

Chatham Observer.

VOL. II, NO. 18.

PITTSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903.

Class A Two.

RELIEF FOR IRISH TENANTS

The New Land Bill Carries a Free Grant of \$60,000,000.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT EXTENDED

The Chief Secretary for Ireland Presents the Measure in the House of Commons—Money to be Advanced at 3 1/4 Per Cent. For the Purchase of Land—Not More Than \$500,000,000 Required.

London.—The Irish Secretary, Mr. Wyndham, introduced the Government's long-expected Irish land bill in the House of Commons. It proposes a free grant of \$60,000,000 for the purposes of the bill.

The keen interest felt in this proposed legislation, which it is hoped, will promote peace and contentment in Ireland, was shown by the crowded house. The peers' gallery and the distinguished strangers' gallery were filled, and there had been no such gathering of Parliament since the opening of the session. Michael Davitt, father of the Land League, celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday by re-entering the House for the first time since he ceased to be a member to hear the Chief Secretary for Ireland unfold his plans.

Mr. Wyndham, who was heartily cheered, at the outset announced that the Government thought cash aid was necessary for the fulfillment of the proposed scheme, but it attached greater importance to the credit operation than to the cash operation. He then unfolded the scheme, which provides for advances of money for the purchase of land by the tenants.

The advances will be in the shape of cash and not of stock, but to enable the cash to be raised a new stock is to be floated. It will be called "Guaranteed 2 1/2 per cent. Stock," and will be unredemable for thirty years. Mr. Wyndham doubted if \$500,000,000 of the stock would be needed. It will be issued at the rate of \$25,000,000 yearly for the first three years and afterward possibly in larger sums.

In addition to this the Government proposed a free grant of \$60,000,000 to be raised by additions to the stock, the interest and the sinking fund of which will be borne by the Treasury, and the maximum annual charge of which will not exceed \$1,250,000.

The bill also provides that tenants will pay three and one-fourth per cent. interest on loans from the Government, that untenanted farms and grazing lands will be sold to neighboring tenants and that three commissioners will supervise the sales.

The advance to tenants is limited to \$2500 in the congested districts and \$5000 elsewhere. The bill will become effective November 1.

Mr. Wyndham said \$750,000,000 could safely be advanced on Irish land, but he thought the scheme would not involve \$500,000,000. He explained that while the maximum charge on the English Treasury would not exceed \$1,550,000 in a single year, the reduction in the cost of administration of Ireland would amount to \$1,250,000.

Mr. Wyndham dealt in detail with the points of the bill, showing how advances will be made and the terms of repayment. It seems in the main to be on the lines laid down in the Land Conference report, and will be satisfactory to the landlords and tenants.

Mr. Wyndham said the landlords of Ireland were being ruined financially, and that the tenants were being ruined morally, and the taxpayers of England were paying \$700,000 per annum to the Land Commission and \$7,000,000 to the Irish police, which largely was needed to deal with illegalities arising from the land question.

Mr. Wyndham did not think any recalcitrant or velleid reasons need be looked for. Past experience showed the State incurred no risk in giving such aid. From the taxpayers' viewpoint it was stated that aid for land purchase was a safe commercial transaction. By the aid of the State \$9,000,000 tenants had already bought their holdings and the State had not lost a half-penny. Public opinion supported repayment, and this was high moral security, besides which was the security of the land itself.

Mr. Wyndham said that what the Government proposed to do was, while withdrawing no existing rights, to provide that purchase of land in the future should proceed by the sale of estates, under three commissioners, Michael Plunne, Under Secretary of the Statistical Department; Frederick Brent and W. F. Bayley.

The commissioners, who will be known as Estates Commissioners, will be under the general control of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They are empowered to decide what constitutes an estate, which does not necessarily mean the entire property owned by the vendor, as a considerable portion thereof may remain in his hands. The commissioners may refuse to sanction the sale of poor holdings unless there are reasonable facilities for their enlargement, where necessary.

In conclusion Mr. Wyndham said he was sure the landlords and tenants would continue to act in the reasonable spirit which actuated the Conference. There were two alternatives before the country. They could prolong for another 150 years the present tragedy in Ireland, or they could now initiate and henceforth prosecute a business transaction occupying some fifteen years, based on the self-esteem, probity and mutual good will of all concerned.

Mr. Wyndham finished speaking at 4.10 p. m. Later the bill passed its first reading.

MOTHER'S AWFUL CRIME

Crushed in Heads of Four Children and Poured Oil on Bodies.

Set the Dead on Fire, and Then Completed the Fiendish Deed by Cutting Her Own Throat.

