Chatham Observer.

VOL. I. NO. 49, PITTSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1902 $1.00 A Year.

BLAMED FOR A GIRL'S DEATH

"Culpable Negligence" the Charge Against Christian Science Believers.

HEALER AND THE FATHER HELD

The Case of John C. Lathrop and Mr. and Mrs. Quimby, of White Plains, N. Y. Goes to the Grand Jury—Mother of Dead Child Firm in Her Faith—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

White Plains, N. Y.—The coroner's jury to examine into the death of Esther Quimby decided that she "came to her death from diphtheria and general septaemia, owing to the culpable negligence of her parents, John Quimby and Georgianna Quimby; also a certain so-called healer named John Carroll Lathrop, in failing to provide proper medical care and attendance. The evidence warrants the holding of the three persons under the Penal Code on a charge of manslaughter."

Judge Platt held both men in $2000 bail. They waived examination, and the case will go direct to the Grand Jury. Mrs. Quimby, who has tonsilitis, will not be called to plead until she recovers.

The death of seven-year-old Esther Hunter Quimby has made a number of residents of White Plains indignant at the disregard of danger to the village which is thus revealed. Her sister Bessie, who caught diphtheria from her, is recovering, and her brother is not in immediate danger. A new case was reported, that of a child who attended school with Esther Quimby. Mrs. Quimby's symptoms are apparently those of tonsilitis.

Mrs. Quimby was examined at her home by the coroner. A record was taken which will be used before the Grand Jury. She said she had studied and practised Christian Science for ten years. She had received lessons from John Carroll Lathrop, the textbook being "The Key to the Scriptures," otherwise Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health." For these lessons she paid $100 for the degree of C. S., although she could not tell wherein the instruction benefited her more than a merg reading of the book. She had practiced on friends and her own family, often receiving therefor a fee. She told of the custom in "healing" to "deny the error mentally." When she became ill she sent for Lathrop, [illegible] considered him a higher teacher [illegible] herself. The course of the [illegible] the dead child's case was [illegible] Lathrop was an [illegible] of Christian [illegible] as an imper- [illegible] Christian Science [illegible] had attended [illegible] Osteopathical College in Boston [illegible] had received instruction from Mrs. Eddy.

He found Bessie Quimby, he said, under a "claim" of tonsilitis. He then explained the Christian Science ideas of treatment of disease, saying that all diseases were errors of mind, and that consumption and a broken leg should be treated in the same way.

"To what would you ascribe Esther's death?" asked the coroner.

"Nothing, from a Christian Science point of view. It was real in your sense, I suppose," was the reply.

In his treatment, he said, he used as high a [illegible] of the power of God as [illegible]. He did not believe in demon "outsiders" did. He received pay for his treatment, sometimes $10 and sometimes nearly a dollar. The fee was determined on the mental state of the patient. In examining Mrs. Quimby, Coroner Banning covered almost the entire ground of Mrs. Eddy's book, which he had evidently read recently.

The case will be pushed as rapidly as possible. It is said that Health Officer Birch may also find a means of proceeding against the parents and Lathrop for failure to report cases of contagious and infectious diseases.

SHOWS EARTH'S MOVEMENT.

An Interesting Experiment With a Pendulum in Paris.

Paris, France.—An interesting experiment under the auspices of the Astronomical Society of France took place when ocular proof of the revolution of the earth was given by means of a pendulum, consisting of a ball weighing sixty pounds, attached to a wire, seventy yards in length, to the interior of the dome of the Pantheon.

M. Chaumie, Minister of Public Instruction, who presided, burned a string that tied the weight to a pillar, and the immense pendulum began its journey. Sand had been placed in the floor, and each time the pendulum passed over it a new track was marked in regular deviation, though the plane of the pendulum's swing remained unchanged. The experiment was completely successful.

A WOMAN'S DRAMATIC END.

Charged With Killing Her Father Mrs. Nettie Hall Fell Dead.

La Grange, Ind.—Mrs. Nettie Hall, of Linden, died suddenly just after being told that she was under arrest, charged with the murder of her father, George Nicholas.

