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51.00 A Year

VOLCANO REFUGEES COME

Reach San Francisco and Tell Story of Devastation and Suffering.

THOUSANDS OF NATIVES KILLED

Plantations Buried Under Several Feet of Ashes, Lava and Sand—Refugees Escaped Only in Their Clothes—Bands of Thieves Swarming the Desolated Sections—Starvation Faces Survivors.

San Francisco, Cal.—The first of the refugees from the devastated lands of Guatemala arrived on the Pacific Mail steamer City of Para. They came from the districts from the inland sea and traveled over a country laid waste by sand, ashes and jungle before reaching a railway station. They then made the journey by rail to Champerico, and there took the steamer to San Francisco. The refugees sailed on Nov. 17, when the volcano was still active. They escaped with little more than the clothing they wore.

Guatemalans confirm stories of the loss of life. They say that the victims for the most part were Indians, thousands of whom were asphyxiated or buried in the sand. Miles of plantations are under ashes, and absolute ruin is the lot of many planters, whose all was invested in the Finca. One refugee comes from within half an hour's ride of General Barrios, and brings information that the General and his family are safe.

Bands of robbers are now swarming the desolated sections, robbing and murdering refugees on the road and looting the abandoned and desolate plantations. The people left behind on the plantations, it is said, are in danger of death from starvation, for the food supply has been all cut off, and there is no way to send in supplies to the afflicted districts.

The steamer City of Para met evidence of the volcanic eruption soon after leaving Odos. Great quantities of pumice were found floating in the water. When the vessel pulled off the coast of Guatemala the ship was seen to be covered with 1861 ashes. At Champerico there was about half an inch of ash over the roofs of the houses and the ground was covered as by a snowdrift. Ashes were then falling, although it was sixteen days after the first eruption of the mountain. All the territory about Palmar, San Felipe, Paraiso Nuevo and Retalhuleu were buried under ashes. Many of the plantations were buried under from five to seven feet of debris, and all hope of ever reclaiming them had been given up. The entire neighborhood for miles was a burning wilderness.

News from Manzatenango said that hundreds of refugees were collecting there and many more were pushing on to places further away from the volcano Santa Maria, fearing further destruction from it. Many of the refugees were without bread or shelter, and their condition was pitiful. At that place most of the buildings had been badly damaged if not completely destroyed, by the three earthquakes that accompanied the eruptions of the volcano. When the last word came from Mazatenango, fifteen days after the first eruption of Santa Maria, the earth had been in constant trembling.

ROOSEVELT AT MEMPHIS.

The President makes four speeches—Reception to General Wright.

Memphis, Tenn.—Although the festivities of the day celebrated the homecoming of General Luke E. Wright, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, President Roosevelt's presence was the overshadowing feature. He made four speeches.

Excursion trains were run, and a number of distinguished people were present, among whom were Governor Benton McMillan and General Joseph Wheeler.

Immediately after the President's arrival there was a parade to the Gayoso Hotel, where a breakfast was tendered to the President and General Wright jointly by the women of Memphis.

In response to a toast proposed in his honor by Judge Hammond on behalf of Mrs. Hammond, President Roosevelt responded as follows: "I do know of Southern women, for I am the son of one of them, (Applause.)

"Now, one word about the women of Memphis. That you are charming goes without saying; any one can see that. (Applause.) And that you have the proper spirit, I am certain, after having listened to Mrs. Hammond deprecating the Judge what to say." (Applause.)

President Roosevelt also paid a high compliment to General Wright for his services in the Philippines.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks the audience of more than 3000 united in singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

At midnight the President in party left for Washington over the Southern Railway.

Wu Ting Fang Starts For China.

The start of Wu Ting Fang from Washington for China was the occasion of much ceremony. Mr. Wu proceeded from the Chinese Legation to the railroad station in company with the entire Legation staff and a number of servants. At the station he took leave of his subordinates in a formal and dignified manner. Mme. Wu has gone to Atlantic City to visit her son. They will go to China later.

WORK OF THE LIFE SAVERS

Facts Contained in the Annual Report of the General Superintendent.

Of 3900 Persons Imperilled by the Sea More Than Ninety-nine Per Cent. Were Rescued During the Year.

Washington, D. C.—What the Life-Saving Service did during 1902 in rescuing human beings and property, imperilled by the sea, is told in the annual report of the General Superintendent.

The number of disasters to documented vessels was 283, or more than in any year before except 1898 and 1901. These vessels carried 3424 persons, of whom nineteen were lost. In addition there were 391 casualties to undocumented craft—sailboats, rowboats, etc.—carrying 796 persons, six of whom perished. The total loss of life was, therefore, twenty-five, which is far below the annual average.

