

The Chatham Daily Planet.

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Skirts and Waists

We are selling what is undoubtedly the best Shirt Waist ever offered in Chatham for \$1.00, and the best serge Skirt with flounce at \$3.50. We carry a large stock of Suits and Skirts in the newest and most desirable styles.

New Spring Dress Fabrics

Our assortment of colored dress fabrics for spring costumes is complete in the minutest detail. You will find just the coloring you want here. Large assortment of soft clinging fabrics in the newest colorings, 44 and 46 in. wide, at 50c yard.

All the new lines in French Armures-Voiles, tulle, wool crepe, etc., in new shades of blue, tan, cadet, empire brown, green, red, wine, and mode, at per yard, \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00

A nice range of serges, tweed effects, fancy figures, small checks, and plain cloths, 40, 42, and 44 inches wide, the best value in the land at per yard, 25c.



Daphne 2-clasp

EUGÈNE JAMMET'S
FRENCH KID GLOVES

Trimmed Millinery

The most complete display of trimmed hats for summer wear in this part of the country. We especially wish to call your attention to our hats at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

The very best types of London and Paris fashions are in the lot. They are stylish and pretty, and the materials can be depended upon to be the best obtainable.

Our \$1.00 Kid Gloves

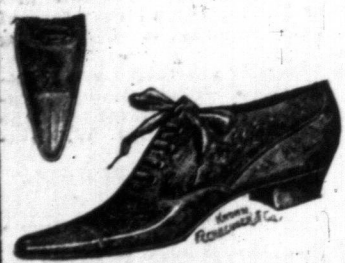
Are creating a sensation this season. Never has there been offered such wonderful glove value.

They come in tans, fawns, greens, modes and black, embroidered backs and two Dome fasteners; you should not miss this chance.

THOMAS STONE & SON, IMPORTERS

Men's Oxfords

WE HAVE them in black and tan, on the most popular lasts and at reasonable prices.



Ladies' Oxfords

CALL and see our new line, which is the best value in the city for \$1.50

TURRILL'S
SHOE STORE.

Subscribe Now

Great Bargains

3000 pairs of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes to be sold at

50c on the \$

This stock is fresh and well assorted. We must make room for other goods. Clothing at a bargain price.

W. Jenkins Jr., Market Square

Gas Range

There is no waiting for the fire to burn up, no necessity to run down stairs for wood in order to boil the kettle, light a match, turn on the valve and your fire is ready for any use. Think this over, and when shopping call at the Chatham Gas Office and look at a Gas Range.

Powell & Davis, Druggists
Garner Block

Now Is The Time to Use Disinfectants

Professor Burk's Disinfectant and non-poisonous vermiform exterminator and deodorizing powder—for disinfecting large rooms, to destroy bad smells, for preserving carpets, woollens and cottons from moths, etc., REGULAR PRICE 50c.

Special Price 15c Pkge.

Buy your Chloride Lime, Copperas, Carbolic Acid, Etc., at

Powell & Davis
Druggists, Garner Block
Chatham

ANOTHER SOUTHERN ATROCITY REPORTED FROM FLORIDA

Negro Pays the Awful Penalty of Burning at the Stake for the Perpetration of a Fiendish Crime.

