sound currency, resisting all inflation. He advocated, with much zeal, the nomination of Thomas A. Bayard for the Presidency. In 1892 Gen. Hampton was defeated for the Senate by the now senior Senator, Benjamin R. Tillman, and he has since then led a quiet life at his country home just outside the city limits of Columbia.

In the early spring Senator John L. Mc Laurin offered the postmastership of Columbia to Gen. Hampton, who promptly refused it.

LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS.

Many Matters of General Interest in Short Paragraphs.

The Sunny South.

Notice of a strike and lockout of 6000 cotton mill operatives was posted at Augusta, Ga.

The Elkins Development Company, just incorporated, has purchased 155 acres in the suburbs of Elkins, W. Va., for residence and manufacturing sites.

At Newport News Saturday afternoon William Minor, colored, fell across a stove in a spasm and was slowly roasted to death. Several hours elapsed before he was found.

The suit of Bell's heirs, colored, for property valued at \$50,000 in the east end of Richmond will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Goff, of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, decided against Bell's heirs a few days ago.

The West Virginia Court of Appeals on Saturday rendered decisions in a large number of cases.

At The National Capital.

The President has nominated Willard L. Montague for postmaster at San Francisco.

The British War Office is experimenting with armor-plated automobiles and with airships.

Representative Amos Cummings is confined to his room in Washington, D. C.

During the fiscal year 1901 the exports of agricultural products from the United States amounted to \$952,000,000, the heaviest on record, and an excess of \$560,000,000 over imports.

President Roosevelt and party will leave Washington this afternoon to visit the Charleston Fair.

It is expected the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica will sign the Canal Treaty this week.

In the House this week will begin the battle over the reciprocity proposition to give relief to Cuba.

The Senate is expected to dispose of the Chinese Exclusion bill by the middle of the week, and then take up the Philippine Government bill.

At The North.

Nevada N. Stranahan, now Collector at New York, Saturday took the oath of office.

Sampel Woolverton, cashier of the Gallatin National Bank, New York, has been elected president of that institution.

Eugene Richardson, a farmer at Borden, Mich., while insane, shot and killed his wife and then killed himself.

At the Amalgamated Copper Company's mines, in Butte, Mont., 28 mining engineers have struck and more than 3000 men are rendered idle.

Brakeman Michael O. Furri and an unknown man were killed in a freight wreck on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road at Strasburg, O.

The St. Louis grand jury reports that startling corruption exists in that city, no franchise bill in years having passed the municipal Council without bribery.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany may come to America in the autumn to attend the dedication of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Freedom was given M. J. Spellman and D. R. Jones, Federal prisoners at Leavenworth, Kan., on habeas corpus writs the result of claims of illegality in the Court's martial, which tried them.

From Across The Sea.

In two South African fights British losses of 47 killed and 210 wounded were reported.

A stand collapsed at a football game in Glasgow, killing 3 and injuring 125.

Opponents of the French Ministerial party are concentrating their strength against Premier Waldeck-Rousseau.

The controversy over the sale of the Danish West Indies is leading to serious political divisions in Denmark.

NORTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN.

Review of Conditions at the Opening of the Season.

The winter of 1901-02 was extremely cold, not by reason of unusually low minimum temperatures, but in consequence of steady daily deficiencies in temperature, and the entire absence of the usual periods of warm weather during more than four months. The deficiency in mean temperature for the entire area of North Carolina for the period from November 1st to February 28th was nearly 18 degrees Fahr.

October, November, and January were also very dry, while the rainfall of December and February was very excessive. The early beginning of winter and the drought during October and November, 1901, delayed the seeding of winter wheat, rye, and oats, which work was further interrupted by heavy precipitation in December. Nearly all the cereals were seeded much later than usual, and the unfavorable weather conditions caused slow and imperfect germination of seeds, which were not stimulated by warmth or protected by covering of snow. Reports generally indicate, therefore, that a very large portion of the winter grain crops, especially oats, was killed, and that the stands secured are very poor, although this is somewhat counterbalanced by the increased acreage. As regards the small grain crops conditions are worse than last year. The following brief summaries for the first three months of the year confirm the impression of unfavorable prospects for the cereals this season:

January.—The weather conditions were very unfavorable for winter wheat, oats, and rye. The almost complete absence of precipitation during the two first decades, with generally clear skies and bright sunshine, while agreeable for personal activity and health, proved very injurious for grain which was prevented from germinating. What had previously germinated was checked in growth and spreading prevented. Late sown wheat and oats were also caught by freezing weather shortly after germinating and killed. Fall oats suffered most from untoward conditions, while rye was not materially injured.

February.—Very little farm work of any kind was accomplished during February. The condition of the cereals could hardly be estimated on account of the slight signs of growth above ground, but all reports were unfavorable, and indicated extremely backward condition of both winter wheat and oats. While much grain was killed, it is thought that the roots of much of the crop retain sufficient vitality to give a moderate stand when growth starts. The snow which remained on the ground over the chief winter-grain districts for more than a week, from February 15th to 22d, and the abundant moisture at the close of the month is thought to have been of much benefit. Excessive rains February 27th and 28th west of the Blue Ridge were very injurious to agricultural interests, aside from the immense damage to property by the floods; farm lands were badly washed, some crops swept away; plowing was generally delayed, interrupting preliminary preparations for the crop season.