The estimated value of the documented vessels was \$9,255,639, and that of their cargoes \$2,139,389, making a total of \$11,395,028. Of this amount, \$12,125,220 was saved and \$2,267,790 lost. The amount of property imperilled greatly exceeded that of any previous year, owing to the unusual number of large vessels involved. No less than fifty-four vessels of more than 1000 tons burden, of which number thirty-three were steamers, suffered disaster. Fifty-one vessels were totally lost.

The value of the undocumented vessels that were wrecked is estimated at \$174,120, of which \$167,375 were saved and \$6745 were lost.

The life-saving crews saved and assisted in saving 434 imperilled vessels, valued with their cargoes at \$3,557,229. The crews also afforded assistance to 981 other vessels, exclusive of 227 instances in which vessels running into danger were warned off by the station patrolmen.

The report tells the story of the loss of seven members of the Monomoy crew off the coast of Cape Cod on March 17, and adds: "A movement to raise by popular subscription a fund for the relief of the widows and children left dependent and needy resulted in the contribution of more than \$45,000. Many maritime organizations gave further expression to the general sentiment of the country through petitions and memorials to Congress for the passing of a pension act to provide for similar cases in the future. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the hope is earnestly expressed that it may become a law."

The net expenditure of the maintenance of the service during the year was \$1,651,832.

CODFREY HUNTER KILLS A MAN.

Son of the United States Minister to Guatemala is Troubled.

Washington, D. C.—A telegram received at the State Department from James C. McNally, the United States Consul-General at Guatemala City, contained the information that W. Codfrey Hunter, Jr., a son of the United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, had taken refuge in the American Legation, after having shot and killed William Fitzcarrall, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The telegram indicated that James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, Secretary of the United States Legation at Guatemala City, was implicated in the affair, and had also placed himself under Minister Hunter's protection.

Consul-General McNally said in his message that young Hunter shot his victim four times. Minister Hunter, he said, claimed for his son diplomatic immunity from arrest, and would not surrender him to the Guatemalan authorities. When the Consul-General's dispatch was sent great excitement prevailed around the legation.

At the State Department here it is said semi-officially that there are precedents supporting Minister Hunter's action. No action will be taken by the Government in the case, however, until the Guatemalan Government makes its formal demand for young Hunter. Consul McNally has been asked for a full report of the case.

HE WAS A "WOMAN."

Arthur Carver, Who Masqueraded as a Female, Married.

Rochester, Me.—Arthur Leslie Carver, who had been represented as a member of the female sex for thirty years, and who recently startled the community by voluntarily acknowledging that he is a man, has created another stir by marrying.

Mr. Carver, who is now in his thirty-first year, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Carver, who resided in this city until a few months ago.

The real reasons why the parents chose to have their son go through life as Lillian G. Carver have never been revealed. In his statement Carver said that he had been masquerading for more than ten years against his wishes.

FOUND \$3500 IN A SHOE.

Chicago Shoemaker Received Fifteen Cents For Returning the Money.

Chicago.—In a shoe left in his shop to be repaired Axel Sorenson, a crippled shoemaker of this city, found \$3500. The money was in the possession of Sorenson for just two hours, when the owner returned, saying: "I think I lost a little package in here."

On describing a pocketbook in which the money was contained Sorenson returned the property, and for his reward was paid fifteen cents for the work in repairing the shoe.

CRASH RUINS HUNDREDS

Millville, N. J., Building and Loan Association Wrecked.

\$105,000 LIABILITIES REVEALED

The Secretary of the Concerns Has Disappeared—The Failure Brings Distress to Many Poor Persons—No Explanation As Made—Said That Dividends Were Paid Out of the Principal

Millville, N. J.—Scores of small fortunes have disappeared as a result of the wrecking of the Millville Stock Building Association. Trust funds belonging to widows and orphans have been dissipated. Savings, in some cases the result of a lifetime of labor, are gone. Stock that has regularly paid dividends of five per cent, and which was believed to be worth more than its par value, may be entirely wiped out, and it certainly is not worth more than fifty cents on the dollar.

Richard L. Howell, for thirty years a respected citizen of this city, possessing the full confidence of his neighbors, has absconded, acknowledging that he is at fault for the wrecking of the concern of which he was the secretary. A few days ago he was denounced by crowds of much excited individuals who thronged the streets. His only act of reparation was the conveying of his property here to the directors of the Stock Building Association, at a valuation of \$29,000, but an investigation proves that it would sell for no more than \$5000.

