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THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL

Message Asking for a Revision of the Philippine Tariff to Extend the Principle of a Protective Tariff for Its Industries Sent to Congress.

Washington, Special.—The President Thursday sent to Congress a special message regarding the Philippine tariff. This message transmits recommendations by the Secretary of War for a revision of the Philippine tariff so as to permit as much customs revenue as possible for the islands and at the same time to extend to the islands the principle of a protective tariff for its industries.

The President's Message. The President's message follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: "I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing one from the chief of the bureau of insular affairs, in which is transmitted a proposed tariff revision law for the Philippine Islands. "This measure revises the present

Philippine tariff, simplifies it and makes it conform as nearly as possible to the regulations of the customs laws of the United States, especially with respect to packing and packages. The present Philippine regulations have been cumbersome and difficult for American merchants and exporters to comply with. Its purpose is to meet the new conditions that will arise under the section of the pending United States tariff bill, which provides, with certain limitations, for free trade between the United States and the Islands. It is drawn with a view to preserving the islands as much customs revenue as possible, and to protect in a reasonable measure those industries which now exist in the islands.

"The bill, now transmitted, has been drawn by a board of tariff experts, of which the insular collector of customs, Col. George R. Colton, was the president. The board held a great many open meetings in Manila, and conferred fully with representatives of all business interests in the Philippine Islands. It is of great importance to the welfare of the islands.

TABLE SHOWING PRESENT RATES AND PAYNE BILL CHANGES IN THE TARIFF ON IMPORTANT ARTICLES

The Payne Tariff Bill, as passed by the House shows the following changes made, as compared with the rates in similar articles in the original Payne bill and the Dingley law:

Table with 4 columns: ARTICLES, DINGLEY LAW, ORIGINAL PAYNE BILL, PAYNE BILL AS PASSED BY HOUSE. Lists various goods like Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Petroleum, etc. with their respective tariff rates.

FOURTEEN LOSE THEIR LIVES IN HOTEL FIRE

San Francisco, Special.—Six bodies recovered and probably 8 or 10 others buried in the ruins; six injured, of fatally; property loss \$125,000—these are the results of a fire Friday that destroyed the St. George Hotel, a lodging house for laborers at Howard and Eighth streets. Eight other small buildings were burned. The bodies taken to the morgue were

FUNERAL SERVICES OF GEN. M. C. BUTLER

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The funeral of Gen. M. C. Butler, who died Wednesday night in this city, was held Friday morning in St. Peter's Catholic church at 10 o'clock. The church was filled with the friends and relatives of General Butler and his family. The requiem mass was said by Rev. B. W. Fleming, Bishop Northrop, who came up from Charleston for the funeral read the prayer for the dead, assisted by Rev. T. J. Hagan and Rev. Mr. Hughes. The funeral sermon was preached by Father Fleming, who had been with

TWO AMERICANS SLAIN

Confirmation Received of the Killing of American Missionaries at Adana—Others Connected With the Mission Are Safe.

Constantinople, By Cable.—Confirmation has been received here of the killing of two American missionaries at Adana. The murdered missionaries were Mr. Rogers and Mr. Maurer. The others connected with the missions are safe, including Mr. Christie, who is at Tarsus.

Three French warships are hurrying to Mersina, where the situation is desperate. Foreigners and many Christians have taken refuge in the consulates. The local troops and the Governor are doing their best to protect the town, but there is great fear that it cannot hold out much longer against the invasion of the Moslems, who are sweeping down in large numbers. The American vice consul at Mersina, John Debbes, has been unable to proceed to Adana, owing to interruption of communication. A British warship is proceeding to Alexandria, which is threatened by the Moslems.

The Chamber sent a deputation to the barracks to explain to the soldiers the evil results of disobedience. The Deputies for Aleppo and Adana demanded immediate measures to restore order in the Adana district and to punish the ringleaders of the massacre. A motion to this effect was adopted unanimously. According to the latest news from Adana, the missionaries do not dare to leave the mission house. They are suffering from lack of provisions and medicines, and have sent an appeal to the military authorities for protection. Adana is still burning and it is reported that not less than three thousand people are homeless at Tarsus.

Late telegrams received from the British vice consul at Adana state that there are apprehensions of further trouble at that place.