March.—On the whole March was nearly normal in temperature and was quite dry. There was only one severe cold wave, which culminated in the lowest temperatures for the month on the 19th, but vegetation and crops were nowhere sufficiently advanced to be injured, except truck crops in the eastern part of the State which generally received adequate protection. The loss from the freeze, therefore, was comparatively slight. Open weather during this month gave an impetus to farm work; plowing began actively and much was accomplished. Some upland corn was sown, gardens were prepared, Irish potatoes and truck crops were planted, tobacco beds seeded. Wheat improved considerably in consequence of warmer weather, and began to show green; although stands are generally poor, they are not bad enough, excepting in few instances, to justify plowing up for other crops. Winter oats, on the other hand, are extremely inferior, and cut that account a larger crop of spring oats has been seeded. The outlook for truck-crops and strawberries in the important trucking section of eastern North Carolina is bright; in fact weather conditions this spring have been far better than last year, and the yield of vegetables and fruit bids fair to be heavy and of excellent quality. At the close of March many fruit trees, chiefly peaches, plums, cherries, and pears were in full bloom with good prospects for a full crop. Farm work and preparations for the coming season are far in advance of last year, though still somewhat behind the average, especially in the western part of the State.

Reports of crop correspondents for the week ending Monday, April 7, 1902, indicate that conditions were not favorable during the past week on account of very cold and windy weather. The temperature averaged over 6 degrees daily below the normal, and heavy frosts were general on several mornings. Showers occurred on the 4th which were small in amount and not injurious. Except in several western counties where it is still too wet, the condition of the soil is favorable for plowing, though it is too cool for the germination of seeds. While several correspondents state that peaches were killed by frost, the consensus of opinion is that fruit of all kinds generally escaped without serious injury, and the loss to strawberry and truck crops was relatively quite small. Plowing made excellent progress during the week in eastern and central portions, but farm work is still a

week to ten days later than the average, perhaps more in the extreme west.

Land for cotton and corn is being prepared, and planting corn on uplands has made some headway. Tobacco plants in beds are small, but growing, though checked by cool weather. Truck crops are somewhat late, though shipments of radishes and lettuce have already been made; peas and Irish potatoes are up in many places; tomato and cabbage plants were injured by the cold, necessitating second setting. Spring oats are up and look well.

Name Withheld.

Washington, Special.—At the suggestion of the Attorney General and Secretary of State, the War Department has decided to withhold from publication the name of the officer who was sent to inquire into the conditions at Port Chalmers, La., whence animals and supplies are being shipped to the British army in South Africa.

The steamship freight handlers of Halifax are on strike for an increase in wages.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

\$200,000 Mill for Griffin, Ga.

Mention was made last month that Messrs. Douglas Boyd, J. J. Mangham and others were organizing a company to build a cotton factory, the fifth, at Griffin, Ga. It is now announced that the required capital of \$200,000 has all been subscribed, and will be issued as \$125,000 of common stock and \$75,000 of preferred stock. Articles of incorporation have been prepared under the title of the Boyd-Mangham Manufacturing Co., and application has been filed with the charter authorities. The greater portion of the capital is being furnished by local capitalists, but Eastern parties will also be interested as stockholders. As soon as charter has been issued the company will make preparations to begin the construction of its plant. An equipment of 10,000 spindles and 200 looms is proposed.

\$500,000 Company at Pell City, Ala.

It was reported some weeks ago that Col. Sumpter Cogswell of Pell City, Ala., was negotiating with New England capitalists for the establishment of a large cotton factory at Pell City. The Pell City Manufacturing Co. has now been incorporated to erect and equip the plant, capital stock being placed at \$500,000. The incorporators are Messrs. Sumpter Cogswell of Pell City, C. E. Riley and W. R. Sears of Boston, Mass.; G. W. Pratt, A. J. Draper, J. D. Cloudman and E. Chappell of Atlanta, Ga. It is stated that arrangements will be made to decide details and begin work this month.

Mill to Add Looms.

Important betterments have been decided upon by the Knoxville Cotton Mills Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., and work on same has already begun. The company is building an addition two stories high, 90x100 feet, which will make its main building 100x320 feet in all. The principal machinery to be installed will be a sufficient number of looms (probably 300) to manufacture into cloth the product of the present 10,000 spindles. About \$25,000 will be expended for the improvements. The plant is only a year old.

Textile Notes.

Loray Mills of Gastonia, N. C., received an order last week for 2,000 bales of sheeting for shipment to Shanghai, China. About \$100,000 is probably involved in a contract of this extent. The Loray Company just started its plant in January, begun weaving in February, and in March sent samples of its product to the Shanghai trade. This order is the result. The mill has 50,244 ring spindles and 1850 looms.

Wm. Krenning has been elected treasurer and general manager of the Wytheville (Va.) Woolen & Knitting Mills Co., a concern which he organized and was not connected with for about a year. Mr. Krenning purchased a controlling interest in the enterprise. The plant consists of a complete two-set mill, manufacturing cassimeres, blankets, hosiery, etc.

Plant of the Great Falls Cotton Mills Co., of Falls City, Tenn., was completely destroyed by floods in Tennessee last month. This was the first time the mill had ever sustained any damage from high water. The company was capitalized at \$50,000, and does not intend to rebuild. H. L. Walling was treasurer.

Hawkins Manufacturing Co. of Hillsboro, Texas, has been organized with capital stock of \$15,000, for textile manufacturing, etc. The directors are Messrs. H. P. Hawkins, T. G. Hawkins, C. A. Sullenberger, W. R. Patterson, T. E. Tomlinson, E. B. Hughes and J. K. Parr.

It is proposed at Magnolia, Miss., to form a company with capital of \$50,000 or \$75,000 for the erection of a cotton mill. J. E. Wolfe is interested, and is asking for full information as to cost of building, cost of machinery, date when machinery can be delivered, etc.

Quero (Texas) Cotton Mill has arranged to install 3004 additional spindles, which will bring the equipment up to the capacity of the present buildings. There are now 2497 spindles in place, the increased equipment will be 2000 spindles; the looms at present number 160.