Sturbridge, Mass.—A frenzied mother in the little village of Fiskdale, after cutting off every means of escape by fastening windows and doors, crushed in the heads of her four children, threw their bodies into a closet, scattered oil over them and herself and then, after setting all on fire, closed her awful work and her own life by cutting her throat.

Mrs. Peter Burke, the wife of a machinist in an auger factory, committed the crimes. Her victims were Lina, six years; William, five years; Louise, one and one-half years, and May Rose, five months old, respectively. The woman had previously shown signs of mental derangement, but that it should have taken such a violent form was not even thought of by her husband, now completely prostrated, or her own relatives.

The neighbors prevented the flames from reaching above the first floor. Some one noticed that a closet door, which seemed to be more charred than the rest of the woodwork, was open, and glancing inside a blackened mass was seen. In this heap were the bodies of Mrs. Burke and her four children. The fact that she killed them was not disclosed until one by one they were taken out, and then it was seen that every one of the little ones had its head split open, while the cause of the mother's death was shown by the gaping wound in her throat.

From the appearance of the room and the position of the bodies it would seem that Mrs. Burke had cut off every means of escape for the little ones by nailing down the windows and locking all the doors. The weapon with which she, one by one, crushed out the life of her offspring was a large axe. Mrs. Burke must have dragged all the children into the closet and then taken a bottle of kerosene oil, poured it upon their clothing, about the walls, and then upon herself. It was apparent that she must have set fire to the bodies before she cut her own throat, as she would scarcely have been strong enough to have done it afterward. The bottle which had contained the kerosene was found on a shelf after the fire.

The fire had so completely charred the woodwork and the flooring that no blood spots could be found. The bodies of three of the children were burned almost beyond recognition.

BRITISH HERO ACCUSED.

Major-General Macdonald Charged With Immorality.

Colombo, Ceylon.—Charges of the most serious nature have been brought against Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald, commanding the British forces in Ceylon, in consequence of which the Governor of that island, Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, has been authorized to convene a court-martial to try General Macdonald.

The latter, when the charges were filed some time ago, went to England to confer with his friends and superior officers, and now, it is understood, he will return and face the charges, which, it is alleged, are based on immoral acts.

London.—The announcement from Colombo that Major-General Macdonald is to be tried by court-martial on most serious charges of immoral conduct will undoubtedly prove to be the greatest sensation in British military circles since the case of Colonel Valentine Baker, who was sentenced August 2, 1875, to pay a fine of \$2500 and to undergo twelve months' imprisonment for indecently assaulting a lady in a railroad car.

General Macdonald was regarded as one of Britain's great soldiers. He rose from the ranks in the Gordon Highlanders to his present position and the Service List shows no more honorable war record than that of Macdonald, while few officers possess more or harder won decorations. He was extremely popular in the army and in civil life.

General Macdonald, it is announced, left England for the Continent some days ago and it is understood that he is returning to Ceylon under the advice of Lord Roberts, after hearing Macdonald's version of the charges.

DOWIE ASKS FOR \$500,000.

Wants His Followers to Raise That Sum For His Tabernacle.

Chicago.—John Alexander Dowie needs \$400,000 or \$500,000 for building his new tabernacle in Zion City, and he addressed an urgent appeal to his followers assembled in the Auditorium. "I could easily get all the money I need outside of Zion," he said, "but I come to you because I want the money out of clean hands. I must have the money, and must have it soon, because the contracts for the steel construction of the tabernacle must be given out in a short time.

"This is not a hold-up. The hold-up man demands your money or your life, but I demand not only your money but your lives, too."

Chicago's Largest Man Dead.—James H. Mahler, who was the largest man in Chicago, is dead. He weighed 480 pounds, though his height was only five feet ten inches. Mr. Mahler was so broad that he could not use the elevated railways nor the suburban trains because he could not pass through the turnstiles. Only street cars having double sliding doors could admit him.

MACDONALD A SUICIDE

Hero of the British Army Shoots Himself in Paris.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM

Famous Soldier Read an Account of the Accusations in a Newspaper Just Before He Killed Himself—He Escaped From the Banks and Was Distinguished For His Bravery—Regret in London.

Paris, France.—Major-General Sir Hector Archibald Macdonald, commanding the British forces in Ceylon, and one of the foremost officers in the British Army, against whom charges based on alleged immoral acts were filed some time ago, committed suicide at the Hotel Regina, here. He shot himself in the right temple shortly after noon, and expired a few minutes later.

A Commissioner of Police was notified, and accompanied by a doctor, proceeded to a preliminary investigation. No money or papers of any kind were found in Sir Hector's baggage. Two notes written in English were found lying on a table in his room, and these were taken possession of by the authorities, but it is understood that their contents have no bearing on the suicide.