Richard Howell was one of the originators of the Stock Building Association, which was formed in 1874. He was made its first secretary, and he held that position 15 1/2 years he mysteriously disappeared.

There had been some ugly rumors about him, but no one gave them serious thought, and little attention was paid to the absence of Howell until he had been gone several days. Then questions were asked, and it was learned that he had sent to George R. Langley, the President of the Association, a package containing deeds to all of his property in this part of the State.

It was feared that the association was in serious difficulties, but quiet was restored when it was announced that Mr. Howell's property was worth \$30,000. A meeting of the stockholders was called, and there was a full attendance. Many went there expecting to hear bad news, but the worst fears of the most pessimistic were far more than realized. Although the officers and directors of the association were present they would not talk. They were represented by Walter Bacon, of Bridgeton, who had been employed as counsel.

Mr. Bacon said that a shortage had been created during the last month. He added that for years the affairs of the association had been in bad shape. It was thought that the income of the association had been close to \$32,000 a year during the last two years. Instead of that it was but \$12,000.

Mr. Howell, who had charge of the bookkeeping, had made a practice of crediting all money received to the account of profit. So when loans had been repaid he had added the principal to the profit account, making it possible to pay the interest regularly and keep every one pleased. It is a fact that for years the capital of the association has been used to pay dividends.

Mr. Bacon closed his remarks with the suggestion that one of three courses must be pursued. If business is to be continued the capital must be replenished. If business is not to be continued bankruptcy should be accepted. The third alternative is the appointment of a receiver.

One of the stockholders asked that experts be employed to go over the books and accounts. This was objected to by Mr. Bacon on the ground that there is no money to pay the increased expense. The stockholders became rather ugly, and insisted upon having their own way. A committee was then appointed, and all efforts to have one of the present directors made a member of that committee failed. Mr. Langley was asked if he knew where Mr. Howell had gone. He refused to answer the question.

The situation here is pitiful. Hundreds of stockholders, most of them poor persons who had their all staked in the association, have been left penniless. Widows with children, who were drawing five per cent. dividends from the concern, are now consoled with the calamity of absolute poverty.

They crowded around the doors of the offices of the ruined company while the meeting of the stockholders was in session, many of them sobbing pitifully.

GRAVE-ROBBERS' SIGNAL.

Lump of Coal at Head of a Grave Means Body is Undiscoverable.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Minnie Weddell, of St. Louis, appeared to Mayor Rockswold to learn from Rufus Cantrell, the grave robbler, if the body of her son Walter had been stolen. Mayor Rockswold arranged a conference and Cantrell made a confession of his crime. Cantrell admitted the robbery, and said the body was not taken because it was too small. He could only sell four bodies of children in a year, he said, to the colleges.

Asked if he was certain of the case, Cantrell replied that if a visit was made to the grave a lump of coal would be found at the head. He placed the coal there as a marker, he said, which would be recognized by all grave robbers that the body was undesirable.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The report of Inspector-General J. C. Brockebridge gave high praise to the Generals operating in the Philippines, and said that progress had been made in every department of the Army.

Lieutenant George R. Rice, who has been in the Naval service for ten years, has tendered his resignation. He is a Kentuckian.

Samuel E. Payne, of New York, announced his candidacy for Speaker of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury awarded to W. G. and C. G. Barton, of St. Louis, the contract for the erection of the Government building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Philippine Insular Treasury has suffered a loss of \$1,954,000 gold by the depreciation in silver.

General Chaffee declared that the United States should try to remove the Sultan of Jolo and partition him.

The volcano Kilauea, in Hawaii, has broken out in the most violent eruption for the last twenty years. Kilauea has shown mild intermittent activity since the outbreak of St. Pierre.

Cholera is steadily increasing in the Philippines.

Controller Ridgley chartered the First National Bank of Porto Rico, an American institution.

General Miles arrived at Iloilo, P. I. There were a reception and banquet in his honor.

A further decline in silver compelled the Manila Government to make the rate \$2.50 for \$1 of gold. The old rate was \$2.46 to \$1.

Methodists of San Francisco, Cal., decided to establish a Japanese Christian home in Honolulu, Hawaii.

DOMESTIC.

Because of weakness of his eyes, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has left Groton (Mass.) school for a short rest.

Sixty-three Chinamen were shipped from Providence, R. I., to Norfolk, Va., to be deported.

Miss Colla Erlisson, a popular teacher at New York City, took poison rather than face investigation and possible dismissal.

Because of the Exclusion Act Lieutenant-Governor Wright of the Philippines, was prevented from bringing into the United States his Chinese servant.