SERIOUS FIRE IN CHARLOTTE

Black's Livery Stable in Ashes—Six Horses Burned—Loss \$25,000.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—A fire which dared the utmost efforts of the city's fire fighters, a blaze which threatened to wipe out of existence a half-dozen or more surrounding dwellings, a conflagration that brought thousands to view the conflict, was that which razed to the ground the long, two and three-story brick structure which it early claimed as its own. Result, six horses dead, the building and contents, including vehicles, harvesting and farming machinery entirely destroyed, with an approximate total loss of \$25,000; with damage done to the stables of Mr. R. C. McManus nearby to the southeast on College street to the extent of about \$1,200 and a similar amount of loss charged up to Mr. A. W. Whitaker's stables, which adjoined on the west. All the injury done to the two latter establishments was wrought by the collapsing of heavy brick walls which carried with them part of the roofing beneath.

Cuba to Have an Army.

Havana, By Cable.—Extraordinary progress is being made in the organization of the Cuban regular army. When fully recruited, it will number about 5,000 infantry and artillery. That the President considers this as indispensable to the maintenance of the government is shown by his reference to it as "a powerful instrument for the preservation of peace" in his recent message to Congress. Privately the President is reported to have said that he will not really begin to rule until the army is fully ready for service. Already more than three-fourths of the force has been enlisted and the work of training is going on rapidly.

Highwayman Captured.

San Francisco, Special.—James M. Thompson, vice president of the Thompson Bridge Company, on entering his office Saturday with a sack containing \$3,200 was confronted by two masked men, one of whom shot him through the chest, inflicting a serious wound. The men escaped with the money, but were captured. During the shooting William Roseburg received a stray bullet but was not seriously hurt.

The King of All Crooks.

Marion, N. C., Special.—Of all the systems of graft an ingenious age has produced, a negro preacher of this place has invented the one unique. He has been holding a revival for the past month and there have been, it is said, 110 conversions. When a nigger is converted he issues a certificate like this: "This is to certify that Sister Jane Jones has this day been born into the kingdom of God," etc., and charges the poor, deluded fool the sum of 50 cents for her passport into Glory.

GEN. BUTLER IS DEAD

Former South Carolina Senator Passes Away.

WAS A CONFEDERATE OFFICER

Cavalry—Was Former United States Senator From South Carolina—Served in Spanish-American War.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Gen. Matthew Calbraith Butler, of Edgefield, one of the last of the Confederate cavalry generals, died Wednesday night at 11:40 at a local infirmary. For several weeks General Butler had been ill and had been gradually growing weaker and for several days it had been known that the end was near. General Butler's death was due to a complication of diseases, induced by an old wound.

In 1878 General Butler was elected to the United States Senate and served three terms. During the Spanish-American war he was a major general in the United States army. After the war he was appointed a member of the Cuban peace commission. He is survived by his widow and three children, Capt. M. C. Butler, Jr., U. S. A.; Dr. F. W. P. Butler, of this city, and Mrs. McNeely, wife of a naval officer.

On his 75th birthday General Butler received supreme unction from the Catholic Church. He died within 50 yards of the convention hall in which the secession convention met. General Butler was a nephew of Commodore Perry, of the United States navy, and but for fate might have been a distinguished officer of the United States army instead of a Confederate leader.

Gen. Butler was a son of Dr. William Butler and descended from a splendid ancestry.