Mr. Nicholas was found dead at the bottom of the cellar steps. It was supposed at first that he had accidentally fallen, but the manner of his fall aroused suspicions of foul play, and these pointed to the daughter, his only heir, and her husband.

A brother of Nicholas swore out warrants for Mr. and Mrs. Hall, and a constable had just placed them under arrest when Mrs. Hall fell backward and expired.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION

The Progress of the World's Campaign Against the Dread Disease.

French Scheme Proves Successful After Two Years' Trial—Sanitation the Great Weapon—Work in New York.

Berlin, Germany.—The progress of the world's campaign against consumption was described by the leaders in the war in the International Tuberculosis Congress, which assembled in the Prussian Parliament House. There were on hand about 100 eminent authorities on pathological research to talk over the year's work and its results.

The feature of the day was an account by Dr. Chalmette, of Lille, France, of the house-to-house crusade against the disease in France, especially the nursing at home system carried on by private beneficence. The State participates in this only by subsidies from the mutual betting at the races. Societies have been formed in each town, supported by Town Councils, to try to prevent the spread of consumption among the working classes and sanitarily educate the families, supplying medicine and advice at dispensaries.

Dr. Chalmette described the operations at Lille since February, 1901. The principle is to give the largest relief to the less seriously injured among the poorest people, so as to lengthen their economic life. Every patient's lodgings at regular intervals are washed with chloride of lime, and the walls are whitewashed. The patient receives clothes, bedding, a pocket cuspidore, a table cuspidor and one litre of lysol weekly. The sanitary education of the families is done at home, mostly by intelligent workmen, specially taught for this kind of lecturing. They explain how to make a house healthy, disinfect linen and supply food and material for relief during the person's enforced idleness. Expectorators are instructed that spitting is as dangerous to them as the persons around them, because the expectorators inhale bacilli.

Dr. Chalmette said nearly two years' practice of this scheme gave satisfying results. Many patients who had been looked after and helped from one to nine months resumed work, having no bacilli in their expectoration, and had recovered the appearance of health. In every relapse patients were assisted and their economic life was thus lengthened.

Dr. Van Ryn, of Brussels, read a paper on the notification of consumption cases to the health authorities, "the happy results of which and the preventive measures involved could be seen in New York, where the consumptive death rate had decreased thirty per cent. in a few years."

The objection to notification is that it is against individual liberty and professional secrecy, and might disquiet patients and make them worse, as consumptives lose their situations. This was all confuted by the necessity for acting in the general interest.

An English delegate said compulsory notification was impossible in England, owing to public opinion against interfering with the sanitary conditions of homes.

[illegible] badly.

A Strike Riot in France.

There were several encounters at Dunkirk, France, between the police and dock laborers, in which a commissary and four policemen were injured. The strikers raided several shops and smashed windows in newspaper offices. They invaded the docks and attempted to cut the moorings of British colliers. They set fire to bales of goods and threw cargo chutes and sentry boxes into the canal.

Shadow Pictures Painted Out.

The crowds that have visited the Capitol Building in Washington to view the shadow portraits of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, painted in the imitation marble walls of Statuary Hall, caused so much annoyance to the workmen that the pictures have been painted out.

Killed to Stop Daughter's Wedding.

Because he objected to her proposed marriage, Gust Olsen, living near Altona, Minn., killed his daughter with a butcher knife.

Decline in Cotton Prices.

Cotton prices have declined fifteen to twenty-three points per pound owing to bearish speculation encouraged by the expectation of further increase in the supply from the continued growth of the "top crop." But the situation statistically is strong. The movement, though liberal, shows a tendency to decrease; exports continue of good volume, and spinners are buying more freely.

Burglars Secure $6000.

Burglars got $6000 from the bank at Summit, S. D., and escaped.

Negro Tried and Hanged in Three Hours

Jim Buchanan, the negro who confessed to the murder of Duncan Hicks, wife and daughter, a well-to-do white family, was taken to Nacogdoches, Texas, from the penitentiary at Rusk. He was accompanied by two companies of State militia and Sheriff Spradley. In less than three hours after his arrival there the negro had gone through the formality of a trial and was hanged by the Sheriff, assisted by members of the mob. The mob numbered several hundred people.