Bartow, Fla., May 29.—Fred Rochelle, a negro thirty-five years of age, who at noon yesterday criminally assaulted and then murdered Mrs. Rena Taggart, a well-known and respectable white woman of this city, cutting her throat from ear to ear, was burned at the stake here early this evening in the presence of a throng of people. The burning was on the scene of the negro's crime, within 100 yards of the principal thoroughfare of this city. The assault and murder was one of the boldest and coldest-blooded crimes ever committed in Florida. After committing the crime he took the bleeding form in his arms and carried it back to the swamp, threw it down and escaped into the interior of the swamp. In a few minutes the crime had been reported, and in less than an hour practically the entire city was in arms, and a well-armed posse was moving in every direction in search of the criminal. Blood-hounds were secured, and all night a fruitless search was continued. About noon a courier arrived saying that the negro had been captured by two other negroes, two miles south of the city. Posse were immediately on the trail, but the capturers evaded detection, and succeeded in getting their prisoner into the city and turning him over to the sheriff in Polk county. In less than ten minutes after the transfer had been made the street became congested with people, and the crowd, augmented as it marched, moved on the jail. In spite of the sheriff and strong guard of extra deputies, who made every effort to protect him from mob violence they secured the prisoner and took up the march. He was dragged, half carried to a bridge, enveloped by a great throng of people of all ages, who were resolute and determined, but quite orderly. Scream after scream broke from the groans and quivering lips, followed by the wailing and prayers for mercy. At the bridge the mob turned toward the prairie, and then into the swamp, and to the scene of the negro's crime. By common consent burning was to be the penalty. There were no ropes, no plans for lynching by hanging. The stake was the only suggestion as to the proper expiation of the crime, and without organized effort, and yet with apparently unanimous understanding, a barrel was in readiness, and was placed by the stake on the very spot where Mrs. Taggart was assaulted and murdered. On this the negro was placed and chained to the stake. He pleaded for mercy, but silence was the only response. There were no jeers, no swearing, no disorder. Before the chains around his body had been made fast cans of kerosene oil from many sources were passed to the front, and one of the leaders stepped to the negro and slowly, but deliberately, poured it upon him and his clothes until clothes and barrel were well saturated. It was then 6 o'clock. The crowd was growing and business in the city had practically been suspended. When the match was applied the blaze quickly leaped skyward. The burning body could be seen only as a dark object in the circle of a roaring flame. Then the fire slackened, and the writhing body came back in full view, but already the groans had ceased, and the only evidence of life was in the contortions of the muscles of the limbs. For 15 minutes the body burned, and in half an hour from the minute of the application of the match only the charred bones were left as a reminder of the negro's crime and his fate. The crowd dispersed as orderly as it gathered, and at 8.30 to-night the city was quiet.



MEN'S FINE SHOES
All Styles at Lowest Prices.

Peace's NEW STORE
Fourth floor
from Market

THE DEATH OF A MISER

Horrible Fate of Lena Miller, an Aged Detroit Woman With Over \$600 in her Possession

Detroit, May 30.—Deaths by starvation, with \$6 in her pocket and a bank account of \$600 in her room, was the horrible fate of aged Lena Miller, a 60-year-old spinster who was found dead in her room yesterday at the home of Mrs. Mary Koehler, 198 Pearce street. From the circumstances of the case it is evident that she preferred death to drawing upon her savings when lack of a position left her without any earnings.

Saturday evening Miss Miller was apparently in good health. Sunday morning there was no sign of life about her room, and it was believed that she was visiting friends. This state of affairs continued over Monday, and this Friday at last became suspicious that all was not well. Tuesday morning, Mrs. Koehler learned that the spinster had locked herself in her room. She prepared some food for her but was refused admittance. Yesterday morning Mrs. Koehler heard agonizing groans, and begged Miss Miller to open the door, but to no purpose. She tried to insert a key, but the lock had been tampered with. Shortly after noon Mrs. Koehler decided she could stand the suspense no longer. With the assistance of a neighbor, she cleared out the keyhole with a pair of scissors, and unlocked the door. Even then it required quite an effort to open it, owing to a barricade of furniture.

When the door was pushed back the women were met by a stench that nearly overcame them, and the sight which presented itself was more horrible still. Stretched upon the floor, was the wasted form of the old woman, stark naked, with her grizzled hair tangled about her arms and shoulders, her clothing lying about the floor, and the tumbled bed and general disorder adding to the grotesque horror of the scene.

The woman was quite dead, and the body was nearly cold. Coroner Forth was summoned, but decided no inquest was necessary, assigning suicide delirium as the cause of her death.

Mrs. Koehler believes that the woman deliberately starved herself to death. She said Miss Miller had lived for weeks at a time on one meal a day, claiming that she could not afford more. Yet the fact that \$6 in cash and a bank book with credits of over \$600 were found in her room shows that she was in no immediate danger of want.

This money she had saved from her earnings as nurse and housekeeper. In her humble way, Miss Miller was a miser, and when through lack of employment she found herself unable to add to her little store, she imprisoned herself in her room rather than draw upon her savings.

She had barricaded both doors of her room, using brooms, stove lids, chairs and a trunk. She had pounded nails in the key hole of the rear door, binding the ends to the knob with twine. The woman had never allowed any signs of insanity, and Mrs. Koehler does not believe her act was prompted by mental aberration.