In childhood he accompanied his father to Arkansas, but after the latter's death returned to South Carolina in 1851, and made his home with Senator A. P. Butler, near Edgefield. He was educated at the South Carolina College and then reading law was admitted to practice in 1857. In the following year he was married to Maria, daughter of Governor F. W. Pickens. He was elected to the Legislature in 1860, but before the conclusion of his term, entered the military service of his State as captain of a company of cavalry in Hampton's Legion. This command took a distinguished part in the first battle of Manassas, and Captain Butler was promoted major to date from July 21st, the beginning of his famous career in the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. He commanded the cavalry of the legion under Stuart in the withdrawal of the troops from Yorktown, and was warmly commended for gallantry at Williamsburg. In August, 1862, he was promoted to colonel of the Second Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry, Hampton's Brigade, and in this rank he participated in the Second Manassas and Maryland campaign, winning favorable mention for gallant leadership in the affair at Monocacy Bridge and Stuart's Chambersburg raid. He commanded the main part of his brigade in the Dumfries expedition of December, 1862, and in June, 1863, he was one of the most conspicuous leaders in the famous cavalry battle of Brandy station. Here he was severely wounded by a shell, losing his right foot, and promotion to brigadier general followed in September. Returning to service before his wound healed, he was sent home to recover. He succeeded General Hampton in brigade command, and took part in the fall campaigns of the army in 1863, and throughout the famous struggle of 1864, at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and before Richmond in opposition to Sheridan, he was one of the heroic figures of this last great campaign of the Confederate armies. The reports of Sheridan and himself attest the splendid fight of Butler and his brigade at Haver's shop, and Cold Harbor. At Trevilian station he was in command of Hampton's division, and repulsed seven distinct and determined assaults by the largely superior forces under Sheridan, his command occupying a most important part of a Confederate line and fighting as infantry. In September he was promoted major general, and in the spring of 1865 he was detached with a small division for the campaign against Sherman in the Carolinas. He commanded the rear guard of Hardee's army at the evacuation of Columbia and Cheraw, and at the last had division command of cavalry, his forces and Gen. Joe Wheeler's forming the command of Lieutenant General Wade Hampton. The close of the war left him in financial ruin, but he bravely met the exigencies of the occasion, and in a short time attained national repute for the firmness and

boldness with which he handled the political questions which concerned the essentials of the reorganized social life. While he powerfully advocated obedience to the reconstruction measures as the law, law being preferable to chaos, he receded at no time from a persistent opposition to infringements on good government, and was largely instrumental in securing the election of Governor Wade Hampton. In 1876 he was elected to the United States Senate, where admission was met by a storm of partisan protest, which is memorable in the history of the nation, but his career of eighteen years in that exalted body vindicated the good judgment and patriotism of the State, which deputed him as its representative. In the stormy days of sectional debate in Congress, he was one of the foremost champions of the South, but at a later period he was enabled to make a splendid record in "constructive statesmanship" by his staunch advocacy of a strong navy, of civil service reform, and other measures now settled in national policy.

Fire in Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.—St. Louis express No. 2, one of the largest cotton compresses in this city, was practically destroyed by fire early Tuesday, causing a loss which is roughly estimated will approximate almost a million dollars. The fire was discovered shortly after one o'clock and because of the inflammable material upon which the flames fed, gained quick headway.

Crazed Negro Wounds Four.

Richmond, Special.—Everett Royster, a negro crazed by cocaine, Monday afternoon felled James B. Lacy and his son Charles in the former's wood and coal yard; fired three shots at Dr. James P. McDonough, after being wounded by the latter, armed with a shotgun; jumped into a victoria, and at the point of a pistol compelled the driver to race madly down Broad street in an effort to escape to the country. He was finally subdued.

Wheat Flurry Subsided.

Chicago, Special.—After a memorable speculative week the ticker's "good night" was received at noon Saturday with a deep sigh of relief from board of trade men, not to mention an army of laymen drawn into the vortex of the wheat pit by the publicity given James A. Patten, the leader, and his following. Mr. Patten personally, left the market to its fate, from the view which the Patten crowd improved considerably.

Military Sustains Committee.

Constantinople, By Cable.—The committee of union and progress has given convincing proof of its power and influence over the third army corps. Two military trains, each containing 800 infantry, arrived Saturday morning at Tophatajjae, about 67 miles from the capital, and four other trains are expected to reach that point within 24 hours. Preparations also are being made at Saloniki for the despatch of a number of additional trains for Constantinople.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Iceland is to have an art museum. Japanese and Germans are seizing Faroe Islands. The Edison Phonograph Company planned to settle suits for \$450,000. The Easter display was one of the most brilliant New York has ever seen. A mining concession granted to Germans in Morocco threatens to cause trouble. Elbridge T. Gerry testified in regard to New York statutes governing the behavior of children, calling them superfluous. Castro's steamer touched at Guadalupe, but he did not try to go ashore. His wife was not permitted to land in Venezuela. Nathan Straus urged an Aldermanic committee of New York City to pass the ordinance requiring all milk pasteurized before sold. Thousands of policemen and citizens marched behind the body of Joseph Petrosino and attended his funeral in New York City. District Attorney Jerome, at Albany, N. Y., told the Page legislative commission that jail sentences would not check automobile speeders. Austria's decision to build four Dreadnoughts has caused a movement in France for the construction of an equal number of warships of that class. Labor problems in France are becoming increasingly difficult for the Government. The State employs now demand a share in the control of their departments. More than a million dollars in claims against the New York City Railway Company for personal injuries will be wiped out by the road going into the hands of receivers. They have been gobbling land so fast in Oklahoma, exclaims the Atlantic Constitution, an earthquake would not find enough business there to interest it.