He who plants fruit trees must not count upon the fruit.

FEWER PERSONS KILLED

A Years Record of Railroad Accidents in the United States.

Remarkable Falling Off Shown, Owing to Car Couplers—Improvements Praised by Interstate Commission

Washington, D. C.—The number of passengers killed in railroad accidents in the United States during the year ended June 30 last, according to a bulletin issued by the Interstate Commission, was 362 and 6989 were injured.

The number of employes killed was 2416, of whom 1507 were trainmen, while the injured numbered 33,711, of whom 19,992 were trainmen.

While there has been since 1893 a great increase in the number of men employed on railroads the number of employes killed shows a diminution of sixty-eight per cent., compared with the deaths in the last year, a remarkable and gratifying result of the Safety Appliances act passed in the former year.

The diminution in the number of injured is still larger, being to fewer than eighty-one per cent. The employes killed in coupling accidents in 1893 were 433 and injured 11,277. In 1902 the fatalities were 142, and the injuries 2113.

In a table showing the causes of accidents, those owing to the parting of trains account for the death of 14 trainmen, and the injury of 320, of which those involving 11 of the deaths and $492,781, or two-thirds of the loss are chargeable to coupler failures, which the railroad companies have reported as due to some unknown causes.

The report for the last three months of the fiscal year shows substantial decreases over the other three quarters in passengers and employes killed and injured. During that period there were 1664 collisions and 946 derailments, of which 157 collisions and 101 derailments affected passenger trains.

The damage to cars, engines and roadbed amounted to $1,813,833, or an average of loss of $824 by each collision and $835 for each derailment. In enumerating the costly and fatal accidents within the three months, the report says that in some of them the explanations of causes given by the railroads are inadequate.

In two cases, both on prominent railroads, the conductor and firemen are reported as having deliberately "taken chances." Accidents in which the responsibility rests on men of very limited experience again appear among these costly cases, and there is one case in which an enginemen had been on duty twenty-two hours.

On the other hand, one engineman who fell asleep on his engine had been on duty only seven hours, so that on the face of the report there could be no fault found with the working hours; but it is a fair question, the report says, whether very long working hours, combined with the irregularity which often is inseparable from the freight-train service, do not introduce a serious element of danger by leading to, if not encouraging, the taking of rest at times when the duty is to keep wide awake.

MOB IMPATIENT WITH JUDGE.

Couldn't Wait Thirty Days to Hang Two Negroes and Did It Right Way.

Dallas, Texas.—The mob at Hempstead lost patience with the Judge who continued the legal formalities of the trials of Jim Wesley and Reddick Barton, the negroes who confessed to the murder of Jess Lewis, and invaded the county jail by hundreds. The men overpowered the officers, took the two negroes out and lynched them by hanging.

The intention to burn Wesley and Barton alive was abandoned and a "simple execution" by rope and a telegraph pole followed. The two negroes had waived all legal rights in the cases against them and had expressed a willingness to be hanged by the law officers at once. The trial Judge thought that the convicted men should have the benefit of the thirty days provided in the Constitution.

The Wheat Market Situation.

There has been only a fractional net change in wheat prices during the week. The interior movement has been on a liberal scale, but much of the wheat going to commercial centres is of inferior quality, and in the Northwest a strong demand from millers has diverted a large percentage of the supply from shipping channels. The mills are busy and large sales of flour have been made for export as well as for domestic consumption.

City Employe Kills Himself.

John H. Wadham, a clerk in the office of Controller Chamberlain at Hartford, Conn., committed suicide by hanging himself in a washroom in the Capitol. Mr. Wadham had been in ill health for some time, and it is thought he was mentally unbalanced. A note was found in the coat pocket of the dead man and it said he was an embezzler. So far as can be learned Wadham was not in a position to become a defaulter.

Decided in Favor of Germany.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has decided the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany and against the United States and Great Britain.

To Raise Money For Irish Cause.