The British Embassy and Consulate were notified later. The French officials took possession of the revolver, which was of nine millimeters calibre, and apparently new.

There had been some talk of Sir Hector since his arrival. He was, however, in the hotel lobby about noon, and it is believed that a newspaper printed in English, containing a resume of the grave charges brought against him and embellished with the General's portrait in full uniform, came under his attention. He left the lobby, going to his room, and the pistol shot followed soon after. The General's suicide has profoundly shocked the British officials here.

Those about the hotel who had conversed with Sir Hector recently say he showed no signs of excitement or mental worry. They describe him as of soldierly bearing, slightly under the middle height, with bronzed face and a slight gray moustache. He was dressed in a dark gray traveling suit.

DEEP SORROW IN LONDON.

Beiter For Macdonald to Die as He Did Than Face Dishonor.

London.—The tragic end of "Fighting Mac," who rose from the position of a draper's assistant to a Major-General in the British Army, has caused great surprise and deep sorrow in London. The nature of the offenses with which he was charged had not become generally known to the public, but had been common gossip in military circles, and although in the Army and among his Highland comrades especially, there is keen grief, their feeling is that it was "better to die thus than face dishonor."

Sir Hector Macdonald was separated from his wife many years ago, before he obtained his commission. He had not lived with her since. He leaves a son, who is being educated in an English public school.

Sir Hector's great chance came when, as a Sergeant in the Afghan campaign of 1870-1880, with a small force, he, by a furious bayonet charge, cleared out a body of Afghans who were lying in ambush for Lord Roberts. For this feat Lord Roberts offered him the choice of the Victoria Cross or a commission. He chose the latter. His greatest military achievement was leading the Black Soudanese Brigade in the Soudan campaign against the Khalifa.

The official announcement made by the Governor of Ceylon in the Legislature that General Macdonald would be court-martialed and the publicity given to the affair were evidently the determining motives for the suicide. Macdonald's friends attribute the unfortunate business to his broken health and shattered nerves, the outcome of the campaigns in the Soudan and South Africa. An attack of dysentery and a touch of sunstroke at Paardeberg left serious effects, and a wound he received in the leg healed badly. It is stated that he often complained of pains in the head, and in Ceylon his health and the depression from which he was suffering grew worse to such an extent that there was talk of invaliding him from the service.

The newspapers here comment sympathetically on the inexpressibly painful end of a brave man.

DOG PICKED OUT HUSBAND.

Bloodhound Fixed Upon Willard Catt as His Former Wife's Murderer.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Willard Catt, of Pike County, was shot through the window of her home, and searching parties started out to find some trace of the assassin. Suspicion rested upon Willard Catt, the divorced husband, but he and his relatives joined also in the search.

Marshal Sumpter had a bloodhound with the party he was leading, and the dog, when taken to the scene of the tragedy, started at once on a trail that led to the house of Catt. When it was reached the dog turned away and soon came upon the scurrying party led by Willard Catt. The dog refused to go further, but sat down in front of Catt and tried to spring upon him. The dog followed to other trail, and a second time tried to spring upon Catt. The former husband was arrested as the murderer of his wife and placed in jail. He refused to make any statement.

INDICT TROLLEY OFFICIALS

Held Responsible For Newark Disaster That Cost Nine Lives.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

A. J. Casatt, J. D. Crimmins and E. F. C. Young Included in Grand Jury's Action—Motorman, Conductor and Sand Man Not Indicted—Men of Millions Must Answer in the Court.

Newark, N. J.—The Essex County Grand Jury indicted the officials and members of the executive board of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, charging each with manslaughter in being responsible for the Clinton avenue grade crossing disaster of February 19 last, when nine pupils of the Newark High School were killed and a score or more injured.

The indictments are against President E. F. C. Young, Vice-President and General Manager David Young, General Superintendent Charles M. Shipman, Roadmaster Arthur W. Pratt, Superintendent James Smith and Assistant Superintendent Richard Eick, of the Bloomfield Division, and the entire Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. This committee comprises in addition to E. F. C. Young and David Young, A. J. Casatt, of Philadelphia; John D. Crimmins, of New York, and J. Roosevelt Shanley, Elias B. Gaddis and Dr. Leslie D. Ward, of this city.

Patrick Brady, the motorman of the ill-fated trolley car, who is suffering with a fractured skull in the City Hospital; the conductor, and the Italian whose duty it was to keep the trolley tracks salted and sanded were not indicted, nor was the engineer of the locomotive that crashed into the trolley car.