LYNCHED BY A MOB

Four Wealthy Men Are Strung Up in Ada, Oklahoma.

HAD MURDERED U. S. MARSHAL

Disgusted With the Alleged Justice Meted Out to Criminals in Smaller Towns of Oklahoma, Two Hundred Citizens of Ada Took the Law Into Their Own Hands.

Ada, Okla., Special.—Two hundred citizens of Ada, nearly all of them of the better class, thoroughly disgusted with the "justice" meted out to criminals in the smaller towns of Oklahoma, early Monday took from jail and hanged four wealthy land owners for the murder of Deputy United States Marshal A. L. Bobbitt. The lynched men were G. B. Miller, of Fort Worth, Tex.; B. B. Burrell, of Duncan Oklahoma; Jesse West and Joseph Allen, of Canadian, Tex.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Monday morning the lynchers shut off the electric street lights, cut the telephone communication and quietly gathered near the jail. When all had assembled, a large man swaggered out of the dark and said: "Are you all ready?" A confused buzzing was the only answer. The men silently made their way toward the jail.

They had scarcely started before they met County Attorney Robert Wimbish, who had received word that the mob was forming. The crowd stopped at his request. Attorney Wimbish said: "Men of Ada, you are disgracing this county in the eyes of the world. Think this matter over calmly and let the law take its course. I appeal to you as an officer of the law to return to your homes."

The mob, without a word, proceeded on its way. The attorney attempted again to talk to them. "This is no time for speeches," said the leader and the march continued. A high board fence surrounding the jail was partly thrown down and the crowd entered and pounded on the jail door. Only Guard McCarthy was on duty. "McCarthy," said the leader, "open this door at once. We mean business. Hurry, its near daylight."

"You might as well go home, boys," quickly responded the officer, "this door will never be opened from this side." After a conference three of the mob threw themselves against the frail jail door and the mob rushed in. Guard McCarthy was knocked senseless with a revolver butt. The four prisoners were quickly taken out, although West fought desperately.

"If you're going to hang me, do it," said Miller. The mob led the four men to a barn a few hundred feet away and stood them in a straight line.

"Tell us what you devils know about Bobbitt's murder," shouted the mob leader. West answered for the four, saying: "We don't know who you men are, and we don't care. For myself, I know if I had a six shooter, a few of you would bite the dust, but that's talk as long as my 'shooting iron' is in Texas. You boys appear to have a job to do. Why don't you do it? We won't tell anything, and you —"

"The ropes," the leader broke in, and the four prisoners were carried to a beam and strung up in a row. Just before the rope was placed about his neck, Miller calmly removed a diamond from his shirt front and requested that it be sent to his wife in Fort Worth. From his necktie he drew out a diamond scarf pin with the request that it be given to Guard McCarthy for his kindness to him. As soon as the men were dead the mob disappeared. At daylight the bodies of the lynched men were cut down.

Senator Gazzam Still Unconscious.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—The condition of former State Senator Joseph M. Gazzam, of Pennsylvania, who was injured at the Kenilworth Inn fire last week by jumping from a third-story window, remains unchanged according to the attending physician. Senator Gazzam has been at the Clarence Barker Hospital, Biltmore, since the accident and still remains in an unconscious condition.

Has Sultan Abdicated?

Constantinople, By Cable.—The important feature of the situation in the Turkish capital Monday was the report that Sultan Abdul Hamid had abdicated. It caused the greatest excitement in the lobbies of Parliament and spread with lightning-like rapidity throughout the city. A rumor of the flight of the Sultan on a warship followed closely on that of his abdication, but neither could be confirmed. The Palace was under strong guard, and even high officials were not permitted to enter it.