The United Irish League, in convention in Boston, Mass., has pledged itself to raise $100,000 for the Irish cause.

Czar Pardons Revolutionary Students.

The Czar has pardoned all students who were guilty of participation in revolutionary street disturbances at Moscow, Russia.

NORTH CAROLINA SYNOD.

Presbyterians Meet in Winston and Hold Profitable Session.

The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina was in session at Winston-Salem last week. It was an able body and much business connected with the welfare of the denomination was transacted.

The choice of Wilmington as the next meeting place, the resolution of Rev. Dr. Morton seeking to stem the tide of Sabbath desecration and the forcible speech of Dr. Henry Louis Smith in the interest of Davidson College, followed by the solemn celebration of the Lord's Supper, were the principal features of the session Thursday. There was no afternoon session, in order to permit the committees to get to work. After devotional exercises Moderator Vardell called the Synod to order. Among other preliminary business, the report of the condition of Union Seminary was read and referred.

A report from the faculty of Union Seminary stated that a desire of several members of the senior class of the Seminary to make a canvass in the interest of securing candidates for the ministry was refused, because o fthe time which would necessarily be taken from studies, and also because it was thought that more mature minds should be engaged in this work. The faculty requested Synod to appoint some agent or agents, well qualified, to visit schools and academies in this interest. Referred.

OVERTURES.

An overture from Fayetteville Presbyterany was read asking that the time of meeting of Synod be changed from Tuesday to Thursday running through Sunday into the next week, as tending to prevent the usual haste and confusion at the end of the sessions as at present.

An overture from Mecklenburg Presbytery asked Synod to readjust as far as possible its system of collections to conforra to General Assembly's system of collections.

An overture fro mthe same Presbytery asked for the erection of a new Presbytery to be called King's Mountain Presbytery out of Mecklenburg, including the counties of Gaston, Lincoln, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk.

The principal of the colored Industrial and Mechanical Institute at North Wilkesboro asked for permission to sell an acre of land belonging to the institution.

NEXT MEETING AT WILMINGTON.

Synod then heard nominations for the next meeting place of Synod. As there was a long preliminary lull, Rev. J. W. Moore, Jr., caused a smile by remarking that if no other place were available he would put in nomination Kobe, Japan, near which place Mr. Moore is laboring as a missionary. Dr. J. M. Wells, of the First Wilmington church, put Wilmington in nomination and it was unanimously chosen.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Rev. Dr. Morton offered a resolution urging better Sabbath observance. It recited that the divine and historic sanctity of the Sabbath was sadly abused. Sunday travel, mails and newspapers were unblushingly profaning the day, and all this Sabbath desecration had a bad effect on the spiritual tone of the church. The feebleness of spiritual life in Germany was largely due to laxiness of the Sabbath prevailing there. Together with the death penalty attaching to the Sixth commandment and the long-life promise attaching to the Fifth commandment, it should be remembered that the prosperity of the Jewish nation was intimately associated in the Bible with the keeping of the Sabbath. For centuries the colonistic churches have led in insistence upon Sabbath observance. There was never greater need for an appeal in this behalf than now. There is a ceaseless growth of novel features upon our modern civilization, and the greatest wisdom is required to adjust these complex influences to the keeping o fthe Sabbath. The duty is a delicate one. The church literature helps, but other aid must be invoked. It was therefore resolved, in effect,

1. That Synod recommend each Presbytery to appoint a committee on the Sabbath to co-operate with Synod's committee.

2. That the chairman of each presbyterial committee be ex-officio a member of the synodical Sabbath committee.

3. That Synod recommends that, at the spring meeting of each Presbytery, the ministers of the Presbytery be instructed to preach special sermons on the divine authority of the Sabbath.

4. That the afternoon of the second day of each session of Synod be set apart to consider the question of Sabbath observance.