Under sentence of death, Charles Lenox made an unsuccessful attempt to break jail at Butte, Mont., having cut through nearly an inch of steel lining his cell.

The big plant of Armour & Co., in Sioux City, Iowa, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$900,000.

During a quarrel, E. F. Rosh shot and killed John Stevens, a railway conductor, at Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Roland B. Molineux is in Sioux Falls, S. D., preparing to sue for divorce.

The freight blockade in the Pittsburgh district forced 50,000 men to remain idle.

The Standard Oil Company, because of competition of independent companies, was forced to cut its dividend \$3,000,000 this year.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, despite the expenditure of \$2,500,000 for betterments, shows a net increase in earnings of \$2,021,257.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, testifying before the Strike Commission declared recognition of the union was essential to peace in the anthracite region. He said that \$1,500,000 had been distributed to the men during the strike.

Former President Grever Cleveland said in Norfolk, Va., that David B. Hill's nomination for the Presidency in 1904 was "a possibility."

Charged with accepting an unlawful fee, former Police Captain Moynihan was arraigned in New York City, pleading not guilty.

Frank C. Andrews, the convicted Vice-President of the wrecked City Savings Bank at Detroit, Mich., was sent to the State prison to begin serving his fifteen years' sentence.

For embezzling the funds of the German National Bank, of Louisville, Ky., former President J. M. McKnight was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

Frank Brunner, a ball player, formerly of Eastern leagues, was shot and killed by Charles Parmenter, at Fort Scott, Kan.

A dispute over telephone tolls led to John Southern being killed at Rogersville Junction, Tenn., by Deputy Sheriff H. B. McCullough.

The Minnesota Board of Pardons declined to free Frank H. Hamilton, serving a seven-year sentence for the murder of Leonard Day.

Roland B. Molineux will enter business with his father at New York City. The latter said he spent more than \$100,000 for his son's defence.

FOREIGN.

France Edward of Saxe-Weimar, a Field Marshal in the British Army, died in London at the age of seventy-nine.

The funeral of the reform Vicerey Jan King Yi, at Nanking, China, was the occasion of an imposing tribute of respect on the part of foreigners as well as natives.

Austrian courts decided that a marriage of an Austrian subject abroad may be invalidated on account of a difference in religion.

Many hundreds of human lives were reported to have been lost by the eruption of the Santa Maria volcano in Guatemala.

TAR HEEL TOPICS.

Clatters of Moment in the Good Old North State.

The Moravian Synod.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The Synod of the Southern Moravian Church met in the first of its seven sessions in the Home church, Salem, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Bishop Rondthaler in the chair. As secretary of the Synod Rev. C. D. Crouch was chosen with Mr. L. E. Brickenstein as assistant. The seats on the platform were occupied by Bishop Rondthaler, Rev. James E. Hall of the governing board, and Bishop Cheshire, of the Episcopal Church.

Nearly every one of the 35 congregations of the Southern Moravian Church was represented in the opening service. The remaining congregations will be represented before Synod closes.

Greetings were read from the Moravian church in Herrnhut, Germany. This paper was communicated by Rev. James E. Hall. The communication from the British Province was read by Mr. John Pries. Personal salutations were extended by Bishop Cheshire, who said: "It affords me very great pleasure to be with you. I am not here by accident but postponed my departure from Winston-Salem in order to attend this Synod. There has never been anything but harmony between your Church and mine. In earliest Colonial days, when the Episcopal Church was the State Church, the Moravian Church was cordially and officially recognized and pursued its work unhindered. It has been particularly interested in the mission work of the Moravian Church. We both hold the missionary obligation to the binding upon every member of the Church of Jesus Christ. In behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of North Carolina I extend your Synod most cordial greetings."

Bishop-elect Berkenhagen, of Central America, spoke briefly. He quoted the words of the apostle, "Though I am unknown, yet I am well known," and with this sentiment in his heart he felt very much at home in the Southern Moravian Church.

The Synod extended its salutations to these two distinguished visitors by rising as a body.

At the afternoon's session reports were made from the various congregations and Sunday schools in the province. These were decidedly creditable and gratifying. At 4 o'clock a musicale and social reception was tendered the Synod by the faculty and pupils of Salem Academy.

A missionary meeting was held at night, the feature of which was an address by Rev. Herman Berkenhagen, bishop-elect of Central American mission.

Board Makes Final Report.