The Grand Jury was out but a few minutes after having completed the examination of witnesses relative to the accident. It was the intention of the jury to confer with Chief Justice Gunnimore after completing the investigation, but this idea was abandoned when word was sent back that the Chief Justice could only be seen at his home.

The news of the indictments has created a sensation, as it was not thought the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors would be indicted. That the officials of the traction company would alone be indicted was the general expectation.

David Young, Vice-President of the traction company, was not surprised at the Grand Jury's action. He refused to make a statement in reference to the case, but intimated that he might say something when officially notified of the matter. J. R. Shanley, of the Executive Committee, also refused to discuss the matter, neither would Charles M. Shipman say anything.

Richard Eick, the Assistant Superintendent of the Bloomfield Division, whose duty it was to see that the Clinton avenue cross-town line was kept in proper condition, resigned his position while the coroner's inquest relative to the accident was in progress and left immediately for the West. He is now in San Francisco, and an effort will be made to bring him back to this city to answer to his indictment.

CASTRO TO STAY IN OFFICE.

The President of Venezuela Withdraws His Resignation.

Caracas, Venezuela.—After reading his special message to Congress, General Castro withdrew his resignation of the Presidency of Venezuela. He says:

"When I abdicated it was not from any small-minded or interested calculation, still less was it the result of any sorry or ridiculous farce which has no place in a heart warmed by the light of great ideals."

He then says that he believes his abdication was a duty imposed upon him in the interest of the peace of the republic. "With my separation to-day," he says, "nobody would lose and all would gain, since this would imply that my efforts and my sacrifice were always had under all circumstances at the service of the republic at its first call."

"Remember it well, Senators and Deputies, I believe my separation necessary; you think otherwise. I hope the future will prove you right. Accept an expression of my sincere thanks for the generous demonstration of which you have made me the object."

When it was known that he had not resigned a popular demonstration took place.

BATTLE WITH LADRONES.

Americans Lose Four Men, But Kill Fifty of the Bandits.

Manila.—Two companies of Philippine scouts have had an engagement with 170 ladrones at a point about seventy miles from Manila, in which the bandits suffered a severe defeat. The scouts had a sergeant and three privates killed and eleven men wounded. Among the wounded is Lieutenant Reese. They killed fifty of the bandits, including a gayly uniformed officer, supposed to be General San Miguel, the leader of the ladrones.

The fight, which lasted two hours, took place on a rock-protected hill, surrounded by a stone fort. The result was in doubt until the scouts, with a yell, rushed the ladrones' stronghold and drove them out into a clearing, where the slaughter took place. The result is regarded as most important. The Americans had an unusual opportunity for a fight to a finish, in which they crushed a plucky enemy who was unable to escape.

DEWEY ON GERMAN NAVY

He is Quoted as Saying Teutonic Sea Power is Overestimated.

Recent Naval Manoeuvres "An Object Lesson to the Kaiser More Than to Any Other Person."

Washington, D. C.—Admiral Dewey says that the interview in the Newark News, in which he made comments which are expected to incense Emperor William, is absolutely correct. He said what is attributed to him, and regards what he said as true. The dispatch states that Admiral Dewey said that the recent manœuvres of the American fleet in the Caribbean Sea "were an object lesson to the Kaiser more than to any other person," and that the efficiency of the German Navy had been overestimated.

The interview has caused considerable discussion in naval and diplomatic circles. It is said by a high authority in the State Department that it would not be at all surprising if the matter should be brought officially to the attention of this Government by Emperor William. In that event it is likely that the President would call upon Admiral Dewey for an explanation.

It is not at all likely that the President would undertake to administer to Admiral Dewey, as he did to General Miles, a public or even a private rebuke for his language. The Admiral holds his position for life by virtue of a special act of Congress, and his immunity from the usual discipline at the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is unique. Besides all this, there is some reason to suspect that the President himself not improbably takes a somewhat similar view of the manœuvres.

SCOTT AT THE FURTHEST SOUTH.

Explorer's Work Called Most Important Achievement in Antarctic Region.

London.—President Markham, of the Royal Geographical Society, commenting on the achievements of the British Antarctic ship Discovery, says it has been proved conclusively the greater part of the Antarctic region is a vast continent.

Captain Scott, R. N., the commander of the Discovery, penetrated 100 miles farther south than any previous explorer and discovered an extensive mountainous region, hitherto absolutely unknown, extending to eighty-three degrees twenty minutes south. He thinks that this indicates that the land stretches to the Pole in a series of lofty mountains, which is considered to be the most important geographical achievement in Antarctic exploration. The Discovery wintered 400 miles farther south than any vessel had previously wintered.