Dr. Morton's resolution was referred to the committee on Sabbath observance.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

One of the most important matters to come before Synod has not yet been reached. Two years ago the Synod at Raleigh decided to raise, within five years, a twentieth century educational fund of $300,000, for the use of the various educational institutions under its control. Five-twelfths of this amount is to go to Davidson College, two-twelfths to Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Va.; and one-twelfth to the General Assembly's education work (home mission schools, etc.) The remaining four-twelfths—$100,000—is to be apportioned among the other institutions of learning under care of Synod. These include the various schools for woman like Peace Institute, Presbyterian College for Women at Charlotte, Statesville Female College, Red Springs Seminary, and others. The matter of this division is yet to be decided upon. Furthermore, Synod at Charlotte last year appointed Rev. Dr. J. W. Stagg as traveling agent to collect this fund. Dr. Stagg visited a number of the churches but afterwards resigned as these duties interfered too seriously with his regular pastoral work at Charlotte. The appointment of his successor is to come up at this meeting. It is not yet known whether a single agent will be put in the field or whether the Synod will be divided into sections and several agents put to work. Synod's special committee is now considering this question and will probably report to-morrow. It is composed of Rev. Dr. R. P. Caldwell, chairman, Rev. Ds. E. W. Smith, Rev. Dr. J. W. Wells, and Elders J. M. Rogers, of Winston-Salem, and J. M. McIver, of Gulf. Besides this there is another larger committee which has charge of this twentieth century scheme, consisting of one member from each Presbytery, with Rev. Dr. J. M. Rose, of Laurinburg, as chairman.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Cholera is spreading rapidly in Palestine.

The crusade against the billboard nuisance is making headway in Buffalo, N. Y.

The electrical power transmitted 200 miles from Yuba, Cal., has proved perfectly reliable.

Minnie Schenck, of Williamsport, Pa., has made a rifle record of twenty consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 yards.

Only 2240 bicycle licenses have been taken out this year in Montreal, as against 3755 last year and 6347 in 1900.

There has been a great reduction in the number of Russian iron plants, and 20,000 men have been thrown out of work.

A British expert who was sent to America to study American railway methods, has declared that the British roads excel American in the matter of protecting human life.

In England during the past month 114,505 work people, mostly miners, suffered reductions in wages, while only 953 obtained advances. Most of the changes were effected by conciliation boards or sliding scales.

The Saxon State Railroad management has decided to put on supplementary electric cars wherever the passenger traffic demands frequent service, though it may not be heavy enough to pay for additional steam trains.

The demobilization of the British Army at the Cape is throwing back upon the English labor market thousands of able-bodied workers for whom there is no apparent opening. Many of the returned reservists are in distress.

Alderman Dowd, a member of the Labor party in the Dublin corporation, has been selected as Lord Mayor-elect of that city for 1903. He is the first Labor representative elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. Though now ranking as an employer, he is still a working plumber and a leader in his trade.

LABOR WORLD.

Carpenters at Guelph, Can., have organized.

A new union of stablemen has been formed at Eureka, Cal.

City police of Norfolk, Va., have petitioned for an increase in wages.

Farmers in the Indian Territory are badly in need of nefitfor cotton picking.

A union of the newspaper mailers has been organized at Indianapolis, Ind.

City firemen at Hartford, Conn., have petitioned Council for an increase of wages.

At San Jose, Cal., the strike of the hodcarriers and stonemasons' helpers has been settled.

Every gold-leaf manufacturer in the country, except one, has adopted the new union scale.

Steps have been taken to form a union by the journeymen barbers at Cambridge, Mass.

Nearly 1000 less men were employed at the London docks and wharves during the past month.

Five hundred and seventy-six firemen cost London $100,000 a year. Paris has 1742 firemen, but spends a total of $500,000 on them.

A Cooks', Waiters' and Waitresses' Alliance has been formed at Everett, Wash., the first union in that city to include women in its membership.

A new union of the cabinetmakers as well as a union organization of the reed and rattan workers, have both been recently formed at Indianapolis, Ind.

In keeping with the spirit of the age, the farmers of the north end of Utah County have effected an organization known as the Farmers' Union, at Lehi, Utah.

Hawaii is in a state of great commercial and industrial depression, caused, it is generally claimed, by the low price of sugar and scarcity and high price of labor.