Raleigh, Special.—The board of examiners of State institutions filed its report with the Governor Tuesday. The total appropriations to these by the last Legislature were \$715,000, but the board recommends only \$600,000, a decrease of \$115,000. The reduction is made in the amount for permanent improvements, very few of which the board recommends, the total being under \$75,000. Of this amount over half, or \$40,000, being for new buildings at the Agricultural and Mechanical College to replace Watauga Hall, which was burned. The Council of State had authorized the borrowing of money to meet this work. The board recommends a new water supply and sewerage. The board also recommends \$75,000 for permanent improvements at the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, and a small sum for improvements at the State Hospital at Morganton. The purchase of more land for the farm at the Central Insane Asylum here is recommended; also new waterworks and sewerage system for it. The board earnestly favored consolidating some of the seven negro normal schools. The report is very favorable to these institutions, showing excellent management.

Mobile to Have Modern Depot.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—The Mobile Railway Terminal Company was organized here with Samuel Spencer, A. B. Andrews, W. W. Finley, E. L. Russell and others of the Southern Railway, as directors, E. L. Russell being elected president. The intention is to build a modern style depot with terminal tracks, yards, etc., estimated to cost \$500,000.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Monroe, Special.—As the result of a boiler explosion in the county Tuesday one man was literally torn to pieces, another hurled through the roof of a house, and a third badly scalded. Mr. J. T. Tadlock, a well-to-do farmer of Lane's Creek township, operates a graining and milling establishment. Tuesday morning two of his sons and a negro hand were at work. The oldest son was standing just in front of the boiler, the two other men near by, when the explosion occurred. The unfortunate man in front of the boiler was torn to pieces. His brother was thrown through the roof of the engine house and his leg broken, and the colored man was scalded. The fragments of the boiler were strewn hundreds of yards.

Anglo-Saxon Ornaments.

Some interesting Anglo-Saxon ornaments found on the skeleton of a woman dug up in a garden have just been presented to the Saffron Walden Museum, says the London Express. They include richly ornamented anklets and wristlets and a necklet. The latter is composed of one pair of spherical rock crystal beads—considered in the early Saxon times by the wearer as great charms—a pair of glass beads, a pair of elongated beads in red carmelion stone, a pair of chased ancient silver beads, a pair of bronze pendants ornamented with Saxon chasing and filigree work, and a plain bronze pendant with four openings, as though it had contained choice stones.

A David Marum Trade.

There is a citizen in New York who decided to treat himself to a horse and runabout. In every case he insisted upon knowing the attitude of the prospective purchase in relation to automobiles. "I don't want my neck broken daily," he would say.

"There was a horse that suited him. I can warrant him on the automobile question," said the Jersey farmer who owned him. "I will guarantee that he will pass a dozen an hour all day long and never look at one of them." "Will you give me a written statement to that effect?"

"I will."

"The sale was made. For once a Jersey man had told the truth in a horse trade. The horse was blind."

Cught to Take Warning.

Fond mother—Now, look here, George! I want you to break off with that girl. She is very pretty and all that, but I know her too well to want you to risk your life and happiness by marrying her. Why, she knows no more about housekeeping than I do about Greek—not a bit!

George—Perhaps not, but she can learn.

Mother—After marriage is rather late for that, George.

George—But you said yourself that you did not know a thing about housekeeping until after you were married.

Mother—Very true, George—and your poor father died of dyspepsia twenty years ago.—Stray Stories.

Origin of Ham and Eggs.

When Noah had all the birds corralled in the ark, Shem, Ham and Japhet, his three sons, made some famous collections of birds' eggs till Noah found out what they were doing by catching Ham robbing the great auk's nest. It was shortly after this incident that Noah made his famous ham mot about Ham and Eggs, the exact wording of which escapes us, but which was often recounted at the old settlers' dinners in the vicinity of Mount Ararat.—Minneapolis Journal.

We may boast of our history, we may refer with pleasure to the blue blood that courses through our veins, but we will soon lose our standing in the sisterhood of states if we do not make a better and more adequate provision for the education of our offspring.

It is rumored that the Paulding County Cotton Manufacturing Co., of Dallas, Ga., will build an additional mill. It now has a plant of 3100 spindles, using steampower and manufacturing yarns. Capitalization is \$100,000.

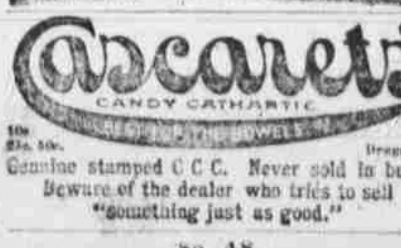
Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."
J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones! The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing to pay \$100,000 for the secret of a cure for deep coughs.



WANTED
250 Young Men
of good quality for good positions which we will guarantee in writing under a \$5,000 deposit to promptly present them.
The Ga.-Ala. Bus. College,
MACON, GEORGIA.