Miss Miller was a native of Germany, and had lived in Detroit about 20 years. The remains were removed to the undertaking rooms of John Decker, to await the disposal of a brother, Gustave Miller, who resides at Wyandotte.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS ARE HOLDING BACK RETURNS

They Desire the Question of Pay Settled Before Sending in Results—Increase of Population in Cities with Falling off in Rural Districts.

Ottawa, Ont., May 29.—From the reports of the Census Department it is understood that there are many surprises in store. From present calculations it is estimated that the population of Montreal will exceed 400,000, while Ottawa will almost reach the 70,000 mark.

The census returns from some of the rural districts show a falling off in population since 1891. For instance, the decrease in East Bruce has been 2,500; Missisquoi, Quebec, 700; Rouville, 3,000. On the other hand, the population of urban centres has largely increased. There is much speculation as to the decrease in the rural population; some say that it is due to a large migration to the cities.

The difficulties between the census commissioners and the census enumerators concerning the rate of pay is leading to serious delay, and may retard the publication of authoritative and reliable returns for some time. The law provides that an enumerator shall be paid at the rate of \$3 for a day's work of eight hours; this shall be represented in rural districts by visiting six families and six farms, or in cities and towns 12 families of an average of five persons each. This pay is to be given when the work has been "faithfully and entirely performed," which is, of course, interpreted as including the furnishing of reports to the commissioners. At present enumerators all over the country are holding back returns until their claims for pay are considered, while under the law the claims cannot be considered until the returns are in and the work "faithfully and entirely performed." As a consequence it is learned that there is not one complete return in the whole Dominion up to the present time.

In order to expedite matters Mr. Fisher, on May 14, issued a circular to the local commissioners drawing their attention to the act, and stating that in any case where enumerators feel aggrieved the local commissioner may make a special report and it will be favorably considered at the department. This, it was hoped, would lead to the speedy sending in of the returns, but yesterday Mr. W. D. Hogg, K. C., acting for 35 Ottawa enumerators, waited on Hon. R. W. Scott, acting Minister of Agriculture, and for the first time learned of the existence of this circular, which was showed to him by the Minister. It is hoped that publication of the terms of this circular will cause enumerators to send in their returns, which, at any rate, the Government are determined shall not be much longer delayed.

Hon. R. W. Scott, acting Secretary of State, has given the following explanation in regard to the dissatisfaction among the census enumerators in regard to pay:

The enumerators alleged that they were employed on the understanding that they were to receive \$3 a day. The circular sent out before the census was begun is plain enough. It shows a rate of 5 cents per name for every individual recorded in the census, as against 3 cents allowed in 1891; 5 cents allowed for every death recorded as against 3 cents, and 30 cents for every family recorded as against 20 cents in 1891. Under the regulations eight hours is to constitute a day's work, but all overtime is to be paid for. The enumerators in eight hours of six families and six farms in rural parts, or 12 families in cities and towns, allowing an average of five per family, would suffice, it is pointed out, that the rates provided in the table to earn \$3. But there is nothing, the Minister says, to prevent enumerators working 10 or 12 hours if they so wish, in which case their earnings would run up to \$3.50 or \$4. In 1891 there was no limit as to what constituted a day's work. This year allowance of \$1.50 per day is made for a horse in rural parts, for which there was no corresponding allowance in 1891. After enumerators entered their first complaint against the regulations a special circular was sent out to commissioners on May 14th, containing a statement that where a commissioner believed that enumerators had under special circumstances shown due diligence without running their earnings up to \$3 a day they might recommend to the authorities at Ottawa that such enumerators be paid the full allowance. This clause, the Minister says, seems to have been entirely overlooked in the consideration of the enumerator grievance, and the Minister has seen fit to send out a special circular bringing it again to the attention of local commissioners.

IS DOING WELL.

Dr. Bell, of Merlin, was in the city yesterday. He says that Peter Robertson, the man injured at the Stewart rifle butts, is doing splendidly. The bullet entered at the back of the head and came out above the ear. It cut through the bone of the skull as clean as a fine saw and exposed some of the brain tissue. The injured man is one of the best known and most respected in the country and as many as 40 rigs have been counted at his door at one time since the accident. Dr. Bell is highly delighted with the progress being made by his patient.