Period of Deepest Sleep.

The period of deepest sleep varies from three o'clock to five. An hour or two after going to bed you sleep very soundly; then your slumber grows gradually lighter, and it is easy enough to waken you at one or two o'clock. But when four o'clock comes you are in such a state of somnolence that it would take a great deal to waken you.

REJECTED BY A TIE VOTE

Denmark Will Not Ratify the West Indies Sale.

RESULT GREETED WITH CHEERS

Action of the Landsthing on the Bill Providing For the Acceptance of the Treaty With the United States—A Commission of Inquiry—Negotiations Begun Two Years Ago—Vote Stood 32 to 32.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—The Landsthing, the upper house of the Rigsdag, has refused to ratify the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The vote was a tie—32 to 32.

After the Landsthing had voted not to agree to the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States the Ministers held a consultation and resolved not to resign. They also decided to send a commission to the West Indies to ascertain what steps were necessary to relieve the present economical distress on the Danish islands there.

The members who were opposed to the sale and their followers in the galleries vociferously cheered the announcement of the result of the division.

NO SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

Denmark Expected to Tire of Making Island Deficits Good.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department was advised of the action of the Landsthing in rejecting the treaty of cession. The action causes no surprise, for advices from Copenhagen indicated that the fate of the treaty hung upon the slenderest thread.

Officials here are not precisely advised as to the legislative possibilities in Denmark, but assuming that the action is final for the present session, they are disposed to view the situation philosophically, in the belief that it will only be a short time before Denmark will tire of making good a deficit in the revenues of the islands.

The islands included in the proposed cession have an area of 137 square miles and a population of about 32,000. They are: St. Thomas, considered the most important strategically; St. Croix, and St. John. The islands once were ceded to the United States in 1867, for $7,500,000, but the Senate refused to ratify the treaty. The present negotiations began about two years ago, and resulted in the formal presentation of the treaty to the Senate during the last session of Congress. The price which the United States was to pay for the islands was $5,000,000.

CARNEGIE URGES EUROPE TO UNITE

Says It Is Its Only Hope to Compete With America.

St. Andrews, Scotland.—Andrew Carnegie was formally installed as rector of St. Andrew's University, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage, over which Principal Donaldson presided.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws subsequently was conferred by St. Andrew's on Mr. Carnegie, Ambassadors Choate and White, Professor Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, and Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London.

Andrew Carnegie's rectorial address consisted of a lengthy study of the comparative growth of nations in the paths of industrial ascendency, with a striking commentary on their future. In his speech, which was replete with notable statistics and important economic prophecies, perhaps the most remarkable feature was an appeal to Emperor William to use his influence toward the eventual creation of the United States of Europe, under the form of a political and industrial union. In this way alone, Mr. Carnegie said, could Europe conquer the foreign markets or repel the American invasion. France, Germany and Russia, who already had taken joint action against Japan, would suffice to insure a satisfactory union in Europe.

VICTIM OF STRANGE ASSAULT DEAD

No Hope Now of Solving the Strange Case of Mrs. Dennis.

Washington, D. C.—After hovering between life and death since last December, Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the victim of one of the most mysterious assaults in the history of the District of Columbia, died in the Garfield Hospital in this city. With her death the last hope of a solution of the mystery has disappeared.

Mrs. Dennis came here from Gettysburg, Pa., and married Walter Dennis, a Washington actor. She was found on December 10, insensible, in her bedroom. Her skull was crushed. Various theories were advanced as to the motive of the crime, but no definite clue ever was obtained. Robbery was suggested, but rejected, as $100 on the table had not been taken by her assailant.

In one of her semi-rational moments she exclaimed: "It's a woman." Subsequently she made contradictory statements. She never recovered sufficiently to talk rationally.

Navy Cost $66,000,000 Last Year.

The annual report of Rear-Admiral A. S. Kenny, Paymaster-General of the Navy, shows that during the fiscal year 1902 there was actually expended for the naval service $36,893,983. The amount expended on account of construction of new ships, including labor and material, was $14,392,921. The cost of repairing ships at home and abroad was $5,802,101.