The Discovery, Captain R. E. Scott, R. N., fitted out under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society and the British Government, left England in August, 1901, and New Zealand in December of that year. She is one of the strongest ships ever constructed, is built almost entirely of wood and cost more than \$250,000. The Discovery is to spend two Antarctic summers and one winter in the far South, and is expected to reach Lyttelton, N. Z., in August of this year.

BOWEN LOSES QUAY/QUIL POST.

Commission Withheld Because He Was Convicted of Embezzling Navy Funds.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. William Shaw Bowen, of Rhode Island, whose nomination for the office of Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil, Ecuador, was confirmed by the Senate, will not go to the place, President Roosevelt having declined to sign his commission. The action of the President was based on the fact that Dr. Bowen, while serving as an assistant surgeon in the navy, was convicted of the charge of embezzling mess funds and sentenced to dismissal. In view of mitigating circumstances, however, he was permitted to resign.

Rear-Admiral Silas Terry, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, discovered and reported the identity of Dr. Bowen with the Dr. Bowen tried and convicted in 1873.

Although the Guayaquil post is worth \$3000 in salary and several hundred dollars more in fees, its unhealthy surroundings have made it unpopular even with the chronic seekers for consular office. Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, died of yellow fever after occupying the post for a short time.

WHOLE CITY FORCE OUSTED.

Pittsburg's New Recorder Makes a Clean Sweep of Officeholders.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Every employee of the city, from the heads of departments down to the scrubwoman, except those in the offices of the Controller and City Clerk, who are not directly under the Recorder, had received a copy of this letter:

"Owing to the change in administration and consequent reorganization of the city employees, you are hereby notified that your services will not be required on and after April 1, unless you are otherwise notified."

This was signed by W. B. Hays, City Recorder. Altogether about 3000 employees are affected.

"Law West of Pecos" is Dead.

Roy Bean, the noted frontiersman and justice of the peace who died at his home at Laughey, Texas, was famous in legal circles throughout the country for his unique decisions from the bench during the period of thirty years that he held the position of justice of the peace. He was known as "The Law West of Pecos," and the precinct over which he exercised jurisdiction covered a territory bordering on the Rio Grande for 200 miles and with an area as large as many States.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.



HE sacrifice of professionalism may be the price of power in the pulpit.

What would make a model for one case might only make a muddle in another.

Ambition becomes sin when it turns from the blessings of service to the boasting of self.

There is more light in an old tallow dip than in a box of the most beautiful decorative candles.

Many men save their money at the expense of duty while they leave the bung-hole of desire wide open.

Happiness will never be found so long as your back is turned on duty.

Grief is the graving tool that cuts the lines of grace in the character.

The wall of the conceit of knowledge is worse than one of the densest ignorance.

If the great Potter waited for clean clay He would make no vessels.

The saloon's best friends are not the hard drinkers but the lazy thinkers.

The strength of family religion does not depend on the size of the family Bible.

Too many expect to purchase heaven with the profits made by the sale of their own souls.

There is no way you can do greater works than by the greatness of your ordinary works.

Some men fight so anxiously for truth's cast-off garments that truth herself is almost slain.

When a man buys a healthy peace at the price of a sickly pride he has made a good bargain.

No man ever yet succeeded in taking the gilt off the world's pills without absorbing their poison.

The hope of this world is neither in pulpit nor in press, but is Christ in the hearts of the people.

The only way God can keep brotherhood alive in some of us is by the bonds of common suffering.

Better throw a stream on the smoke of your imaginations than wait for the flame of sinful deed.

Will Preserve Historic Tavern.

The New York board of estimate has finally authorized the purchase of old France's tavern, where Washington took farewell of his officers after the close of the war of independence. The cost of the building and the property to be purchased is \$240,000. It is intended to restore the building as nearly as possible to its original condition. Along the walls of the so-called "long room" used by Washington and his generals will be hung the portraits of the revolutionary generals. The other rooms of the building will be used as a museum. About the tavern on the land which will be purchased, will be lawns and trees, in contrast to the surrounding high buildings. On the lawn in front of the tavern are to be some old revolutionary cannon, and the guards will wear Continental uniforms. Various classes of school children, who are making a study of "Old New York," will be taken by their instructors to the tavern to see the relics and be taught the history with which they are connected.

Welsh Words Very Similar.

In North Wales the Welsh word for "snow" is "tŷwan." In South Wales it is "tŷwan" spelt backwards—viz., "tŷwan."

WINTER TOURIST TICKETS

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VERY LOW RATES

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South, Southeast and Southwest also Cuba, California and Mexico

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"THE LAND OF THE SKY,"

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